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SPELLER
AND
DEFINER'S MANUAL



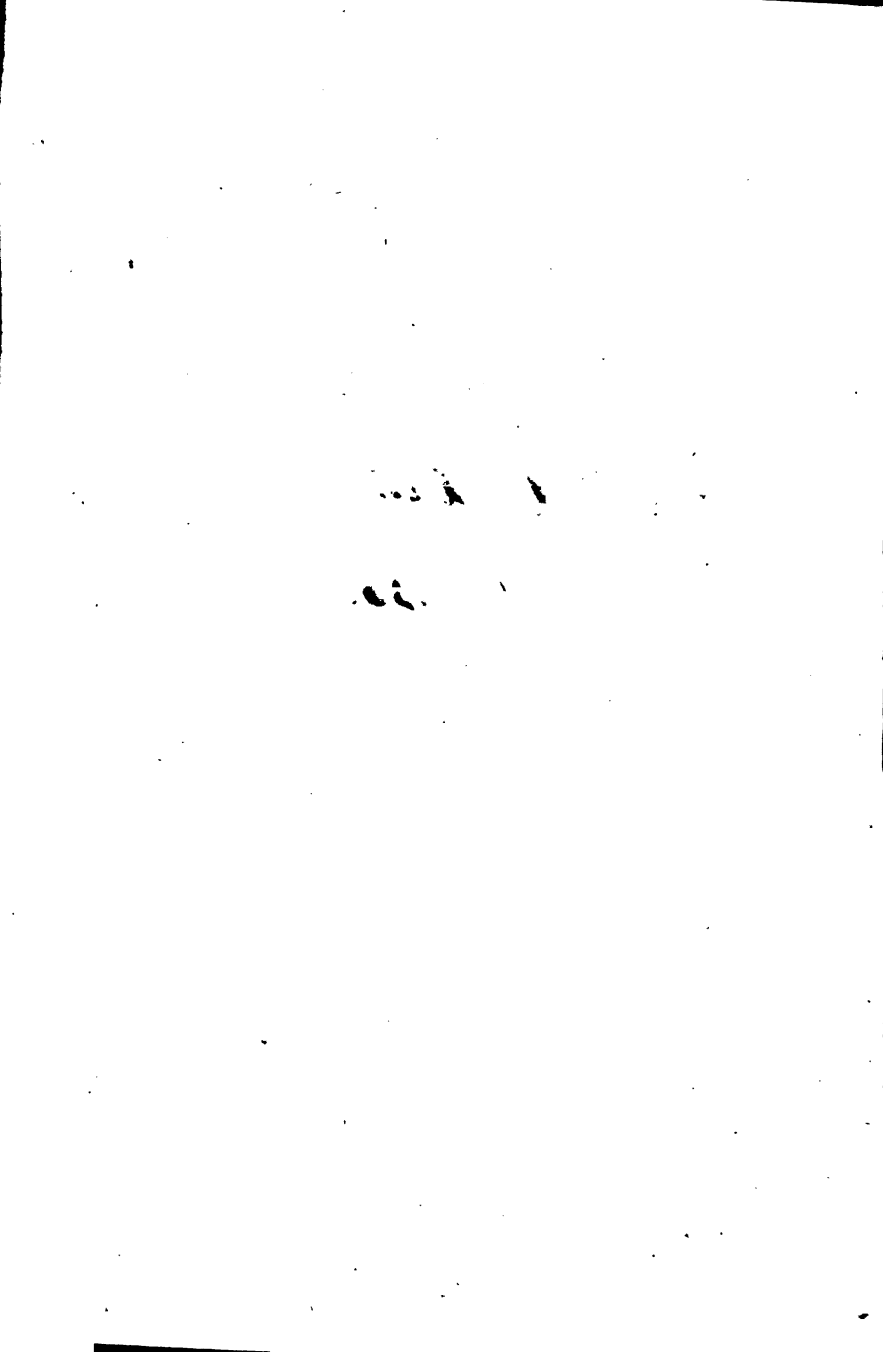
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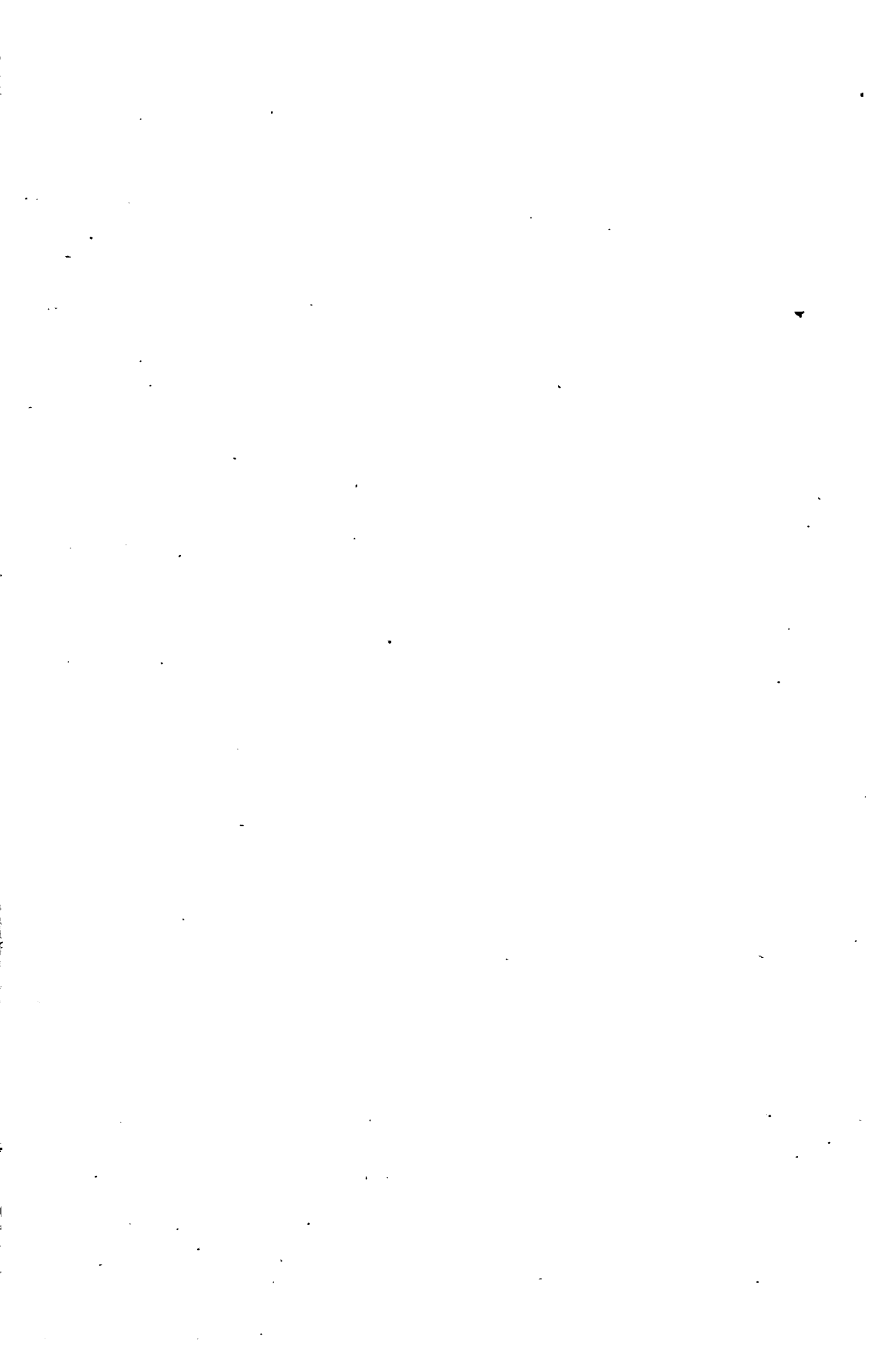
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THE
SPELLER AND DEFINER'S MANUAL,

CONTAINING

A LARGE COLLECTION OF THE MOST USEFUL WORDS IN
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

CORRECTLY SPELLED, PRONOUNCED, DEFINED,

AND ARRANGED IN CLASSES.

TOGETHER WITH RULES FOR SPELLING, PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES,
RULES FOR USE OF CAPITALS, PUNCTUATION MARKS,
QUOTATIONS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES USED IN
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, ABBREVIATIONS,
ETC., ETC.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
A VOCABULARY FOR REFERENCE.

BY

WILLIAM W. SMITH,

PRINCIPAL OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 1, NEW YORK,
AUTHOR OF THE SPELLER'S MANUAL.



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PREFACE.

Words are the spoken or written signs of ideas, things, or actions. They are to us what colors are to painters. As with colors the skilful limner produces on the canvas the beautiful form, so by the knowledge and correct use of words, may we delineate our inmost conceptions upon the minds of our hearers.

To preserve the purity of the language and to transmit it to posterity uncontaminated, should be the aim of every teacher. This can be done to a certain extent, in a very effective manner, by instructing the youth in the correct spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of all important words. This can hardly be commenced too early. Ordinary transactions of childhood are remembered with the clearness of recent occurrence, while important events of life become dim. So with words—for children, as they talk or read, ascribe some meaning to every word, and the knowledge thus acquired exerts a powerful influence. How important, then, that the first

Having endeavored to provide a book which should also designed to be a guide to the teacher and ideas of the school-teacher of the

TO TEACHERS.

THE words in this work are spelled according to present usage, and as they are printed in the literary works of the day.

Words of similar appearance, but of widely different signification, have been placed in juxtaposition, so as to make a more lasting impression upon the mind of the pupil.

A great number of the words in the language not being pronounced according to their spelling, the pronunciation of each is attached with the correct sound of each vowel distinctly marked.

The various vowel sounds are indicated by figures which refer to words in the Key in which the same sound of the vowel occurs. The consonants, when used in the pronunciation, have their alphabetical sound.

In order to facilitate the progress of pupils in the important art of Reading, it is necessary to accustom them to the proper form of words, that they may know them instantly, and utter them without hesitation. Hence, the words are here presented as ordinarily used in writing and printing, and have not been divided into syllables; for, when so divided, they present an unusual appearance.

In order the better to secure this, let each word of the lesson be pronounced by the pupils in quick succession, only stopping when an error has been made which needs correction; for many pupils, who can correctly pronounce the words immediately after the teacher, can not do so when left to their own resources.

When spelling, the pupil should have but one opportunity; if he spell the word incorrectly, it should be given to the next pupil, for, were he writing, the word would be written as spelled on the first trial. Another exercise which is considered very beneficial—is, to let each pupil write a number of sentences, each containing two or more words of the column to be learned, properly used with regard to signification and grammatical arrangement. This exercise serves a twofold purpose, that of impressing indelibly upon their minds the words and their uses, and that of presenting an opportunity for improvement in penmanship.

TO PUPILS.

To correctly spell and define words is the most important of your studies; for without a knowledge of the signification of words you cannot understand, and, therefore, cannot properly learn your other lessons; and words, also, are the means we possess of conveying to one another that which we know or understand.

As this work comprises the most useful words of the language, by acquiring all that is contained in it, you will have added greatly to your accomplishments.

THE SPELLER AND DEFINER'S MANUAL.

THE first principles or elements of pronunciation are letters.

A LETTER is a character used in printing or writing to represent a certain distinct sound of the human voice.

The letters used in the English language are twenty-six, viz. :

ROMAN.	ITALIC.	PRONOUNCED.
A	<i>a</i>	A
B	<i>b</i>	Bee
C	<i>c</i>	See
D	<i>d</i>	Dee
E	<i>e</i>	E
F	<i>f</i>	Eff
G	<i>g</i>	Jee
H	<i>h</i>	Aitch
I	<i>i</i>	I or eye
J	<i>j</i>	Jay
K	<i>k</i>	Kay
L	<i>l</i>	Ell
M	<i>m</i>	Em
N	<i>n</i>	En
O	<i>o</i>	O
P	<i>p</i>	Pee
Q	<i>q</i>	Cue
R	<i>r</i>	Ar
S	<i>s</i>	Ess
T	<i>t</i>	Tee
U	<i>u</i>	You
V	<i>v</i>	Ve
W	<i>w</i>	Double u
X	<i>y</i>	Eks
Y	<i>x</i>	Wy
Z	<i>z</i>	Zee

THE VOWELS AND THEIR VARIOUS SOUNDS.

The Letters are divided into two classes, viz., vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a letter which represents a certain simple or uncompounded sound of the human voice.

The vowels used in the English language are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. Each of the vowels has several distinct sounds, as exhibited in the following table:

A HAS FIVE SOUNDS.

ā	as heard in	fate, hate.
ā	" "	far, bar.
ā	" "	fat, hat.
ā	long, broad sound, as heard in	fall, ball.
æ	" " " "	want, wasp.

E HAS FIVE SOUNDS.

ē	long, open sound, as heard in	me, mete.
ē	short, " " "	met, bet.
e	like <i>u</i> " " "	her, herd.
e	like <i>a</i> " " "	where, there.
e	like <i>i</i> " " "	pretty, been.

I HAS FOUR SOUNDS.

ī	as heard in	pine, dine.
ī	" " "	pin, thin.
i	like <i>u</i> " " "	bird, third.
i	like <i>e</i> " " "	direct (de-rect).

O HAS SEVEN SOUNDS.

ō	long, open sound, as heard in	tone, bone.
ō	" " "	move, prove.
ō	" " "	nor, for.
ō	" " "	not, hot.
o	like <i>u</i> " " "	bosom, wolf.
o	" " "	love, dove.
o	" " "	women (wim-en).

U HAS SIX SOUNDS.

ū	like <i>u</i> , as heard in	tube, union.
ū	short " "	tub, rub.
ū	" " "	bull, full.
u	like <i>oo</i> " " "	rude, crude.
u	like <i>e</i> short " " "	bury, burial.
u	like <i>i</i> " " "	busy, minute.
w	like <i>u</i> , as heard in	cow, now.

Y HAS THREE SOUNDS.

y	like <i>i</i> , as heard in	my, cry.
y	like <i>i</i> , " "	system, syntax.
y	like <i>e</i> , " "	fancy, vanity.

VOWELS.

A.

A has five regular sounds. 1st, as heard in the words *fate, hate, mate, &c.* 2d, as heard in the words *far, bar, car, father, &c.* 3d, as heard in the words *fat, mat, rat, cat, lap, &c.* 4th, as heard in the words *fall, ball, call, &c.* 5th, as heard in the words *want, wasp, swallow, &c.*

It also has two irregular sounds. 1st, as heard in the words *any, many, miscellany*, where it sounds like short *e*. 2d, as heard in the words having the termination *age*, in which it approaches the short *i*, as in *cabbage, village, courage*; but there are many exceptions to the rule, especially among words of three syllables, as *patronage, personage, parentage*.

E.

E has five sounds. 1st, when long, as heard in the words *me, mete, theme, scheme, &c.* 2d, when short, as heard in the words *met, bet, method, men, hen, bed, red, &c.* 3d, when it takes the sound of short *u*; as heard in the words *her, hers, herd, and* in the unaccented termination *er*; as *writer, (wri-tur), reader (read-ur)*. 4th, like *a*, long, as heard in the words *where, there, ne'er, ere, &c.* 5th, when it is pronounced like *i*, short, as heard in the words *England, pretty, been, and* in the unaccented terminations *es, et, and en*, generally, as *faces, velvet, linen*.

I.

I has four sounds. 1st, it has a long sound, as heard in the words *pine, chide, mind, dine, fine, line*. 2d, a short sound, as heard in the words *pin, thin, him, swim, fill, &c.* 3d, it is pronounced like *u*, short, in many words, when followed by *r*; as in *bird, third, flirt, stir, virtue, &c.* 4th, it is pronounced like long *e*, (somewhat obscure,) generally when it ends an unaccented syllable, as *di-rect (de-rect), di-gest (de-gest), sensible (sen-se-ble)*, but there are many exceptions to the rule.

O.

O has seven sounds. 1st, it has a long sound, as heard in the words *tone, bone, alone, note, remote, &c.* 2d, it has a long, slender, close sound, as in *move, prove, who, whom, tomb, do, &c.* 3d, a long, broad sound, as in *nor, for, former, &c.* 4th, a short, broad sound, as in *not, top, hot, trot, lock, lost, &c.* 5th, the short sound of the slender *o*, corresponding to the *u* in *bull*, as heard in the words *woman, bosom, wolf*. And 6th, the sound of this vowel, heard in the words *love, dove, money, other, &c.* 7th, as heard in the word *women*.

U.

The letter U is sounded exactly like the pronoun *you*. It has six sounds, viz.—1st, as heard in the words *tube, cubic, union, pure, tune, huge, &c.* 2d, as heard in the words *tub, rub, mud, cup, mug, us, &c.* 3d, as heard in the words *bull, full, pull, put, bush, butcher, &c.* 4th, when preceded by *r*, as in

the same syllable it has a sound as if written *oo*, as heard in the words *rude*, *crude*, *cruel*, &c. 5th, it is pronounced like *e* short, in the words *bury*, *burial*, *burying*, *burial-place*. 6th, it is pronounced like *i* short, in the words *busy*, *business*, *busily*, *busy-body*, *minute* (min-nit), and its compounds.

There is a tendency, in most speakers, to render the sound of the vowel obscure, or to give it the sound of some other letter, as we not unfrequently hear *singular*, *regular*, and *particular*, pronounced as if written *sing-glar*, *reg-gler*, *partickeler*. Persons wishing to use the language, according to the best authorities, should be particular in the pronunciation of this vowel whenever used, whether accented or not.

W.

W, when a vowel, has the same sound that *u* would have in the same situation; as cow (*kou*), now (*nou*). It is often joined to *o* at the end of a syllable, without affecting the sound of that vowel; as blow (*blo*), crow (*cro*).

Y.

Y, when a vowel, has three sounds. 1st, it has the sound of long *i*, as heard in the words *tyrant*, *my*, *multiply*, *thyme*, *cry*, *fly*, &c. 2d, the sound of short *i*; as in *system*, *lyric*, *panegyric*, *syntax*, &c. 3d, it has the sound of *e* when it is at the end of an unaccented syllable; as *vanity* (*van'-e-te*), *pleurisy* (*plu'-re-se*), *hypocrisy* (*he-pok'-kre-se*), *fancy* (*fan'-se*), &c.; but when *f* precedes the *y* in a final syllable, the *y* is then pronounced as long and open as if the accent were on it; as *justify* (*jus'-te-fi*), *qualify* (*kwoi'-le-fi*), and in the words *multiply*, *occupy*, *prophecy*.

DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

A *diphthong* represents a sound made by uttering two vowels at one and the same time.

A *triphthong* represents a sound made by uttering three vowels at one and the same time.

AE is pronounced like *ë*; as in *paean*; when not under the accent, like *ê*; as *Michaelmas*.

AI is pronounced like *â*; as *pail* (*pale*).

AU is pronounced like the noun *awe*, as *taught*, *caught*; when followed by the letter *n*, they change to the second sound of *a*, as heard in *far*, *bar*, *haunt*, *taunt*, *aunt*.

AW has the long, broad sound of *a*; as in *ball* (*bawl*).

AY. This diphthong has the sound of slender *a*, as in *pay*, *day*, &c.

AYE. This triphthong is sounded by a combination of *a* in *fate*, and *e* in *mete*.

AE has two sounds; first and regular, like *e* in *me*; as *meat*, *neat*, *treat*, &c.; second, like *e* in *met*; as *bread*, *behead*, &c.

EAU has two sounds; first, that of long open *o* in *tone*; as *beau*, *flambeau*; second, that of *u* in *tube*; as *beauty* *beautiful*.

EE has the sound of long, open *e*; as *flee*, *meet*, &c.

EI. The general sound of this diphthong is like the long, slender *a*; as in *deign*, *vein*, *reign*, *feign*, &c. It also has the sound of long, open *e*; as *deceit*, *receipt*, *perceive*, *deceive*; and it has the sound of long, open *i* in *height*, *sleight*; also sounded as short *i* in *foreign*, *forfeit*, *counterfeit*, &c.

- EO is pronounced like *e* long in *people*, and like *e* short in *leopard*.
 diphthong is often contracted into short *o* in *geography*, *geom*
 as if written *joggraphy*, *jometry*, which is decidedly vulgar.
 when unaccented, has the sound of *u* in *tub*; as in the words *sur*,
sturgeon, &c. EO sounds like long *o* in *yoeman*, *yoemanry*.
- EOU, when a triphthong, has but one sound, viz., like *o*.
- EU. This diphthong is always sounded like long *â*; as *feud*, *deuce*.
- EW is pronounced like long *u*; as *dew*, *new*, *view*.
- EWE. This triphthong exists only in the word *eve*, and is pronounced like the pronoun *you*.
- EY. When the accent is on this diphthong, it is pronounced like long *â* as *bey*, *dey*, *prey*, *they*; when unaccented, it is pronounced like *ee* *galley*, *valley*, *alley*, &c.
- EYE. This triphthong is only found in the word *eye*, which is always pronounced like the letter *I*, long.
- IA. This diphthong, in the terminations *ian*, *iard*, *iate*, forms but one syllable, the *i* having the squeezed sound of *ee*, perfectly similar to *y* *Christian*, *filial*, *poniard*, *conciliate*, which sound as if written *Christ-fil-yal*, *pon-yard*, *concil-yate*. In *carriage*, *marriage*, *parliament*, *miniature*, the *a* is dropped, and the *i* has its short sound, as if written *carridge*, *marridge*, *parliment*, *miniture*.
- IE. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of *ee*; as in *grieve*, *the handkerchief*. It has the sound of long *i* in *die*, *lie*, *pie*. It has short sound of *e* in *friend*, *tierce*.
- IEU. These vowels occur in *adieu*, *lieu*, *purlieu*, where they have the sound of long *u*.
- IEW. These letters occur only in the word *view*, where they sound like *IO*, when a diphthong, has the sound of short *u*.
- IOU, when a triphthong, has the sound of *o* in *love*, &c.
- OA. This diphthong is regularly pronounced like the long, open sound *o*; as *boat*, *coat*, *oat*, *coal*, &c.
- OE. This diphthong, when it ends a syllable with the accent upon it, is sounded like long *e*. When under the secondary accent, like short *e* is sounded like long, open *o*, in *doe*, *foe*, *sloe*, *toe*, *hoe*; in *canoe* and like *oo*, and in the verb *does* like short *u*.
- OEU. This triphthong has the sound of *oo*, nearly, as in *manœuvre*.
- OI & OY. These diphthongs are sounded by the combinations of sounds, *a* in *water*, and *e* in *me*; as *boil*, *spoil*, *joint*, *point*, which pronunciation should be carefully preserved, as it is a very common practice, among uneducated persons, to pronounce these words as *bile*, *sint*, *jint*, *pint*.
- OO. The regular sound of this diphthong is heard in *moon*, *soon*, *fool*, & *food*; it has a shorter sound, like *u* in *bull*, in the words *wood*, *good*, *stood*. It sounds like short *u* in the words *blood* and *flood*.
- OU. This is the most irregular diphthong in the language; its most common sound is heard in *bound*, *found*, *ground*; it has the sound of *s* *u*, in *country*, *cousin*, *couple*, *double*, *enough*; it has the sound of *o* *woo* in the following words: *croup*, *group*, *amour*, *soup*, *you*, *youth* has the sound of long, open *o* in the following words: *though*, *although*, *court*, *course*, *source*, *dough*, *four*, *poultice*; it has a sound like *awe*, is heard in *ought*, *bought*, *brought*, *sought*, *thought*, *wrought*; it has sound of short *oo*, or *u* in *bull*, and is heard in the auxiliary verbs *would*, *should*; also the sound of short *o*, and is heard in *cough*, *trough*.

- OW. The first or general sound of this diphthong is heard in the words *now*, *how*, *cow*, &c. The second sound is heard in the words *blow*, *slow*, *grow*.
- OY. This diphthong is but another form for *oi*, and is pronounced exactly like it.
- UA. When the *a* in this diphthong is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *w*, which unites both in one syllable; as equal (*e-kwal*).
- UE. This diphthong, like *ua*, when it forms only one syllable and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* sounded like *w*.
- UI. The *u* in this diphthong, as in *ua* and *ue*, when both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllables, is pronounced like *w*.
- UO. The *u* in this diphthong is pronounced like *w* in *quote*, *quotation*, *quotient*.
- UY. This diphthong, with the accent on it, sinks the *u*, and pronounces the *y* like long *i*; when the accent is not on it, it is sounded like long *e*.
- UOY. This triphthong is found only in the word *buoy*, pronounced as written, *buoy*.

CONSONANTS.

- A *consonant* is a letter which represents a certain sound made by the human voice in combining a *vowel* with a particular imperfect sound. The consonants used in English are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, and z*.
- B has always the same sound, viz., *bee*.
- C has two sounds—hard, like *k*, and soft, like *s*; it is always heard like *k* before *a, o, and u*; and soft, like *s*, before *e, i, and y*. This letter, when connected with *h*, has two sounds—one like *tch*, as in *child, chair*; and the other like *sh* after *l or n*; as, *bench, filch*.
- D has always one sound, excepting in verbs ending in a sharp consonant, the termination *ed*, assumed by the preterit and perfect participle, it becomes sharp, and is sounded like *t*.
- F has always the same sound, excepting in the preposition *of*, where it is pronounced as if written *ov*; but in all words terminating with *of, f* retains its pure sound.
- G, like C, has two sounds, a hard and a soft one; it is hard before *a, o, u, l, and r*. It is soft before *e and i*, and words of Greek, Latin, or French origin; it is hard before words of Saxon origin.
- H. This letter is no more than breathing forcibly, before the succeeding vowel is pronounced; *h* is always silent after *r*.
- J is pronounced exactly like soft *g*, and is uniform in its sound.
- K has always the sound of hard *c*; it is silent before *n* in the same syllable.
- L has always the same sound, viz., *el*.
- M preserves the same sound in every word.
- N has two sounds; one pure and simple, as in *man*; the other compounded and mixed, as in *hang*.
- P has always the same sound, viz., *pee*.
- Q has the sound of *k*, and is always followed by *u*.
- R has two sounds, the rough and the smooth. It is never silent.
- S has two sounds, the sharp and the soft; the hard, as heard in the words *same, sin, this*; the soft, like *z*, as heard in the words *is, his, was*.
- T has always the same sound, viz., *tee*.
- V has always the same sound, viz., *ve*.

W, when a consonant, never changes its sound; it is always silent before *r*.
W before *h* is pronounced as if it were after the *h*; as (hoo-y) for *why*,
(hoo-en) for *when*.

X has three sounds, a sharp sound like *ks*, as in *exercise*; a soft sound, like
gz, as in *exert*, *example*; at the beginning of words it sounds like *z*; as,
Xenophon (*Zenophon*), Xerxes (*Zerkses*).

Y, when a consonant, has always the same sound, viz., *wy*. When a vowel,
at the end of a word or syllable, with the accent upon it, it is sounded
exactly like the first sound of *i*; as, *tyrant*. But at the end of a word
or syllable, without the accent, it is pronounced like the first sound of *e*;
as, *liberty*.

Z has but one sound, and that like soft *s*; as, *zeal*, *zealous*.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

RULE I.—F, L, OR S.

Words of one syllable (monosyllables) ending in F, L, or S, preceded by a
single vowel, double the final letter; as, *staff*, *mill*, *pass*, *muff*, *knell*, *grass*,
guess.

EXCEPTIONS: *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *if*, *of*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *this*, *us*, *pus*, *thus*, and *clef*.

RULE II.—OTHER FINALS.

Words ending in any other letter than F, L, or S, do not double the final
letter; as, *man*, *hat*, *mob*, *nod*, *dog*, *fix*, *whiz*, &c.

EXCEPTIONS: *abb*, *ebb*, *add*, *odd*, *egg*, *jagg*, *inn*, *err*, *burr*, *purr*, *butt*, *buzz*,
fuzz.

RULE III.—DOUBLING.

Words of ONE syllable (monosyllables), and words accented on the *last*
syllable, when they end with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel,
or by a vowel after *qu*, double their final letter before an *additional*
syllable that begins with a vowel; as, *rob*, *robbed*; *fop*, *foppish*; *squat*, *squat-*
ter; *thin*, *thinner*.

EXCEPTIONS; *X*, final, being equivalent to *Ks*, is never doubled; and when
the derivative retains not the accent of the root, the final consonant is not
always doubled; as, *prefer*, *preference*.

RULE IV.—NO DOUBLING.

A final consonant, when it is *not* preceded by a *single vowel*, or when the
accent is *not* on the *last syllable*, should remain *single* before an *additional*
syllable; as, *toil*, *toiling*; *cheat*, *cheated*; *murmur*, *murmuring*.

EXCEPTIONS: The final *L* of words ending in *el*, must be doubled before
another vowel, lest the power of the *e* be mistaken, and a syllable be lost;
as, *travel*, *traveller*; *duel*, *duellist*; when *ly* follows *l*, we have *ll*, of course,
but in fact no doubling. Compounds, though they often remove the prin-
cipal accent from the point of duplication, always retain the double letter.

RULE V.—FINAL CK.

Monosyllables and English verbs end not with *c*, but take *ck* for double *c*; as, *rack*, *wreck*, *rock*; but in general, words derived from the learned languages need not the *k*, and common use discards it; as, *Italic*, *maniac*, *music*, *public*.

RULE VI.—DOUBLE L FINAL.

Double L final is peculiar to monosyllables and their compounds, with the few derivatives formed from such roots by prefixes; consequently, all other words that end in L must be terminated in single L; as, *rascal*, *damsel*, *tranquil*, *consul*, *control*, *extol*, *dispel*, *rebel*, *excel*, &c.

RULE VII.—DOUBLE L, ONE OMITTED.

Words ending in double L, upon taking *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful* after them generally omit one L; as, *fulness*, *skillless*, *fully*, *skilful*; but words ending in any other double letter, excepting L, and taking *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful* after them, preserve the double letter; as, *harmlessness*, *carelessness*, &c.

RULE VIII.—FINAL E, FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL.

Words ending in silent E generally omit the E on adding a syllable beginning with a vowel; as, *remove*, *removal*; *live*, *lived*, *living*; *force*, *forcible*; *eye*, *eying*; *come*, *coming*. These added syllables are chiefly the following: ED, ING, ER, AGE, OUS, AR, AL, ISH, ABLE, IBLE, ANCE, ENCE, URE, EN, EST, ITY, Y.

EXCEPTIONS: Words ending in CE, or GE, retain the E before ABLE, or OUS, to preserve the soft sound of *c* and *g*. Words ending in *oe* final, retain the *e*, to preserve the sound of the root; as, *shoe*, *shoeing*; *hoe*, *hoeing*. The E is retained in a few words to prevent ambiguity; as, *singeing*, *tingeing*; to distinguish them from *singing*, *tinging*, &c.

Words terminating in *ee* drop the final letter, only when the addition begins with *E*; as, *see*, *seer*, *seeth*; *flee*, *fleest*; *agree*, *agreed*.

RULE IX.—FINAL E, FOLLOWED BY A CONSONANT.

Words ending in silent E generally retain the *E* on taking an additional syllable beginning with a consonant; as, *pale*, *paleness*; *large*, *largely*; *change*, *changeful*.

EXCEPTIONS: When the E is preceded by a vowel, it is sometimes omitted; as, *duly*, *truly*, *wholly*, *awful*, *argument*; but also frequently retained; as in *trueness*, *blueness*, *bluely*, *rueful*, *shoeless*, *eyeless*.

RULE X.—FINAL Y, PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT.

The final Y of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant, is generally changed into I before an additional termination; as, *merry*, *merrier*, *merriest*, *merrily*, *merriment*; *pity*, *pitied*, *pities*, *pitiest*, *pitiful*, *pitiless*, *pitiable*; *contrary*, *contrariness*, *contrarily*.

EXCEPTION 1st.—This rule applies to derivatives, but not to compounds; as, *mercy-seat*; *penny-worth*.

EXCEPTION 2d.—Before *ing* or *ish* the *y* is retained to prevent the doubling of *i*; as, *pity*, *pity-ing*.

EXCEPTION 3d.—Words ending in *ie*, dropping the *e* by RULE 8th, change the *i* into *y* for the same reason; as, *die*, *dying*; *lie*, *lying*.

MENT, like other terminations, changes *y* into *i*, when the *y* is preceded by a consonant; as, *accompany*, *accompaniment*.

RULE XI.—FINAL Y, PRECEDED BY A VOWEL.

The final *y* of a primitive word, when preceded by a vowel, should not be changed into *i* before an additional termination; as, *day*, *days*; *joy*, *joyless*.

RULE XII.—Y. WORDS FORMED BY CHANGING Y INTO I.

Words ending in *Y* form the plural of nouns, the persons of verbs, participial nouns, past participles, comparatives and superlatives, by changing *y* into *i* when the *y* is preceded by a consonant; as, *spy*, *spies*; *carry*, *carriers*; *happy*, *happier*.

The imperfect participle, ending in *ing*, retains the *y* to prevent the doubling of *i*; as, *carry*, *carrying*. But when *y* is preceded by a vowel, in such instances as the above, it is not changed into *i*; as, *boy*, *boys*; *cloy*, *cloys*; excepting in the words *lay*, *pay*, and *say*; from which are formed the words *laid*, *paid*, *said*, &c.

RULE XIII.—IZE AND ISE.

Words ending in *ise* or *ize*, sounded alike as in *wise* and *size*, generally take the *Z* in all such as are essentially formed by means of the termination; and the *S* in monosyllables, and all such as are essentially formed by means of prefixes; as, *gormandize*, *apologize*; *rise*, *arise*, *disguise*, &c.

EXCEPTIONS: *Advertise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *criticise*, *exercise*, *exorcise*, *merchandise*.

RULE XIV.—MENT, NESS, LESS, LY, OR FUL.

Ment, *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful*, added to words ending in silent *e* does not cut it off; as, *paleness*, *quietless*, *closeky*, *peaceful*; excepting a few words, as, *duly*, *truly*, *awful*.

RULE XV.—ING AND ISH.

When *ing* or *ish* is added to words ending in silent *e*, the *e* is almost always omitted; as, *place*, *placing*; *slave*, *slavish*; *prude*, *prudish*.

RULE XVI.—RETAINING.

Words ending with any double letter, preserve it double before an additional termination not beginning with the same letter, as in the following derivatives: *wooeer*, *blissful*, *oddly*, *gruffly*, *squally*, *shelly*, *hilly*, *stiffness*, *illness*, *stillness*, *shrillness*, *smallness*, *agreeable*, *agreement*.

EXCEPTIONS: Certain irregular derivatives in *t*, from verbs ending in *ll*, or *ss*; as, *dwelt*, from *dwell*; *spelt* from *spell*; *shalt*, from *shall*; *wilt*, from *will*; *blest*, from *bless*; *past*, from *pass*; also the words *skilful*, *skilfully*, *wilful*, *wilfully*, *duiness*, *fulness*.

RULE XVII.—RETAINING.

Words ending in any double letter, preserve it double in all derivatives formed from them by prefixes; as, *see, foresee; pass, repass; press, repress, depress; miss, amiss; call, recall.*

RULE XVIII.—COMPOUNDS.

Compounds generally retain the orthography of the *simple words* which compose them; as, *wherein, horseman, uphill, &c.*

EXCEPTION 1st.—In *permanent compounds*, or in any derivatives of which they are not the roots, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, *handful, careful, fulfil.*

EXCEPTION 2d.—One letter is dropped if *three* of the same kind come together.

RULE XIX.—PLURALS.

The plural number of nouns is regularly formed by adding *s*, or *es*, to the singular.

RULE XX.—POSSESSIVES.

The possessive case of nouns is formed in the singular number by adding *s*, preceded by an apostrophe; and in the plural, when the word ends with *s*, by adding an apostrophe *only*.

RULE XXI.—USAGE.

Any word, for the spelling of which we have no rule but usage, is written wrong, if not spelled according to the usage which is most common among the learned.

PREFIXES.

A PREFIX is a word, or part of a word, placed *before* another word, and united with it, to vary its meaning. The following are the principal prefixes used in the English language:

A signifies *on, in, to, or at; from, or away.*

A, or AN, signifies *want of, not, or without.*

AB, or ABS, signifies *from, or away.*

AD, and (A, AO, AF, AG, AL, AN, AP, AR, AS, AT,) for AD, signifies *to.*

AM, signifies *round, or about.*

AMPH, AMB, signifies *both, or double.*

ANA, signifies *through, up, back, or again.*

ANTE, signifies *before.*

ANTI, ANT, signifies *opposite to, or against.*

APO, APH, signifies *from, or away.*

BE, signifies *to make.*

CATA, CAT, signifies *down, from side to side.*
 CIRCUM, signifies *about, or around.*
 CIS, signifies *on this side.*
 CON, and (CO, COG, COL, COM, COR,) for CON, signifies *together; or with.*
 CONTRA, signifies *against.*
 COUNTER for CONTRA, signifies *against.*
 DE, signifies *down, or from.*
 DIA, DI, signifies *through, asunder.*
 DIS, signifies *to take from, away, off, or out; not.*
 DIS, and (DI, DIF,) for DIS, signifies *asunder.*
 EN, signifies *in, into, or on; to make.*
 EM, signifies *to make, to give.*
 EPI, signifies *upon.*
 EX, and (E, EC, EF,) for EX, signifies *out, out of.*
 EXTRA, signifies *beyond.*
 FORE, signifies *before.*
 HYPER, signifies *above, over, or beyond.*
 HYPO, signifies *under.*
 IM, signifies *to make.*
 IN, before a *verb*, and (IL, IM, IR,) for IN, signifies *in, or into, on, or upon.*
 IN, before an *adjective*, and (IG, IL, IM, IR,) for IN, signifies *not.*
 INTER, signifies *between, or among.*
 INTRO, signifies *to lead within.*
 META, signifies *beyond, according to.*
 MIS, signifies *ill, error, defect.*
 OB, and (OO, OF, OP,) for OB, signifies *in the way, against, out.*
 OUT, signifies *beyond, more than.*
 OVER, signifies *above, or over, too high, or great.*
 PARA, PAR, signifies *beside, like, or similar.*
 PER, signifies *through, or thoroughly.*
 PERI, signifies *round, about.*
 PAST, signifies *after.*
 PRE, signifies *before.*
 PRETER, signifies *beyond, or past.*
 PRO, signifies *for, forward, forth, or out.*
 RE, signifies *back, or again; anew.*
 RETRO, signifies *back, or backwards.*
 SE, signifies *aside, or apart.*
 SINE, signifies *without.*
 SUB, and (SUC, SUF, SUP,) for SUB, signifies *under, up.*
 SUBTER, signifies *under, or beneath.*
 SUPER, signifies *above, or over; upon.*
 SUR, signifies *above, over, upon.*
 SUS, for SUB, or SURSUM, signifies *under, up, upwards.*
 SYN, and (SY, SYL, SYM,) for SYM, signifies *together, with.*
 TRANS, signifies *across, over, or beyond; through.*
 ULTRA, signifies *beyond.*
 UN, before a *verb*, signifies *to take off, to deprive of.*
 UN, before an *adjective*, signifies *not.*
 UNDER, signifies *beneath, or under; less than.*
 WITH, signifies *from, or against.*

SUFFIXES.

An **AFFIX**, or **SUFFIX**, is a word, or part of a word, *added* to the termination of another word, to vary its signification. The following are the principal suffixes:

AC, signifies *of, or belonging to*.

ACEOUS, denotes *of, or consisting of; like, or resembling*.

ACY, denotes *being, or state of being; office of*.

AGE, denotes *a collection of, state of being; an allowance for*.

AL, denotes *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to; befitting*.

AN, IAN, signifies *belonging, relating, or pertaining to; becoming*

AN, IAN, denotes *one who, or the person that*.

ANCE, ANCY, denotes *being, or state of being; ing*.

ANT, denotes *one who, or the person that*.

ANT, signifies *ing*.

AR, signifies *belonging, relating, or pertaining to; having*.

AR, signifies *one who*.

ARD, denotes *one who*.

ARY, denotes *one who, or the person that*.

ARY, denotes *the place where, or the thing that*.

ARY, signifies *belonging, relating, or pertaining to*.

ATE, denotes *having, being*.

ATE, denotes *one who, or the person that*.

ATE, denotes *to make, to give, to put, or to take*.

BLE, ABLE, IBLE, denotes *may be, or can be; worthy of*.

CLE, signifies *little, or small*.

DOM, signifies *the place where; state of being*.

EE, denotes *one who, or one to whom*.

EER, signifies *one who, or the person that*.

EN, denotes *made of; to make*.

ENCE, ENCY, denotes *being, or state of being; ing*.

ENT, denotes *one who, or the person that; ing, or being*.

ER, denotes *one who, or the person that*.

ESCENCE, denotes *state of growing, or becoming*.

ESCENT, denotes *growing, or becoming*.

FUL, denotes *full of*.

FY, denotes *to make*.

HOOD, denotes *the state of*.

IC, ICAL, denotes *of, belonging, relating, or pertaining to*.

ICE, denotes *a being, or thing that*.

ICS, denotes *the doctrine, science, or art of*.

ID, denotes *being, or ing*.

ILE denotes *belonging to; may, or can be; easily*.

INE, denotes *of, or belonging to*.

ING, is used to form the present participles of verbs.

ION, denotes *the act of; state of being; ing*.

ISE, IZE, denotes *to make, to give*.

ISH, denotes *somewhat; belonging to; like; to make*.

ISM denotes *state of being; an idiom; doctrine of*.

IST, denotes *one who, or the person that*.

ITE, denotes *one who, or the person that*.

ITY, or TY, denotes *being, or state of being*.

IVE, denotes *one who, or the person that; having power; ing.*
 LESS, denotes *without.*
 LIKE, denotes *like, or resembling.*
 LING, denotes *little, young.*
 LY, for LIKE, denotes *like, or resembling.*
 MENT, denotes *being, or state of being; act of; the thing that.*
 MONY, denotes *the state of being; thing that.*
 NESS, denotes *a being, or state of being.*
 OR, denotes *one who, or the person that.*
 ORY, denotes *the place where; thing that.*
 ORY, denotes *of, belonging, or relating to; ing.*
 OSE, denotes *full of.*
 OUS, denotes *full of; consisting of, or belonging to; ing.*
 KY, denotes *a being; the art of; the place where.*
 SHIP, denotes *office of; state of.*
 SOME, denotes *somewhat; full of.*
 STER, denotes *one who.*
 TUDE, UDE, denotes *being, or state of being.*
 ULE, denotes *little, or small.*
 URE, denotes *the thing; state of being; act of.*
 WARD, denotes *in the direction of, or looking toward.*
 Y, denotes *the being; state of being; ing.*
 Y, denote *full of; consisting of, or made of.*

PUNCTUATION MARKS, AND THEIR USES.

PUNCTUATION is the art of dividing a written composition, by points or stops, to show the sense and relation of the words.

The following are the principal points used in punctuation; viz., the Comma, (,); the Semicolon, (;); the Colon, (:); the Period, (.); the Dash, (—); the Note of Interrogation, (?); the Note of Exclamation, (!) and the Parenthesis, [()].

The COMMA denotes the shortest pause, and is used to separate those parts of a sentence making imperfect sense. Simple sentences generally admit no point: but when the subject has a long inseparable adjunct, a Comma must be put before the verb. The Comma should separate the several members of a compound sentence. When more than two words or terms are connected in the same construction, they are separated by the Comma.

When words are joined in pairs by conjunctions, they should be separated in pairs by Commas. Nouns or Pronouns put absolute, words in apposition, Adjectives and Participles when something depends on them, a Finite Verb understood, Conjunctions when they are separated from their clauses, Prepositions with their objects and adverbs when they break the connexion of a single sentence, Words repeated for the sake of emphasis, and a quotation, observation, or description, are generally set off by a Comma.

The SEMICOLON denotes a pause double that of a Comma. It is used to separate those parts of a sentence making complete sense, and having the connectives *expressed*.

When a sentence consists of several members, each making complete sense, and having a dependence upon each other, or upon some common clause, they are separated by the semicolon, though the connectives be not expressed. *As*, is generally preceded by a semicolon, and followed by a comma when it introduces an example.

The COLON denotes a pause somewhat longer than that of the Semicolon ; it is used to separate those parts of a sentence making complete sense, and having the connectives understood.

A quotation introduced without a close dependence on a verb, or a conjunction, is generally preceded by a colon.

The PERIOD is used at the end of a complete and independent sentence. It is also placed after abbreviations.

In a general point of view, the *Period* separates the paragraph into sentences; the *Semicolon* and *Colon* divide a compound sentence into simple ones; and the *Comma* collects into clauses the scattered circumstances of manner, time, place, relation, &c., belonging to every verb, and to every noun.

A DASH is used to denote an unexpected or emphatic pause of variable length, or where the sentence is left unfinished.

The NOTE OF INTERROGATION is used to show that a question is asked.

The NOTE OF EXCLAMATION is used to denote a pause caused by some strong emotion; as Joy; Grief; Love; Hatred; Anger; Pity, &c.

Exclamations are placed after emphatic interjections; after an earnest address, or solemn invocation; and words uttered with vehemence.

OTHER MARKS USED IN PRINTING AND WRITING.

[()] The PARENTHESIS is a sentence or part of a sentence containing an explanation or hint thrown in between the parts of a sentence to which it does not properly belong. It is contained between two curves like these ().

The parenthetical clause should be uttered in a lower tone, and faster than the principal sentence.

The Parenthesis always requires a pause as great (at least) as that of the comma, before and after it.

[[]] The CROCHETS, or BRACKETS, generally inclose some connection, explanation, or part supplied in a quotation.

['] The APOSTROPHE usually denotes the possessive case of a noun, or the elision of one or more letters of a word. It is sometimes used in pluralizing a mere letter or sign; as, Two A's.

[-] The HYPHEN unites the parts of such compound words as are not permanent; it is also inserted where a word is divided into syllables. Placed at the end of a line, it shows that one or more syllables are carried forward to the next line.

[..] The DIAERESIS placed over either of two contiguous vowels shows that they are not a diphthong.

[/] The ACUTE ACCENT marks the syllable which requires the principal stress in pronunciation. It is sometimes used to distinguish a close or short vowel. It is also used to denote the rising inflection of the voice.

[\] The GRAVE ACCENT is used to distinguish an open or long vowel; or, to denote the falling inflection of the voice.

- [^] The **CIRCUMFLEX** denotes either the broad sound of *a*, or an unusual sound given to some other vowel. It is also used to mark a peculiar wave of the voice.
- [˘] The **BREVE** is used to denote either the close, short sound of a vowel, or a syllable of short quantity.
- [—] The **MACRON** is used to denote either the open, long sound of the vowel, or a syllable of long quantity.
- [—] or [****] or [. . . .]. The **ELLIPSIS** denotes the omission of some letters or words. There are generally as many stars or dots as there are letters wanting.
- [^] The **Caret** is used only in writing, and shows where to insert words or letters that have been accidentally omitted.
- [~] The **BRACE** serves to unite a triplet, or to connect several terms with something to which they are all related.
- [§] The **SECTION** marks the smaller divisions of a book. It sometimes refers to marginal notes.
- [¶] The **PARAGRAPH** (chiefly used in the Bible) denotes the commencement of a new subject.
- [“ ”] The **QUOTATION POINTS** distinguish words that are taken from another author or speaker. A quotation within a quotation is marked with single points.
- [✎] The **INDEX**, or **HAND**, points out something remarkable.
- [*] The **ASTERISK**, or **STAR**; [†] The **OBELISK**, or **DAGGER**; [‡] The **DIESIS**, or **DOUBLE DAGGER**; [||] The **PARALLELS**, refer to marginal notes. The Section and the Paragraph are often used for the same purpose. When many references are to be made, the small letters of the alphabet, or the numerical figures, in their order, are more convenient.
- [* *] The **ASTERISM**, or the **THREE STARS**, is placed before a long note without a particular reference.
- [¢] The **CEDILLA** is a mark placed under the letter *c* to give it the sound of *s*.

RULES FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

RULE I.—The first word of every book, chapter, letter, or any other piece of writing, should begin with a capital letter.

RULE II.—When books are mentioned by their names, the principal words in their titles should begin with capital letters.

RULE III.—The names of the months, and the days of the week, should begin with capital letters.

RULE IV.—The first word of a distinct sentence, or the first word after a period, should begin with a capital letter; also, the first word after an interrogation or exclamation.

RULE V.—All names of the Deity should begin with capital letters.

RULE VI.—All proper names should begin with capital letters; also, words derived from proper names.

RULE VII.—Titles of office or honor should begin with capital letters.

RULE VIII.—The first word of a direct quotation, a distinct speech, or an example, should begin with a capital letter.

RULE IX.—The name of an object personified should begin with a capital letter.

RULE X.—The pronoun I, and the interjection O, should always be capital letters.

RULE XI.—Every line in poetry should begin with a capital letter.

RULE XII.—Words that are emphatical, or of particular importance, should begin with capital letters.

RULE XIII.—In preparing any writing for publication, an observance of the following rules, for the use of *Italics* and *Capitals*, is necessary for the guidance of the compositor.

1st.—A single line drawn under a word or sentence, denotes that it is to be printed with *Italics*; they signifying that particular attention is requested to that portion of the subject, and that much importance is attached to it. In reading, such words or sentences should be emphasized.

2d.—Two lines, drawn under a word or sentence, denote that it is to be printed in SMALL CAPITALS throughout; thus signifying, that still greater importance is attached to the words so marked.

3d.—Three lines, under a word or sentence, denote that still larger capitals must be used, as the subject is of the utmost importance. Capitals are oftentimes so used, in exulting over the defeat of an enemy, or in announcing news of great interest to the public.

RULE XIV.—Whenever a person receives a written communication requiring a reply, the *reply* should also *be written*, and the *same style* of address be used in it as in the communication. A different style seems to express a want of respect, or an arrogance of superior knowledge.

In whatever *person* the letter is written, the reply should be in the same. The *name* of the writer should *always* be subscribed to a letter when it is written in the *first* person, and *never* when in the *third*.

The date should be placed at the beginning, when the letter is written in the *first* person, and at the end, when in the *third*. The *address* should be written on the line next below the signature, (commencing on the left hand side of the page,) when the letter is in the first person, but not, when in the third.

A letter should embrace the following particulars: 1st. The name of the place *where*, and the date *when* it was written. 2d. The complimentary address; as, "*Dear Sir*." 3d. The body of the letter. 4th. The complimentary closing; as, *Yours respectfully*. 5th. The signature. 6th. The name of the person to whom addressed, with title, &c.

The name of the place where written, and the date, should be placed at the right hand corner at the top. The complimentary address (commencing with a capital) on the line next below, at the left hand side. The body of the letter, (beginning with a capital), should be commenced on the line next below, a short distance beyond the complimentary address, towards the right hand side. The complimentary closing should be under the centre of the body of the letter, and the centre of the signature under the last letter of the complimentary closing. The address, (or name of the person to whom written), on the line next below the signature, commencing on the left hand side of the page; the title, if any, on the line below.

MODEL OF A LETTER.

(Name of Place where,
and when written.)

(Complimentary address.)

(Body of the Letter.)

(New sentence.)

(New topic.)

(New sentence.)

(Complimentary closing.)

(Signature, or writer's name.)

(Address.)

(Title, if any.)

Notes of invitation are generally written in the third person, (except to intimate acquaintances), and on paper of smaller size. The answer should be in the same form. The rules for writing letters in the third person apply in writing notes. The name of the street in which the writer's residence is situated should be placed at the end of the note, on the left hand side, and beneath it the date.

MODEL OF A NOTE.

*Mrs. Warner requests the pleasure of Mr. and
Mrs. Foster's company on Wednesday evening the
29th inst.*

50 Stanton-st.

Nov. 18th.

MODEL OF A REPLY.

*Mr. and Mrs. Foster accept with pleasure
Mrs. Warner's invitation for Wednesday evening the
29th inst.*

439 Second Avenue.

Nov. 20th.

In a letter or composition, the writing should not extend entirely across the page.

A vacant space of half an inch, at each end of the line, materially increases its beauty.

If a sentence ends with the line, the next sentence should commence farther towards the right hand than the others. A new subject, or topic, is generally commenced on the line next below, and directly under the last word of the preceding sentence. (*See model.*)

No titles are recognized in this country, excepting in Massachusetts, where the legal title of the Governor is "His Excellency," and that of the Lieutenant-Governor, "His Honor."

But by courtesy, when addressing the President of the United States, the Governor of a State, or an ambassador of the United States, the title of "His Excellency" is generally used. For the same reason, the title of "Honorable" is given to the Vice-President of the United States, the Lieutenant-Governor of a State, the Senators and Representatives of the United States, the Senators of the different States, the Judges of all Courts, the Mayor of a City, and the Heads of Departments. In addressing the members of the House of Representatives, the Legislatures of the several States, or a Board of Aldermen, the term "Honorable" should be used. The title of Esq. is given by courtesy to show respect. It should not be used when the title "Hon." or "Mr." is prefixed.

With the superscription, or direction of a letter, the writer should be very particular. The name of the person addressed, the name of the city or town, the county, and of the State in which he resides, should be written in a clear, distinct, and bold hand-writing. The following are examples of superscriptions and the positions of the several parts.

To
His Excellency _____
President of the United States,
Washington,
D. C.

To
Hon. _____
 _____ from _____
Washington,
D. C.

To
 _____, *Esq.,*
123 Chesnut-street,
Philadelphia,
Penn.

To
Mr. _____
Yreka,
Siskiyou Co.,
California.

THE

SPELLER AND DEFINER'S MANUAL.

ORTHOGRAPHY, (ôr-thôg'-ră-fâ) *n.* The art of writing words with their proper letters.

ORTHOGRAPHER, (ôr-thôg'-ră-fâr) *n.* One who is skilled in orthography;

ORTHOGRAPHICAL, (ôr-thô-grăf'-â-kăi) *a.* Relating to orthography.

ORTHOEPEY, (ôr'-thô-ê-pê) *n.* The correct pronunciation of words.

ORTHOEPIST, (ôr'-thô-ê-plst) *n.* One who pronounces words correctly.

ORTHOEPICAL, (ôr-thô-êp'-â-kăi) *a.* Relating to orthoepey.

TEACHER, (têêtsh'-âr) *n.* An instructor; a preceptor; one who teaches.

TEACHABLE, (têêtsh'-â-bl) *a.* That may be taught; willing or apt to learn.

TEACH, (têêtsh) *v. t.* To instruct; to inform; to show.

p. TAUGHT; *ppr.* TEACHING; *pp.* TAUGHT.

LEARNING, (lêrn'-ning) *n.* Skilled in literature or sciences; erudition.

LEARNED, (lêrn'-êd) When an adjective and (lêrnad) when a participle.

Versed in knowledge or literature; knowing; skilful.

LEARN, (lêrn) *v. t.* To gain knowledge of, or skill in; to study and acquire.

p. LEARNED; *ppr.* LEARNING; *pp.* LEARNED.

DENOTABLE, (dê-nôte'-â-bl) *a.* Capable of being denoted.

DENOTE, (dê-nôte') *v. t.* To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.

p. DENOTED; *ppr.* DENOTING; *pp.* DENOTED.

SIGNAL, (sig'-nâi) *n.* Notice given by a sign. *a.* Eminent; remarkable.

SIGNALIZE, (sig'-nâi-ize) *v. t.* To make signal, eminent or remarkable.

p. SIGNALIZED; *ppr.* SIGNALIZING; *pp.* SIGNALIZED.

SIGN, (sine) *n.* A token; an indication. *v. t.* To mark with one's

p. SIGNED; *ppr.* SIGNING; *pp.* SIGNED. [name.]

SIGNATURE, (sig'-nâ-tûre) *n.* A person's name signed to any paper, or instrument.

SIGNIFICANT, (sig'-nif'-â-kânt) *a.* Standing as a sign of something important.

SIGNIFICATION, (sig'-nif'-â-kâ'-shôn) *n.* Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFY, (sig'-nê-f) *v. t.* To make known by some sign or token.

p. SIGNIFIED; *ppr.* SIGNIFYING; *pp.* SIGNIFIED.

SATURNINE, (sât'-tûr-nine) *a.* Gloomy and grave; melancholy; sad.

SENTENCES AS EXAMPLES FOR PUPILS.—I can *teach* but cannot *learn* him the art. The lecturer was a *learn-ed* man. The student *learned* his lessons.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY PUPILS AFTER RECITING THE ABOVE.—What is the difference in the meaning of the words *teach* and *learn*? Can you *learn* any one anything? Why does the *y* in *signif/y* chance into *i* in *signified*? Rule 10. Why does *signif/y*ing retain the *y*? Rule 10; Exception 2nd. What sound of *i* is used in *signal*? Ans. 2nd. sound, the sound of *i* in *pîn*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- CARRIER**, (kâr'-rê-âr) *n.* One who carries; a messenger; a porter.
- CARRY**, (kâr'-rê) *v. t.* To convey, bear, or transport by sustaining the thing carried. It implies motion *from* the speaker and is opposed to *bring* or *p. CARRIED*; *ppr. CARRYING*; *pp. CARRIED*; [fetch.]
- BRING**, (brîng) *v. t.* To bear or convey from a distant, to a nearer place or *p. BROUGHT*; *ppr. BRINGING*; *pp. BROUGHT*. [person.]
- AUXILIARY**, (âwg-zîl'-yâ-rê) *n.* A helper; an assistant. *a.* Assisting; helping.
- BRAGGADOCIO**, (brâg-gâ-dô'-shê-ô) *n.* A puffing, boasting person.
- BRAG**, (brâg) *v. t.* To boast of, or to display one's actions or merits ostentatiously. *p. BRAGGED*; *ppr. BRAGGING*; *pp. BRAGGED*. [tastefully.]
- COUNTERFEIT**, (kôûn'-târ-âit) *a.* Forged; fictitious; feigned. *n.* An impostor; a forgery. [an original.]
- COUNTERFEIT**, (kôûn'-târ-âit) *v. t.* To copy with an intent to pass the copy for *p. COUNTERFEITED*; *ppr. COUNTERFEITING*; *pp. COUNTERFEITED*.
- DAZZLE**, (dâz'-zî) *v. t.* To overpower with light; to surprise with splendor. *p. DAZZLED*; *ppr. DAZZLING*; *pp. DAZZLED*.
- ENGROSSMENT**, (ên-grôse'-mênt) *n.* The act of engrossing.
- ENGROSS**, (ên-grôse') *v. t.* To swallow up; to take the whole; to copy in a large hand. *p. ENGROSSED*; *ppr. ENGROSSING*; *pp. ENGROSSED*. [large hand.]
- SALUBRIOUS**, (sâ-lâ'-brê-âs) *a.* Wholesome; healthful; salutary.
- SALUBRITY**, (sâ-lâ'-brê-tê) *n.* Wholesomeness; healthfulness.
- SALUTARY**, (sâ-lâ'-tâ-rê) *a.* Healthful; safe; beneficial.
- SALUTATORY**, (sâ-lâ'-tâ-tô-rê) *a.* Containing salutations; greeting.
- SALUTATION**, (sâ-lâ'-tâ-shûn) *n.* A salute; greeting; address.
- SALUTE**, (sâ-lâte') *v. t.* To greet; to hail; to please; to kiss. *p. SALUTED*; *ppr. SALUTING*; *pp. SALUTED*.
- EIGHTEEN**, (â'-têên) *a.* Twice nine.
- FALTERING**, (fâl'-târ-îng) *n.* Feebleness; deficiency.
- FALTER**, (fâl'-târ) *v. i.* To hesitate in speech; to fail; to tremble. *p. FALTERED*; *ppr. FALTERING*; *pp. FALTERED*.
- FULFILLMENT**, (fâl'-fil'-mênt) *n.* Completion; performance; accomplishment.
- FULFIL**, (fâl'-fil') *v. t.* To perform what has been held out in promise; to *p. FULFILLED*; *ppr. FULFILLING*; *pp. FULFILLED*. [accomplish.]
- FALLIBLE**, (fâl'-lê-bî) *a.* Liable to error; frail; uncertain.
- FALLIBILITY**, (fâl'-lê-bîl'-ê-tê) *n.* Liability to error; uncertainty.
- GHAUSTFUL**, (gâst'-fâl) *a.* Dreary; dreadful; frightful.
- GHAUSTLY**, (gâst'-lê) *a.* Like a ghost; pale; dismal; horrible. [aspect.]
- GHAUSTLINESS**, (gâst'-lê-nêss) *n.* Horror of countenance; paleness; frightful
- GERM**, (jêrm) *n.* A sprout; a shoot; the seed-bud of a plant.
- GERMINANT**, (jêr'-mê-nân) *a.* Sprouting; shooting. [from a seed.]
- GERMINATION**, (jêr'-mê-nâ-shûn) *n.* The process by which a plant is produced
- GERMINATE**, (jêr'-mê-nâte) *v. i.* To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to commence *p. GERMINATED*; *ppr. GERMINATING*; *pp. GERMINATED*. [to grow.]

SENTENCES.—The *salubrity* of the climate of Oregon is remarkable. Our judgments, our faculties, our opinions, are *fallible*. The *salutatory* contained many *salutary* suggestions.

QUESTIONS.—Why does *fulfil* double the final *l* in *fulfilled*? Rule 3rd. Why does *fulfil* not double the *l* in *fulfilment*? Rule 3rd. Form the plural of *auxiliary*? Rule 19th. Why do you change *y* into *i* in the plural of *auxiliary*? Rule 10th. What is the difference in the meaning of the words *bring* and *carry*? What is the difference in the meaning of the words *salutary* and *salutatory*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâil.

- CONVULSIVE, (kôn-vâl'-siv) *a.* Tendency to convulse; moving.
- CONVULSION, (kôn-vâl'-shân) *n.* An involuntary contraction of the muscles.
- CONVULSE, (kôn-vûlse) *v. i.* To affect by spasm; to shake; to draw or con-
p. CONVULSED; *ppr.* CONVULSING; *pp.* CONVULSED. [tract.
- CULMINATION, (kûl-mê-nâ'-shân) *n.* The passage of a planet across a meri-
 CULMINATE, (kûl'-mê-nâte) *v. i.* To be at the highest point. [dian.
- p.* CULMINATED; *ppr.* CULMINATING; *pp.* CULMINATED.
- HYPOCRISY, (hê-pôk'-rê-sê) *n.* False profession; pretence; deceit.
- HYPOCRITE, (hîp'-ê-krit) *n.* A dissembler in morality or religion.
- HYPOCRITICAL, (hîp'-ê-krit'-ê-kâl) *a.* Dissembling; insincere; false.
- HYPERCRITICAL, (hî-pêr-krit'-ê-kâl) *a.* Critical beyond use or reason.
- HYPERCRITIC, (hî-pêr-krit'-ik) *n.* A captious or uncandid critic.
- CRITIC, (krit'-ik) *n.* A judge of merit in literature or art; a careful observer.
- CRITICAL, (krit'-ê-kâl) *a.* Relating to criticism; exact; severe; relating to a
 CRITICISM, (krit'-ê-sizm) *n.* The art or act of judging; remark. [crisis.
- CRITIQUE, (krê-têk') *n.* A critical examination; criticism.
- CRITICISE, (krit'-ê-size) *v. t.* To examine carefully; to judge; to censure.
p. CRITICISED; *ppr.* CRITICISING; *pp.* CRITICISED. [ment.
- FALLACY, (fâl'-lâ-sê) *n.* A deceptive or false appearance; deceitful argu-
 FALLACIOUS, (fâl'-lâ-shâs) *a.* Producing mistake; deceitful; delusive.
- HURRICANE, (hûr'-rê-kân) *n.* A violent storm of wind; a violent tempest.
- IMPUGN, (im-pûne) *v. t.* To attack; to assault by law or argument.
p. IMPUGNED; *ppr.* IMPUGNING; *pp.* IMPUGNED.
- LOATHSOME, (lôth'-sôm) *a.* Disgusting; detestable; causing disgust.
- LOATHFUL, (lôth'-fûl) *a.* Abhorring; hating.
- LOATH, (lôth) *a.* Unwilling; disliking; not ready; not inclined.
- LOATHE, (lôthe) *v. t.* To feel disgust for; to abhor; to detest; to hate.
p. LOATHED; *ppr.* LOATHING; *pp.* LOATHED.
- MANŒUVRE, (mâ-nôô'-vûr) *n.* A stratagem; management; contrivance.
- MANŒUVRE, (mâ-nôô'-vûr) *v. i.* To change the position of troops or ships.
p. MANŒUVRED; *ppr.* MANŒUVRING; *pp.* MANŒUVRED.
- ODD, (ôd) *a.* Not even; not divisible into even numbers; peculiar; strange.
- ODDITY, (ôd'-ê-tê) *n.* Singularity; an odd person or thing.
- PARLANCE, (pâr'-lânse) *n.* Conversation; talk; discourse.
- PARLIAMENT, (pâr'-lê-mênt) *n.* The grand legislative council of England.
- PARLIAMENTARY, (pâr'-lê-mên'-tâ-rê) *a.* Conformed to the rules of parliament.
- PARLOR, (pâr'-lôr) *n.* A room in houses furnished for the reception of visitors.
- PARLEY, (pâr'-lê) *v. i.* To talk; to discourse; to discuss orally. *n.* oral treaty;
p. PARLEYED; *ppr.* PARLEYING; *pp.* PARLEYED. [talk; conference.
- NEPHEW, (nêv'-vû) *n.* The son of a brother or sister.
- POLITE, (pô-lîte) *a.* Of polished or refined manners; genteel; courteous;
- POLITENESS, (pô-lîte'-nêss) *n.* Good breeding; good manners. [elegant.
- POLISH, (pôi'-ish) *v. t.* To smoothen; to brighten; to refine. *n.* gloss; elegance
p. POLISHED; *ppr.* POLISHING; *pp.* POLISHED. [of manners.

SENTENCES.—His criticism of the work was very severe. Parliament is composed of two assemblies, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

QUESTIONS.—Name the words classed with critic! Name the words classed with parley! State the difference between the words hypocritical and hypercritical! Why do you not change the *y* in parleyed into *i*? Rule 11th. What sound of *o* is used in loath? What sound of *o* in odd?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

CALVARY, (kál'-vâ-rè) *n.* A place of skulls; place where *Christ* was crucified.

CAVALRY, (káv'-â-l-rè) *n.* A body of soldiers furnished with horses.

CAVALIER, (káv'-â-lèér') *n.* A horseman; a knight. *a.* gay; disdainful.

CAVALIERLY, (káv'-â-lèér'-lè) *ad.* Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

PRIMARY, (prí'-mâ-rè) *a.* First; original; chief; principal.

PRIMITIVE, (prím'-â-tív) *a.* First; original; ancient.

PRIMEVAL, (prí-mè'-vâi) *a.* Original; of the earliest ages; first.

WAGON, (wág'-ân) *n.* A four wheeled vehicle for burdens.

WAGONER, (wág'-ân-âr) *n.* One who conducts a wagon.

REQUISITION, (rèk-kwè-zish'-ân) *n.* Demand; application for a thing as of right.

REQUISITE, (rèk-kwè-zit) *a.* Required by the nature of things; necessary.

REQUIREMENT, (rè-kwire'-mènt) *n.* A thing required; a demand.

REQUEST, (rè-kwèst') *v. t.* To ask; to solicit; to entreat. *n.* a petition; prayer.

p. REQUESTED; *ppr.* REQUESTING; *pp.* REQUESTED.

REQUIRE, (rè-kwire') *v. t.* To demand; to ask as a right; to need.

p. REQUIRED; *ppr.* REQUIRING; *pp.* REQUIRED.

SCHISM, (sizm) *n.* A separation or division in a church; a division.

SCHISMATIC, (siz-mât'-ik) *a.* Practising schism; dissensious.

CITATION, (si-tâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of citing; quotation; mention.

CITE, (site) *v. t.* To summon; to call; to quote.

p. CITED; *ppr.* CITING; *pp.* CITED.

SITE, (site) *n.* Situation; local position; locality; spot.

SITUATED, (sit'-yû-â-têd) *a.* Having a situation; placed; circumstanced.

SITUATION, (sit-yû-â'-shûn) *n.* Local respect; position; condition.

VERMIN, (vêr'-mîn) *n.* Any small noxious animal.

VACILLATION, (vâs-il-lâ'-shûn) *n.* State of wavering; inconstancy.

VACILLATE, (vâs-il-lâte) *v. i.* To waver; to move backward and forward.

p. VACILLATED; *ppr.* VACILLATING; *pp.* VACILLATED. [dulum.

OSCILLATION, (ôs-sil-lâ'-shûn) *n.* A moving backward and forward like a pen-

OSCILLATE, (ôs-sil-lâte) *v. i.* To move backward and forward; to swing; to

p. OSCILLATED; *ppr.* OSCILLATING; *pp.* OSCILLATED. [vibrate.

ANONYMOUS, (â-nôn'-â-mûs) *a.* Wanting a name; nameless.

ANONYMOUSLY, (â-nôn'-â-mûs-lè) *ad.* Without a name.

TYPE, (tipe) *n.* An emblem; a stamp; a printing letter.

TYPICAL, (tip'-â-kâl) *a.* Emblematical; figurative.

TYPOGRAPHY, (ti-pôg'-râ-fè) *n.* The art of printing.

TYPOGRAPHICAL, (ti-pô-grâf'-â-kâl) *a.* Relating to printing.

TYPE-FOUNDRY, (tipe'-fôûn-drè) *n.* A place where types are made.

TIPIFY, (tip'-â-f) *v. t.* To represent by emblem; to figure.

p. TIPIFIED; *ppr.* TIPIFYING; *pp.* TIPIFIED.

INITIAL, (in-ish'-âi) *a.* Placed at the beginning; beginning. [society.

INITIATION, (in-ish'-â'-shûn) *n.* The act of introducing one into a new

INITIATE, (in-ish'-â-âte) *v. t.* To instruct in the rudiments; to introduce.

p. INITIATED; *ppr.* INITIATING; *pp.* INITIATED.

SENTENCES.—The *initiation* was an interesting and solemn ceremony. A *requisition* from the governor caused his arrest. An *anonymous* letter was sent to his father.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *Calvary* and *cavalry*? What distinction is to be made between *vacillate* and *oscillate*? Ans. *Vacillate* is applied to persons and *oscillate* to inanimate things. What is the difference between *require* and *request*? Why does *initiate* drop the final *e* in *initiate*? Rule 8th. Why does *typifying* retain the *y*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

AMIALE, (á'-mè-á-bl) *a.* Lovely; pleasing; charming.

AMIABILITY, (á-mè-á-bi'-tè) *n.* Quality of being amiable; amiableness.

AMIABLY, (á'-mè-á-blè) *ad.* In an amiable manner; pleasingly.

AMICABLE, (ám'-è-ká-bl) *a.* Friendly; kind; obliging; peaceable.

AMICABLY, (ám'-è-ká-blè) *ad.* In a friendly manner.

AMITY, (ám'-è-tè) *n.* Friendship; good will.

SWEET, (swèét) *a.* Pleasing to the taste, smell, or to any sense; saccharine.

SWEAT, (swét) *n.* Moisture which issues from the pores of the skin. *v. i.* to

p. SWEATED; *ppr.* SWEATING; *pp.* SWEATED. [perspiro; to toil.

UNIQUE, (yú-nèék') *a.* Being without an equal; single in kind or excellence.

ANTIQUITY, (án-tíx'-kwè-tè) *n.* Old times; a relic of old times.

ANTIQUE, (án-tèék') *a.* Ancient; of old fashion.

ANTIQUARY, (án'-tè-kwá-rè) *n.* One versed in knowledge of antiquity.

ANTIQUATED, (án'-tè-kwá-tèd) *pp. a.* Grown old; grown out of fashion.

ANTIQUATE, (án'-tè-kwá-te) *v. t.* To make old or obsolete.

p. ANTIQUATED; *ppr.* ANTIQUATING; *pp.* ANTIQUATED.

BENIGN, (bè-níno') *a.* Kind; generous; liberal.

BENIGNANT, (bè-níg'-nánt) *a.* Kind; gracious; good; benevolent.

BENIGNITY, (bè-níg'-nè-tè) *n.* Actual kindness; bounty; generosity.

BENIGNLY, (bè-níno'-lè) *ad.* Favorably; kindly; graciously.

CIPHER, (zì-fúr) *n.* A figure signifying nothing by itself; a character.

CIPHER, (zì-fúr) *v. t.* To compute by figures; to practise arithmetic.

p. CIPHERED; *ppr.* CIPHERING; *pp.* CIPHERED.

CLEANLINESS, (klén'-lè-nèss) *n.* Free from dirt or filth.

CLEANLY, (klén'-lè) *a.* Free from dirt; clean; pure.

CLEANLY, (klén'-lè) *ad.* In a clean manner; neatly; without dirt.

CLEANNES, (klén'-nèss) *n.* Neatness; purity; innocence.

CLEANSIBLE, (klénz'-è-bl) *a.* That may be cleansed.

CLEAN, (klén) *v. t.* To free from filth or impurity. *a.* free from dirt; pure;

p. CLEANED; *ppr.* CLEANING; *pp.* CLEANED. [elegant.

CLEANSÉ, (klénz) *v. t.* To make clean or pure; to purify; to scour.

p. CLEANSÉD; *ppr.* CLEANSING; *pp.* CLEANSÉD.

DEFINITIVE, (dè-fín'-è-tív) *a.* Determinate; positive; fixed. [of a word.

DEFINITION, (dèf-è-nísh'-án) *n.* A short description of a thing; a meaning

DEFINE, (dè-fíne') *v. t.* To explain; to describe; to determine.

p. DEFINED; *ppr.* DEFINING; *pp.* DEFINED

DAY, (dá) *n.* The time between the rising and setting of the sun; life; contest.

DAILY, (dá'-lè) *a.* Happening every day; diurnal.

FINANCE, (fè-nánsé') *n.* The public revenue; income.

FINANCIAL, (fè-nán'-shál) *a.* Relative to finance.

FINANCIER, (fin-án-sèér') *n.* One who collects or manages the finances.

WILE, (wíle) *n.* A deceit; a fraud; a trick.

WILY, (wí'-lè) *a.* Cunning; sly; insidious; subtle.

WILINESS, (wí'-lè-nèss) *n.* State of being wily; guile.

SENTENCES.—He was engaged in the financial department daily. Washington was benignant. The pyramids of Egypt are of great antiquity. Sweet was the bread he earned by the sweat of his brow.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between amiable and amicable? Between sweat and sweet? Why does antique omit the final e in antiquated? What sound of e is used in cleanly the adjective? What in cleanly the adverb? Why does wile omit the final e in wily? Why does the final y in wily change into i in wiliness? Spell the plural of antiquity?

íste, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mètt,—pine pín,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nòt,—tùbe, tùb, bàll.

STATUE, (stát'-yú) *n.* An image; a solid representation of a living being.

STATUARY, (stát'-yú-á-ré) *n.* A group of statues; one who makes statues.

STATURE, (stát'yúre) *n.* The height of any animal, particularly of man.

STATUTE, (stát'-yáte) *n.* A law; an act of a legislative body.

STATUTORY, (stát'-yú-tár-é) *a.* Enacted by statute.

GAUGER, (gá'-jár) *n.* One whose business it is to measure vessels or quantity.

GAUGE, (gádje) *n.* A measure; a standard.

GAUGE, (gádje) *v. t.* To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

MERCENARY, (mér'-sè-ná-ré) *a.* Serving for pay; sold for money.

VENAL, (vè'-nái) *a.* That may be bought; mercenary. (*used in a bad sense.*)

VENALITY, (vè-nái'-é-té) *n.* State of being venal; prostitution.

HARASS, (hár'-ás) *v. t.* To weary; to fatigue; to vex; to perplex.

p. HARASSED; *ppr.* HARASSING; *pp.* HARASSED.

IRREPARABLE, (ir-rép'-á-rá-bl) *a.* That cannot be repaired or recovered.

JEOPARDY, (jèp'-pár-dé) *n.* Hazard; peril; danger.

JEOPARDOUS, (jèp'-pár-dús) *a.* Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDIZE, (jèp'-párd-lize) *v. t.* To hazard; to expose to loss or injury.

p. JEOPARDIZED; *ppr.* JEOPARDIZING; *pp.* JEOPARDIZED.

KNELL, (nèl) *n.* The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

LYCEUM, (lí-sé'-úm) *n.* An association for lectures on science, &c.

MILLENARY, (míl'-lè-ná-ré) *n.* The space of a thousand years. *a.* of a thousand.

MILLENNIUM, (míl-lén'-nè-úm) *n.* The reign of Christ upon earth for a thousand

MILLENNIAL, (míl-lén'-nè-ál) *a.* Pertaining to the millennium. [years.]

MILLINER, (míl'-lín-ár) *n.* One who makes head dresses for women.

MILLINERY, (míl'-lín-ér-é) *n.* The articles made by milliners.

OBLIQUE, (ób-lèék' or ób-like') *a.* Not direct; not parallel; indirect.

OBLIQUITY, (ób-lik'-wè-té) *n.* Deviation from a right line, or from moral or physical rectitude.

PARALYTIC, (pár-á-lít'-ík) *a.* Palsied; affected by paralysis.

PARALYSIS, (pár-ráí'-é-sis) *n.* Loss of motion and feeling in the body.

PARALYZE, (pár-á-lize) *v. t.* To destroy the power of action; to benumb.

p. PARALYZED; *ppr.* PARALYZING; *pp.* PARALYZED.

QUIT, (kwit) *v. t.* To leave; to forsake; to abandon.

p. QUITTED; *ppr.* QUITTING; *pp.* QUITTED.

QUITE, (kwite) *ad.* Completely; perfectly; totally.

REVENUE, (rév'-è-nú) *n.* Income; annual profits from lands or other funds.

SYCOPHANT, (sik'-ò-fánt) *n.* A mean flatterer; a parasite.

SYCOPHANCY, (sik'-ò-fán-sé) *n.* Mean flattery or servility.

SYCOPHANTIC, (sik'-ò-fán'-tik) *a.* Fawning; flattering.

VICE, (vise) *n.* Depravity; wickedness; a fault; a kind of iron press.

VICIOUS, (vish'-ús) *a.* Devoted to vice; corrupt; wicked; bad.

VITIATION, (vish'-é-á'-shún) *n.* Corruption; act of vitiating.

VITIATE, (vish'-é-áte) *v. t.* To corrupt; to deprave; to spoil.

p. VITIATED; *ppr.* VITIATING; *pp.* VITIATED.

[of the crocodile.]

ICHNEUMON, (ík-nú'-món) *n.* A sort of weasel noted for destroying the eggs

QUESTIONS.—Which sound of *i* is used in *quit*? Which sound in *quite*? What sound has *qu* in *oblique*? Why does *quit* double the *i* in *quitted*? State the difference between the significations of the words *statue* and *statute*? The words *quit* and *quite*? *Millenary* and *millinery*? Repeat the words classed with *vire*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, báll.

PERUSAL, (pè-rd'-zál) *n.* Act of reading; careful view or examination.

PERUSE, (pè-rúze') *v. t.* To read; to observe; to examine.

p. PERUSED; *ppr.* PERUSING; *pp.* PERUSED.

PURSUIT, (púr-súte') *n.* Act of pursuing; a chase; employment.

PURSUANCE, (púr-sd'-ânse) *n.* Prosecution; process; consequence.

PURSUANT, (púr-sd'-ánt) *a.* Done in consequence; agreeable.

PURSUE, (púr-sd') *v. t.* To follow for some end; to chase; to continue.

p. PURSUED; *ppr.* PURSUING; *pp.* PURSUED.

OBELISK, (ób'-è-lisk) *n.* A stone column growing gradually smaller to the top.

BASILISK, (báz'-è-lisk) *n.* A fabulous serpent said to kill by looking.

VALOR, (vái'-úr) *n.* Personal bravery; courage; intrepidity.

VALOROUS, (vái'-úr-ús) *a.* Brave; stout; courageous.

VALIANT, (vái'-yánt) *a.* Courageous; brave; heroic.

AGGRAVATION, (ág-grá-vá'-shún) *n.* Something which increases an offence.

AGGRAVATED, (ág-grá-vá'-téd) *a.* Made worse; less tolerable.

AGGRAVATE, (ág-grá-váte) *v. t.* To make worse; to provoke.

p. AGGRAVATED; *ppr.* AGGRAVATING; *pp.* AGGRAVATED.

BATTERY, (bát'-túr-ré) *n.* A kind of fort; a line of cannon.

CALORIC, (kál-lór'-ík) *n.* Heat, or the matter, cause or principle of heat.

CALORIFIC, (kál-ò-ríf'-ík) *a.* Making hot; heating.

EXCRESCENCE, (èks-krés'-sèns) *n.* That which grows unnaturally; a protuberance.

EXCRESCENT, (èks-krés'-sènt) *a.* Growing out of something else.

DEBTOR, (dét'-túr) *n.* One who owes money or a debt.

FAMINE, (fám'-in) *n.* Scarcity of food; dearth; want.

FAMISH, (fám'-ish) *v. t.* To kill with hunger; to starve.

p. FAMISHED; *ppr.* FAMISHING; *pp.* FAMISHED.

HAZARDOUS, (há-z'-árd-ús) *a.* Dangerous; exposed to chance.

HAZARD, (há-z'-árd) *n.* Chance; accident. *v. t.* To put in danger

p. HAZARDED; *ppr.* HAZARDING; *pp.* HAZARDED.

INVECTIVE, (in-vék'-tív) *n.* Harsh censure; abuse; reproach. *a.* Satirical; abusive.

INVEIGH, (in-vá') *v. i.* To utter censure or reproach; to rail; to declaim. [ivo.

p. INVEIGHED; *ppr.* INVEIGHING; *pp.* INVEIGHED.

JAUNT, (jánt) *n.* Ramble; excursion. *v. i.* To wander here and there.

p. JAUNTED; *ppr.* JAUNTING; *pp.* JAUNTED. [needles.

KNITTING, (nit'-ting) *n.* Junction; the work of a knitter. *ppr.* Weaving with

KNIT, (nit) *v. t.* To unite or weave by texture without a loom; to tic.

p. KNIT or KNITTED; *ppr.* KNITTING; *pp.* KNIT or KNITTED.

NOMENCLATOR, (nò'-mên-klà-túr) *n.* One who gives names to persons or things.

NOMENCLATURE, (nò'-mên-klà-túre) *n.* The whole of the terms peculiar to an

OMNIVOROUS, (óm-nív'-ò-rús) *a.* Eating food of every sort. [art or science.

SATIETY, (sá-tí'-è-té) *n.* Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; excess.

SATIATE, (sá'-shé-áte) *v. t.* To satisfy; to fill; to pall; to cloy.

p. SATIATED; *ppr.* SATIATING; *pp.* SATIATED.

SENTENCES.—His *satiety* was manifested during the *perusal* of the book. The rescue of the inmates of the burning building, was a *valiant* action.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between the significations of *Obelisk* and *Basilisk*. Why does *aggravate* omit the final *e* in *aggravated*? What is the sound of *a* in *jaunt*? Of *b* in *debtor*? Why does *knit* double the *t* in *knitted*? Which sound of *a* is used in pronouncing *satiety*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—plne, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

VEGETATION, (vêd'-jê-tâ'-shûn) *n.* The growth of plants; plants collectively.

VEGETATIVE, (vêd'-jê-tâ-tiv) *a.* Having power to produce growth.

VEGETABLE, (vêd'-jê-tâ-bl) *n.* A plant; a plant or root cultivated for the table.

VEGETATE, (vêd'-jê-tâte) *v. i.* To grow as plants; to sprout.

p. VEGETATED; *ppr.* VEGETATING; *pp.* VEGETATED.

VERDURE, (vêrd'-yûre) *n.* The green color of grass and other vegetation.

VERDANT, (vêr'-dânt) *a.* Green; fresh.

VERDANCY, (vêr'-dân-sê) *n.* Greenness.

VERDIGRIS, (vêr'-dê-grêes) *n.* The blue green rust of copper.

FOLIAGE, (fô'-lê-âje) *n.* Leaves; a cluster of leaves.

NARRATION, (nâr'-rà'-shûn) *n.* An account; relation; act of narrating.

NARRATIVE, (nâr'-rà-tiv) *n.* A relation. *a.* Giving an account; story telling.

NARRATE, (nâr'-ràte) *v. t.* To relate; to tell as an event or story.

p. NARRATED; *ppr.* NARRATING; *pp.* NARRATED.

PAGEANT, (pâd'-jânt) *n.* Anything showy and transient; a spectacle.

PAGEANTRY, (pâd'-jân-trê) *n.* Pomp; show; a spectacle.

ORRERY, (ôr'-rêr-ê) *n.* An instrument for representing the heavens.

PARALLEL, (pâr'-âl-lêl) *a.* Extended in the same direction and keeping the same distance. [semblance.]

PARALLEL, (pâr'-âl-lêl) *n.* A line equally distant at all points from another; re-

PARALLEL, (pâr'-âl-lêl) *v. t.* To keep in the same direction; to equal.

p. PARALLELED; *ppr.* PARALLELING; *pp.* PARALLELED.

QUALIFICATION, (kwôl'-ê-fê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* Any natural endowment.

QUALITY, (kwôl'-ê-tê) *n.* The nature of a thing; the property of a thing.

QUALIFY, (kwôl'-ê-fi) *v. t.* To make fit or capable; to soften.

p. QUALIFIED; *ppr.* QUALIFYING; *pp.* QUALIFIED.

DEXTER, (dêks'-târ) *a.* The right, as opposed to the left; right.

DEXTERITY, (dêks-têr'-ê-tê) *n.* Adroitness; expertness; activity.

DEXTEROUS, (dêks-têr'-ê-s) *a.* Expert; handy; active; ready.

SINISTER, (sîn'-is-târ) *a.* Being on the left hand; left; bad; corrupt.

QUIESCENCE, (kwî-ê-s'-sênsê) *n.* Rest; repose; quiet.

QUIESCENT, (kwî-ê-s'-sênt) *a.* Being in a state of rest; silent.

QUIETUS, (kwî-ê'-tê-s) *n.* Rest; repose; death.

QUIETNESS, (kwî-ê-t-nê-s) *n.* State of being quiet; stillness.

QUIET, (kwî-ê-t) *a.* Still; calm. *n.* Rest; ease. *v. t.* To calm; to pacify.

p. QUIETED; *ppr.* QUIETING; *pp.* QUIETED.

WIDOW, (wid'-ê) *n.* A woman whose husband is dead.

WIDOWER, (wid'-ê-êr) *n.* A man whose wife is dead.

WIDOWED, (wid'-ê-de) *pp.* Made a widow; in the state of a widow.

RECONNOITRE, (rêk-ôn-ô-i'-târ) *v. t.* To view; to survey; to examine.

p. RECONNOITRED; *ppr.* RECONNOITRING; *pp.* RECONNOITRED.

INJUDICIOUS, (în-jû-dish'-ê-s) *a.* Unwise; without judgment.

RAILLERY, (râl'-iêr-ê) *n.* Slight satire; banter; good humored irony.

RALLY, (râl'-iê) *v. t.* To come back to order; to banter; to joke.

p. RALLIED; *ppr.* RALLYING; *pp.* RALLIED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *foliage*, *verdure*, and *vegetation*? Why does the final *y* in *qualify* change into *i* in *qualified*? Why does *qualifying* retain the *y*? State the difference between the significations of *dexter* and *sinister*. Why does not *quiet* double the *t* in *quieted*? Repeat the words classed with *quiet*. Repeat those connected with *verdure*.

fâfe, târ, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

SIGN, (sine) n. A token; a mark. *v. t.* To mark with one's name.

p. SIGNED; *ppr.* SIGNING; *pp.* SIGNED.

[ment.

SIGNATURE, (sig'-ná-tùre) n. A person's name signed to any paper or instru-

SIGNAL, (sig'-nál) n. Notice given by a sign. *a.* Eminent; remarkable.

SIGNALIZE, (sig'-nál-ize) v. t. To make signal; eminent or remarkable.

p. SIGNALIZED; *ppr.* SIGNALIZING; *pp.* SIGNALIZED.

SIGNIFICATION, (sig'-níf-à-ká'-shún) n. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNIFICANT, (sig'-níf-à-kánt) a. Standing as a sign of something; important.

SIGNIFY, (sig'-nè-fí) v. t. To make known by some sign or token.

p. SIGNIFIED; *ppr.* SIGNIFYING; *pp.* SIGNIFIED.

SING, (sing) v. i. To modulate the voice to melody; to utter sweet sounds.

p. SANG or SANG; *ppr.* SINGING; *pp.* SUNG.

SINGE, (sinje) v. t. To scorch; to burn slightly.

p. SINGED; *ppr.* SINGEING; *pp.* SINGED.

[beckon.

WAVE, (wáve) n. A moving swell of water; a billow. *v. i.* To undulate; to

WAVER, (wá'-vár) v. i. To play to and fro; to fluctuate; to be unsettled.

p. WAVERED; *ppr.* WAVERING; *pp.* WAVERED.

SCYTHE, (sithe) n. An instrument for mowing grass.

SCHEME, (skème) n. A plan; a project; a design. *v. t.* To contrive; to plan.

p. SCHEMED; *ppr.* SCHEMING; *pp.* SCHEMED.

TELESCOPE, (tél'-à-skòpe) n. An instrument for viewing distant objects.

TELESCOPIC, (tél'-à-skóp'-ik) a. Pertaining to a telescope; seen by a telescope.

MICROSCOPE, (mí'-krò-skòpe) n. An instrument for viewing small objects.

MICROSCOPIC, (mí'-krò-skóp'-ik) a. Very minute; relating to a microscope.

TRAVELLER, (tráv'-il-lér) n. One who travels.

TRAVELLED, (tráv'-léd) a. Having made journeys.

TRAVEL, (tráv'-il) v. i. To make journeys; to pass; to go. *n.* Journey.

p. TRAVELLED; *ppr.* TRAVELLING; *pp.* TRAVELLED.

TRAVAIL, (tráv'-il) v. t. To labor; to labor with pain. *n.* Labor; toil.

p. TRAVAILED; *ppr.* TRAVAILING; *pp.* TRAVAILED.

TREACHERY, (trètsh'-ér-è) n. Perfidy; breach of faith or trust.

TREACHEROUS, (trètsh'-ér-ús) a. Faithless; perfidious; traitorous.

VICTUALS, (vít'-tíz) n. Cooked provisions; food; viands.

VICTUALLING, (vít'-tí-íng) n. Act of supplying provisions.

VICTUAL, (vít'-tí) v. t. To supply with food or provisions.

p. VICTUALLED; *ppr.* VICTUALLING; *pp.* VICTUALLED.

ABYSS, (à-biss') n. A depth without bottom; a deep pit.

ABYSSAL, (à-bis'-síl) a. Relating to an abyss.

ASYLUM, (à-sí'-lùm) n. A sanctuary; a place of refuge or security.

BAYONET, (bá'-ò-nèt) n. A short dagger fixed on the end of a musket.

BEAUTY, (bá'-tè) n. That assemblage of graces which pleases the eye.

BEAUTIFUL, (bá'-tè-fúl) a. Fair; elegant; handsome; pretty.

BEAUTIFY, (bá'-tè-fí) v. t. To make beautiful; to adorn.

p. BEAUTIFIED; *ppr.* BEAUTIFYING; *pp.* BEAUTIFIED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between the significations of *singing* and *signing*. Between *sing* and *singe*. Why does *singe* drop the final *e* in *singed*? Why does *singing* retain *e*? Rule 9th. Why does *signify* change the final *y* into *i* in *signified*? Why does *signifying* retain the *y*? Spell the perfect participle of *wave*. Why does not *travel* double the *l* in *travelled*? Rule 4th. Why does *travel* double the *l* in *travelled*? Why does the *y* in *beauty* change into *i* in *beautiful*? Repeat the words classed with *sign*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mò, mêt,—pine, pín,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nôt,—tùbe, túb, báll.

SYMMETRY, (sím'-mè-trè) *n.* Agreement of one part with another; proportion.
SYMMETRICAL, (sím-mè'-trè-kál) *a.* Having due proportion.

CEMETERY, (sém'-mè-tèr-è) *n.* An edifice or place where the dead are buried.

HORIZON, (hò-rí'-zôn) *n.* The line that terminates the view. [horizon]

HORIZONTAL, (hòr-è-zôn'-tál) *a.* Near the horizon; on a level; parallel to the

VERTEX, (vèr'-tèks) *n.* The top of anything; the zenith.

VERTICAL, (vèr'-tè-kál) *a.* Perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICALLY, (vèr'-tè-kál-lè) *ad.* In the zenith; perpendicularly.

PERPENDICULAR, (pèr-pèn-dík'-à-làr) *n.* A line from the zenith towards the centre of the earth; a plumb line.

PERPENDICULARITY, (pèr-pèn-dík'-à-làr'-è-tè) *n.* State of being perpendicular.

CHANGEABLE, (tshànje'-à-bl) *a.* Inconstant; fickle.

CHANGE, (tshànje) *v. t.* To put one thing in the place of another. *n.* Alteration; *p.* CHANGED; *ppr.* CHANGING; *pp.* CHANGED. [tion; variety.]

DUELLIST, (dú'-li-líst) *n.* One who fights in single combat.

DISCIPLINARIAN, (dis-sè-plè-nà'-rè-àn) *n.* One who adheres to discipline.

DISCIPLE, (dis-sí'-pl) *n.* One who receives instruction from another.

DISCIPLINE, (dis'-sè-plín) *v. t.* To educate; to regulate; to reform.

p. DISCIPLINED; *ppr.* DISCIPLINING; *pp.* DISCIPLINED.

ELLIPSE, (èl'-lips) *n.* An oval figure; one of the sections of a cone.

ELLIPSIS, (èl-líp'-sis) *n.* An oval figure; a figure by which something is left

ELLIPTIC, (èl-líp'-tik) *a.* Oval; defective. [out.]

ECLIPTIC, (è-klíp'-tik) *n.* A circle which marks the sun's path in the heavens.

ECLIPSE, (è-klíps') *n.* The darkening of one body by the shadow of another.

ECLIPSE, (è-klíps') *v. t.* To darken a luminary; to extinguish; to outshine.

p. ECLIPSED; *ppr.* ECLIPSING; *pp.* ECLIPSED.

EXAGGERATION, (ègz-àdje'-èr-à'-shún) *n.* Representation of things beyond the

EXAGGERATE, (ègz-àdje'-èr-àte) *v. t.* To increase; to state too high. [truth.]

p. EXAGGERATED; *ppr.* EXAGGERATING; *pp.* EXAGGERATED.

FINESSE, (fè-nèss') *n.* Artifice; stratagem; trick; deceit.

FORBIDDANCE, (fòr-bíd'-dànsè) *n.* Prohibition; edict against.

FORBID, (fòr-bíd') *v. t.* To prohibit; to oppose; to hinder.

p. FORBADE; *ppr.* FORBIDDING; *pp.* FORBIDDEN.

GAZETTEER, (gáz-èt-tèèr') *n.* A writer of news; a geographical dictionary.

GAZETTE, (gá-zèt') *v. t.* To publish in a gazette. *n.* A newspaper.

p. GAZETTED; *ppr.* GAZETTING; *pp.* GAZETTED.

INVALID, (ín-vál'-íd) *a.* Weak; of no weight; of no legal force.

INVALID, (ín-vá-lèéd) *n.* A person who is disabled, weak or infirm.

INVALIDITY, (ín-vá-lid'-è-tè) *p.* Weakness; infirmity; want of force.

INVALIDATE, (ín-vál'-è-dáte) *v. t.* To weaken; to deprive of force or effect.

p. INVALIDATED; *ppr.* INVALIDATING; *pp.* INVALIDATED.

KALEIDOSCOPE, (ká-íl'-dò-skòpe) *n.* An optical instrument.

CHANDELIER, (shán-dè-lèèr') *n.* A branch for candles or lamps.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between the significations of the words *symmetry* and *cemetery*? Why does *change* omit the *e* in *changing*? Why does *changeable* retain the *e*? Rule 9th exp. Why does *duel* double the *l* in *duellist*? Rule 4th exp. What is the difference between an *eclipse* and an *ellipse*? Why does *forbid* double the *d* in *forbidden*? Spell the preterit of *forbid*. Repeat the words classed with *invalid*. What sound of *o* is used in the first syllable of *horizon*? How many sounds has *o*?

fàte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mè, mêt,—pîne, pîn,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tûb, bùll.

SIMILAR, (sím'-ð-lâr) *a.* Resembling; like; having resemblance.

SIMILARITY, (sím-ð-lâr'-ð-tè) *n.* Likeness; resemblance.

SIMILITUDE, (sâ-mîl'-ð-tùde) *n.* Likeness; resemblance; simile.

SIMILE, (sím'-ð-lè) *n.* A comparison for illustration; a comparison.

SMILE, (smîle) *v. i.* To express pleasure by the countenance. *n.* A look of
p. SMILED; *ppr.* SMILING; *pp.* SMILED. [pleasure.

GOODBY, (gûd'-bi') *intj.* Farewell; adieu.

GOODHUMOR, (gûd'-yû'-môr) *n.* An agreeable temper of the mind.

HEINOUS, (hâ'-nûs) *a.* Atrocious; wicked in a high degree; flagitious.

HEINOUSNESS, (hâ'-nûs-nês) *n.* Atrociousness; wickedness.

INTELLECT, (in'-tèl-lèkt) *n.* The power of understanding; genius.

INTELLECTUAL, (in-tèl-lèkt'-yû-âl) *a.* Perceptible by the intellect.

JUDGESHIP, (jûj'-ship) *n.* Office or dignity of a judge.

JUDGMENT, (jûj'-mènt) *n.* Discernment; discrimination; sagacity.

JUDGE, (jûj) *n.* One who judges or decides. *v. i.* To decide; to discern.
p. JUDGED; *ppr.* JUDGING; *pp.* JUDGED.

JEALOUS, (jêl'-ûs) *a.* Suspicious of a rival; ready to suspect.

JEALOUSY, (jêl'-ûs-è) *n.* Suspicious fear; suspicious caution; vigilance.

NEEDLESS, (nêdd'-lêss) *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite; not wanting.

NEEDFUL, (nêdd'-fûl) *a.* Necessary; requisite; wanted.

NEED, (nêdd) *n.* Necessity; want; poverty. *v. t.* To want; to lack.
p. NEEDED; *ppr.* NEEDING; *pp.* NEEDED.

LEOPARD, (lêp'-ârd) *n.* A spotted beast of prey of the cat kind.

MYRIAD, (mîr'-ð-âd) *n.* The number of ten thousand; any great number.

MYSTERY, (mîs'-tè-rè) *n.* Something secret or unexplained; an enigma.

MYSTERIOUS, (mîs-tè-rè'-ûs) *a.* Obscure; unexplained; secret.

MYSTIFY, (mîs'-tè-û) *v. t.* To involve in mystery; to render obscure.

p. MYSTIFIED; *ppr.* MYSTIFYING; *pp.* MYSTIFIED.

NICHE, (nîsh) *n.* A hollow or recess in a wall for a statue.

NUISANCE, (nû'-sânse) *n.* Something noxious or offensive.

HECATOMB, (hêk'-â-tôdm) *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle.

CATACOMB, (kât'-â-kôme) *n.* A cave for burying the dead.

ORIFICE, (ôr'-è-fis) *n.* An opening; a small hole; an aperture.

OMNIPOTENCE, (ôm-nîp'-ð-tènsè) *n.* Almighty power; infinite power.

OMNIPOTENT, (ôm-nîp'-ð-tènt) *a.* Almighty; all-powerful. [time.

OMNIPRESENCE, (ôm-nê-prêz'-ênse) *n.* Presence in all places at the same

OMNIPRESENT, (ôm-nê-prêz'-ènt) *a.* Present everywhere at the same time.

OMNISCIENCE, (ôm-nîsh'-è-ênse) *n.* The power of knowing all things.

OMNISCIENT, (ôm-nîsh'-è-ènt) *a.* Knowing all things; infinitely wise.

PUNCTUAL, (pûngkt'-yû-âl) *a.* Done at the precise time; exact; nice.

PUNCTILIO, (pûnk-tîl'-yô) *n.* A nice point in behavior.

PUNCTILIOUS, (pûnk-tîl'-yûs) *a.* Nice; very exact; precise.

PUNCTUALITY, (pûngkt'-yû-âl'-è-tè) *n.* Scrupulous exactness.

PUNCTUALLY, (pûngkt'-yû-âl-lè) *ad.* Exactly; nicely; scrupulously.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between a *smile* and a *simile*? What sound has *et* in *heinous*? Why does *judge* omit the final *e* in *judging* and *judged*? Why does *judgeship* retain the *e*? Why does *mystify* change the final *y* into *i* in *mystified*? Why does *mystifying* retain the *y*? What sound of *y* is used in *mystery*? What is the difference between a *hecatomb* and a *catacomb*? Repeat the words classed with *punctual*; with *omnipotence*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, búll.

MEDITATIVE, (mêd'-ê-tâ-tiv) *a.* Reflecting; given to meditation. [plation.

MEDITATION, (mêd'-ê-tâ'-shûn) *n.* Deep thought; close attention; contem-

MEDITATE, (mêd'-ê-tâ-te) *v. t.* To dwell on anything in thought; to think on.

p. MEDITATED; *ppr.* MEDITATING; *pp.* MEDITATED.

MEDIATION, (mê-dê-â'-shûn) *n.* Agency to reconcile parties at variance.

MEDIATE, (mê'-dê-â-te) *v. i.* To interpose as a friend between two parties.

p. MEDIATED; *ppr.* MEDIATING; *pp.* MEDIATED.

PSALM, (sâm) *n.* A sacred song.

PSALMIST, (sâl'-mist) *n.* A writer of sacred songs.

PSALMODY, (sâl'-mô-dê) *n.* The practice of singing sacred songs.

PSALTER, (sâwl'-têr) *n.* The book of Psalms; a psalm book.

PSALTERY, (sâwl'-têr-ê) *n.* A kind of harp. [ing in a point.

PYRAMID, (pir'-â-mîd) *n.* A solid body with three or more sides terminat-

WELFARE, (wêl'-fâre) *n.* Happiness; success; prosperity.

WRETCH, (rêsh) *n.* A miserable person; a worthless creature.

WRETCHED, (rêsh'-êd) *a.* Miserable; unhappy; worthless.

WRETCHEDNESS, (rêsh'-êd-nêss) *n.* Misery; meanness; afflicted state.

RESURRECTION, (rêz-ûr-rêk'-shûn) *n.* Revival from the dead.

RESUSCITATION, (rê-sûs-sê-tâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of reviving from apparent death.

RESUSCITATE, (rê-sûs-sê-tâ-te) *v. t.* To stir up anew; to restore to life; to

p. RESUSCITATED; *ppr.* RESUSCITATING; *pp.* RESUSCITATED. [revive

REFERRIBLE, (rê-fêr'-rê-bi) *a.* That may be referred.

REFERABLE, (rêf'-êr-â-bi) *a.* That may be referred.

REFERENCE, (rêf'-êr-ênse) *n.* Act of referring; allusion.

REFER, (rê-fêr') *v. t.* To direct to another for information or judgment.

p. REFERRED; *ppr.* REFERRING; *pp.* REFERRED.

SHEPHERD, (shêp'-êrd) *n.* One who tends sheep in the pasture.

SHEPHERDESS, (shêp'-êrd-êss) *n.* A woman who tends sheep.

SCHOOL, (skôol) *n.* A place for elementary instruction.

SCHOLAR, (skôl'-lâr) *n.* One who learns of a master; a pupil.

SCHOLASTIC, (skô-lâs'-tik) *a.* Pertaining to schools; pedantic.

TRAFFIC, (trâf'-fik) *n.* Trade; commerce. *v. i.* To trade; to barter.

p. TRAFFICKED; *ppr.* TRAFFICKING; *pp.* TRAFFICKED.

USURPER, (û-zûrp'-ûr) *n.* One who usurps.

USURPATION, (û-zûrp-pâ'-shûn) *n.* Illegal seizure or possession.

USURP, (û-zûrp') *v. t.* To seize and hold without right.

p. USURPED; *ppr.* USURPING; *pp.* USURPED.

VAIN, (vâne) *a.* Empty; worthless; conceited; proud of petty things.

VAINLY, (vâne'-lê) *ad.* Without effect; proudly; foolishly.

VANITY, (vân'-ê-tê) *n.* Vain pride; conceit; ostentation; idle show.

AWRY, (â-rî') *adv.* Turned, twisted, or crooked.

BIGOTRY, (big'-gût-trê) *n.* Blind zeal; prejudice.

BIGOTED (big'-gût-êd) *a.* Blindly prepossessed in favor of something.

BIENNIAL, (bi-ên'-nê-âl) *a.* Continuing two years; once in two years.

SENTENCE.—The shepherd will *meditate* how to *mediate* properly.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *mediate* and *meditate*? What sound of *a* is used in *psalm*? in *psalmery*? State the difference between *resurrection* and *resuscitation*. Why does *refer* double the final *r* in *referred*? What sound of *e* is used in pronouncing *shepherd*? Why does *traffic* add *k* to final *c* in the participles?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, báll.

SPECTRE, (spêk'-tûr) *n.* An apparition; a ghost; a phantom.
SPECTRUM, (spêk'-trâm) *n.* The image of something seen after closing the eyes.
SPECTACLE, (spêk'-tâ-kl) *n.* A show; an exhibition; anything seen.
SPECTATOR, (spêk'-tâ'-tûr) *n.* A looker on; a beholder.

SCYPTRE, (sêp'-tûr) *n.* The ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

VISTA, (vis'-tâ) *n.* A prospect seen through an avenue, as of trees.

VIEW, (vâ) *n.* Prospect; sight; opinion.

PROSPECT, (prôs'-pêkt) *n.* A view; object of view; ground of expectation.

PROSPECTIVE, (prô-spêk'-tiv) *a.* Looking forward; distant; future.

PROSPECTUS, (prô-spêk'-tûs) *n.* The plan of a proposed literary work.

ALLEGABLE, (âl-lêdje'-â-bl) *a.* That may be affirmed or declared.

ALLEGATION, (âl-lê-gâ'-shôn) *n.* Affirmation; declaration.

ALLEGE, (âl-lêdje') *v. t.* To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

p. **ALLEGED**; *ppr.* **ALLEGING**; *pp.* **ALLEGED**.

BRILLIANCY, (bril'-yân-sê) *n.* Lustre; splendor.

BRILLIANT, (bril'-yânt) *a.* Shining; sparkling. *n.* A diamond.

CRYSTAL, (kris'-tâl) *n.* A regular solid body; a superior kind of glass.

CRYSTALLINE, (kris'-tâl-lîne) *a.* Bright; clear; pellucid.

CRYSTALLIZATION, (kris-tâl-lê-zâ'-shôn) *n.* Congelation into crystals.

CRYSTALLIZE, (kris'-tâl-lîze) *v. t.* To form into crystals.

p. **CRYSTALLIZED**; *ppr.* **CRYSTALLIZING**; *pp.* **CRYSTALLIZED**.

DILATORY, (dîl'-â-tûr-ê) *a.* Inclined to delay; tardy; slow; tedious.

DILATION, (dê-lâ'-shôn) *n.* Act of dilating; delay. [of the earth (imaginary).

EQUATOR, (ê-kwâ'-tûr) *n.* A circle passing east and west round the middle

EQUATORIAL, (ê-kwâ-tô'-rê-âl) *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

EQUINOX, (ê'-kwê-nôks) *n.* The point at the crossing of the equator and ecliptic.

EQUINOCTIAL, (ê-kwê-nôk'-shâl) *a.* The equator extended to the heavens.

EQUIVALENCE, (ê-kwiv'-vâ-lênse) *n.* Equally of power or worth.

EQUIVALENT, (ê-kwiv'-vâ-lênt) *a.* Equal in value, excellence, weight, &c.

EQUANIMITY, (ê-kwâ-nim'-ê-tê) *n.* Evenness of mind; neither elated or de-

FEMININE, (fêm'-ê-nîn) *a.* Relating to women; soft; tender. [pressed.

FATIGUE, (fâ-têég') *n.* Weariness; lassitude; labor. *v. t.* To tire; to weary.

p. **FATIGUED**; *ppr.* **FATIGUING**; *pp.* **FATIGUED**.

GRAND, (grând) *a.* Great; illustrious; splendid.

GRANDEUR, (grând'-yâr) *n.* Splendor; magnificence.

HOURL, (ôûr) *n.* The 24th part of a natural day; a space of 60 minutes.

HOURLY, (ôûr'-lê) *a.* Happening every hour; frequent.

HOUEI, (hôûr'-ê) *n.* Among the Mahometans, a beautiful virgin.

HONEY, (hâi'-nê) *n.* A sweet substance collected by bees from flowers.

HONEYCOMB, (hân'-nê-kôme) *n.* The cells of wax in which bees store honey.

HARANGUE, (hâ-râng') *n.* Declamation; address. *v. t.* To make a speech.

p. **HARANGUED**; *ppr.* **HARANGUING**; *pp.* **HARANGUED**.

INDEBTED, (in-dê't-têd) *a.* Being in debt; obliged by something received.

INDISPENSABLE, (in-dis-pên'-sâ-bl) *a.* That cannot be spared; necessary.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between a *scythe* and a *spectre*? State the difference between a *prospect*, a *view*, and a *vista*. Why does *allege* omit the final *e* in *alleged* and *alleging*? Why does *allege* retain the final *e*? Why does *allege* double the final *l* in *crystallize*, &c.? What sound of *a* is used in *fatigue*? How many sounds has *a*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PRESERVATIVE, (prê-zêr'-vâ-tiv) *a.* Having the power of preserving.

PRESERVATION, (prêz-êr-vâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of preserving; protection.

PRESERVE, (prê-zêrv') *v. t.* To keep or save from destruction; to protect.

p. PRESERVED; *ppr.* PRESERVING; *pp.* PRESERVED.

PERSEVERANCE, (pêr-sê-vêr'-ânso) *n.* Continued pursuit of any business.

PERSEVERE, (pêr-sê-vêrê') *v. t.* To persist in an attempt; to insist.

p. PERSEVERED; *ppr.* PERSEVERING; *pp.* PERSEVERED.

PERVERSE, (pêr-vêrse') *a.* Distorted from the right; obstinate; stubborn.

PERVENSITY, (pêr-vêr'-sê-tê) *n.* Crossness; ill disposition.

PERVERSION, (pêr-vêr'-shûn) *n.* A turning from truth or propriety.

PERVERT, (pêr-vêrt') *v. t.* To turn from the right thing; to corrupt; to distort.

p. PERVERTED; *ppr.* PERVERTING; *pp.* PERVERTED.

KNOTTY, (nôt'-tê) *a.* Full of knots; hard; rugged; intricate.

KNOT, (nôt) *n.* A complication made by tying. *v. t.* To entangle; to tie.

p. KNOTTED; *ppr.* KNOTTING; *pp.* KNOTTED.

KNOLL, (nôle) *n.* A little round hill; a hillock. *v. t.* To sound as a bell.

LOSS, (lôs) *n.* Detriment; damage; waste; forfeiture.

LOSING, (lôdz'-ing) *a.* Suffering loss; failing. *n.* Loss; diminution.

LOSE, (lôdze) *v. t.* To cease to have possession; to forfeit; to mislay.

p. LOST; *ppr.* LOSING; *pp.* LOST.

LOOSENESS, (lôdse'-nês) *n.* State of being loose; irregularity.

LOOSE, (lôdse) *v. t.* To unbind; to untie; to free. *a.* Untied; not fast.

p. LOOSED; *ppr.* LOOSING; *pp.* LOOSED.

LOOSEN, (lôd'-sn) *v. t.* To untie; to free from tightness or restraint.

p. LOOSENED; *ppr.* LOOSENSING; *pp.* LOOSENED.

METAL, (mêt'-ul) *n.* A simple body, insoluble in water and fusible by heat.

METALLIC, (mê-tâl'-lik) *a.* Containing metal; consisting of metal.

METALLURGY, (mêt'-âl-lûr-jê) *n.* The art of working metals.

LYRE, (lire) *n.* A harp; a musical instrument.

LYRIC, (lir'-ik) *a.* Pertaining to a harp or lyre, singing to a harp.

MENAGERIE, (mê-nâ'-zhê-rê) *n.* A collection of wild animals.

NUN, (nûn) *n.* A woman devoted to a secluded and religious life.

NUNNERY, (nûn'-nêr-ê) *n.* A house or convent of nuns; a cloister.

NYMPH, (nimf) *n.* A goddess of the mountains, woods, or waters; a lady.

NYMPHLIKE, (nimf'-like) *a.* Resembling a nymph.

ZEPHYR, (zêf'-êr) *n.* The west wind; a soft, gentle wind.

BOREAS, (bô'-rê-âs) *n.* The north wind.

YEW-TREE, (yû'-trêe) *n.* An evergreen tree of tough wood.

YEOMAN, (yô'-mân) *n.* A man of small estate in land; a farmer.

YEOMANRY, (yô'-mân-rê) *n.* The collective body of yeomen.

WORSE, (wûrse) *a.* More evil; more ill. *ad.* In a worse manner.

WORSTED, (wûrs'-têd) *n.* Woollen yarn twisted harder than common.

WORST, (wûrst) *a.* Bad in the highest degree. *v. t.* To defeat; to overthrow.

p. WORSTED; *ppr.* WORSTING; *pp.* WORSTED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference in the significations of *preserve* and *persevere*. What difference between *perverse* and *preserve*. Why does not *pervert* double the *t* in *perverted*, &c.? Why does *knot* double the *t* in *knotty*, &c.? What difference between *lose* and *loose*? What sound of *a* is used in *menagerie*? Why does *nun* double the final *n* in *nunnery*? Repeat the words classed with *loss*. Repeat those classed with *perverse*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PROPERTY, (prôp'-êr-tè) *n.* A peculiar quality; that which is one's own.

PROPERLY, (prôp'-êr-lè) *adv.* Fitly; suitably; strictly.

PROPER, (prôp'-êr) *a.* Peculiar; suitable; correct; just.

PROPRIETY, (prô'-pri'-ê-tè) *n.* Ownership; fitness; suitability; justness.

PROPRIETOR, (prô'-pri'-ê-tôr) *n.* A possessor in his own right.

EPIDEMIC, (êp-ê-dêm'-ik) *n.* A disease which attacks many persons at the same

EPIDEMICAL, (êp-ê-dêm'-ê-kâl) *a.* Generally prevailing; general. [time.]

ENDEMIC, (ên-dêm'-ik) *a.* Peculiar to a country.

ENDEMICAL, (ên-dêm'-ê-kâl) *a.* Peculiar to a country.

SPORADIC, (spô-râd'-ik) *a.* Scattered; attacking few at a time.

SPORADICAL, (spô-râd'-ê-kâl) *a.* Single; scattered; separate. [son to another.]

CONTAGION, (kôn-tâ'-jôn) *n.* The communication of disease from one per-

CONTAGIOUS, (kôn-tâ'-jôs) *a.* Capable of being transmitted by contact.

INFECTIOUS, (in-fêk'-shûs) *a.* Communicated by the breath, air, &c.

INFECTION, (in-fêk'-shûn) *n.* The propagation of disease through the air.

INFECT, (in-fêkt') *v. t.* To communicate disease; to corrupt; to pollute.

p. INFECTED; *ppr.* INFECTING; *pp.* INFECTED.

PRECIPICE, (prês'-ê pis) *n.* An abrupt or perpendicular descent.

PRECIPITANCE, (prê-sip'-ê-tânse) *n.* Rash haste; headlong hurry.

PRECIPITOUS, (prê-sip'-ê-tûs) *a.* Headlong; steep; hasty; rash.

PRECIPITATION, (prê-sip'-ê-tâ'-shûn) *n.* Rash haste; great hurry.

PRECIPITATE, (prê-sip'-ê-tâte) *v. t.* To throw headlong; to hurry rashly.

p. PRECIPITATED; *ppr.* PRECIPITATING; *pp.* PRECIPITATED.

ZEAL, (zêle) *n.* Passionate ardor in some pursuit; warmth; ardor.

ZEALOT, (zêl'-êt) *n.* One affected by zeal; an enthusiast.

ZEALOUS, (zêl'-lûs) *a.* Passionate in any cause; ardent; eager.

ZEALOUSLY, (zêl'-lûs-lè) *adv.* In a zealous manner; ardently.

WORSHIP, (wôr'-ship) *n.* Act of religious reverence. *v. t.* To adore; to honor.

p. WORSHIPPED; *ppr.* WORSHIPPING; *pp.* WORSHIPPED.

RESERVOIR, (rêz-êr-vwôr') *n.* A place where anything is kept in store, as water.

RESERVATORY, (rê-zêr'-vâ-tûr-ê) *n.* A place in which things are reserved.

RESERVATION, (rêz-êr-vâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of keeping back; something withheld.

RESERVE, (rê-zêrv') *v. t.* To keep in store; to hold. *n.* Store kept untouched.

p. RESERVED; *ppr.* RESERVING; *pp.* RESERVED.

WHEELWRIGHT, (hwêl'-rite) *n.* A maker of wheels and wheel carriages.

WHEEL, (hwêl) *n.* A circular frame that turns on an axis. *v. i.* To turn round.

p. WHEELED; *ppr.* WHEELING; *pp.* WHEELED.

RECOMPENSE, (rêk'-ôm-pênse) *n.* Reward; compensation. *v. t.* To repay.

p. RECOMPENSED; *ppr.* RECOMPENSING; *pp.* RECOMPENSED.

STRATAGEM, (strât'-â-jêm) *n.* An artifice in war; a trick.

STRATEGY, (strât'-ê-jê) *n.* Generalship; military science or tactics.

STOIC, (stô'-ik) *n.* A person who is insensible or unmoved by events.

STOICAL, (stô'-ê-kâl) *a.* Cold; stiff; austere; unfeeling.

STOICISM, (stô'-ê-sizm) *n.* A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain.

QUESTIONS.—What difference between the meanings of the words *property* and *propriety*? Between the words *epidemic*, *endemic*, and *sporadic*? Between the words *contagion* and *infection*? Why does *worship* double the *p* in *worshipping*? Why does *infect* not double the *t* in *infected*, &c.? What sound of *e* is used in *zeal*? What in *zealous*? Repeat the words given, of the same origin as *precipice*; as *reserve*; *stoic*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- MORTALITY**, (môr-tâl'-lê-tê) *n.* State of being subject to death ; death.
MORTALLY, (môr-tâl'-lê) *ad.* Fatally ; to death ; extremely. [being.
MORTAL, (môr-tâl') *a.* Subject to death ; deadly ; fatal. *n.* Man ; human
MORALITY, (mô-râi'-ê-tê) *n.* The doctrine or practice of human life.
MORAL, (môr'-âl) *a.* Instructing with regard to vice or virtue.
MORALIZE, (môr'-âl-lze) *v. t.* To discourse on moral subjects.
p. MORALIZED ; *ppr.* MORALIZING ; *pp.* MORALIZED.
TERRITORY, (têr'-rê-târ-ê) *n.* Land ; country ; dominion.
TERRITORIAL, (têr'-rê-tô'-rê-âl) *a.* Relating to territory ; possessed of land.
DREAM, (drêem) *n.* An idle fancy. *v. t.* To have the representation of some-
p. DREAMED ; *ppr.* DREAMING ; *pp.* DREAMED. [thing in sleep.
VISION, (vizh'-ân) The faculty of seeing ; something imagined to be seen.
VISIONARY, (vizh'-ân-â-rê) *a.* Imaginary ; not real.
VISIBLE, (viz'-ê-bl) *a.* That may be seen ; perceivable by the eye.
VESTIGE, (vêz'-ij) *n.* A mark left behind in passing ; a trace.
TRAITOR, (trâ'-târ) *n.* One who being trusted betrays.
TRAITOROUS, (trâ'-târ-ûs) *a.* Treacherous ; perfidious ; faithless.
ADMITTANCE, (âd-mît'-tânse) *n.* Permission to enter ; admission.
ADMISSION, (âd-mish'-shôn) *n.* Act of admitting ; introduction.
ADMISSIBLE, (âd-mis'-sê-bl) *a.* That may be admitted ; allowable.
ADMIT, (âd-mît') *v. t.* To suffer to enter ; to allow ; to grant.
p. ADMITTED ; *ppr.* ADMITTING ; *pp.* ADMITTED.
ADMONITION, (âd-mô-nish'-ân) *n.* Hint of a fault or duty ; gentle reproof.
ADMONISH, (âd-môn'-nish) *v. t.* To warn of a fault ; to reprove gently.
p. ADMONISHED ; *ppr.* ADMONISHING ; *pp.* ADMONISHED.
AUSTERE, (âw-stêrê') *a.* Severe ; harsh ; rigid.
AUSTERITY, (âw-stêr'-ê-tê) *n.* Severity ; harsh discipline. [one.
ABRIDGMENT, (â-brîdjê'-mênt) *n.* Contraction of a larger work into a smaller
ABRIDGE, (â-brîdjê') *v. t.* To reduce ; to contract ; to diminish.
p. ABRIDGED ; *ppr.* ABRIDGING ; *pp.* ABRIDGED.
BEHAVIOR, (bê-hâvê'-yâr) *n.* Conduct ; demeanor ; deportment.
BEHAVE, (bê-hâvê') *v. t.* To act ; to conduct ; to demean.
p. BEHAVED ; *ppr.* BEHAVING ; *pp.* BEHAVED.
CHOLER, (kôl'-lâr) *n.* The bile ; anger ; rage ; wrath.
CHOLERIC, (kôl'-lâr-rik) *a.* Easily irritated ; irascible.
CHOLERA, (kôl'-ê-râ) *n.* A disease from bile, first appeared in India in 1817.
BEGINNING, (bê-gîn'-ning) *n.* First act ; first part ; commencement.
BEGIN, (bê-gîn') *v. t.* To enter upon ; to commence ; to originate.
p. BEGAN ; *ppr.* BEGINNING ; *pp.* BEGUN.
COERCION, (kô-êr'-shôn) *n.* Penal restraint ; check ; compulsion.
COERCIVE, (kô-êr'-sîv) *a.* Imposing restraint ; restraining by power.
COERCE, (kô-êrse') *v. t.* To restrain ; to check ; to force.
p. COERCED ; *ppr.* COERCING ; *pp.* COERCED.
DESUETUDE, (dêz'-swê-tûde) *n.* Discontinuance of habit ; disuse.

QUESTIONS.—What difference between the words *mortality* and *mortality*? What sound of *a* is used in *traitor*? How many sounds has *a*? name them. Why does *admit* double the *t* in *admitted*? What effect has the suffix *ance* when united to *admit*? the suffix *ible*? Why does *abridge* omit the final *e* in *abridgment*? What is the difference between a *dream* and a *vision*? (A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man.)

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

THROUGH, (thrôð) *prep.* From end to end of; by means of.

THOUGH, (thô) *con.* Notwithstanding that; however.

THOROUGH, (thâr'-rô) *a.* Complete; perfect; going through.

THOROUGHLY, (thâr'-rô-lê) *ad.* Completely; fully; perfectly.

THOROUGHFARE, (thâr'-rô-fâre) *n.* A place much passed through.

AVARICE, (âv'-â-ris) *n.* Insatiable desire of gain; cupidity.

AVARICIOUS, (âv'-â-rîsh'-ûs) *a.* Miserly; sordid; covetous.

BODY, (bôd'-dê) *n.* The material part of an animal; a person.

BODILY, (bôd'-dê-lê) *a.* Relating to the body; corporeal; real.

APPEASABLE, (âp-pê'-zâ-bl) *a.* That may be appeased; reconcilable.

APPEASE, (âp-pêze') *v. t.* To calm; to quiet; to pacify.

p. APPEASED; *ppr.* APPEASING; *pp.* APPEASED.

CIRCUIT, (sêr'-kêtt) *n.* The space enclosed in a circle; act of moving round.

CIRCUITOUS, (sêr'-kû'-â-tûs) *a.* Going or passing round; not direct.

CIRCLE, (sêr'-kl) *n.* A plane figure bounded by a curve line. *v. t.* to enclose; [to surround.

p. CIRCLED; *ppr.* CIRCLING; *pp.* CIRCLED.

CAROUSAL, (kâ-rôûz'-âl) *n.* A noisy drinking bout or time.

CAROUSE, (kâ-rôûz') *v. t.* To drink freely and with jollity.

p. CAROUSED; *ppr.* CAROUSING; *pp.* CAROUSED.

CONNOISSEUR, (kôn-nês-sûre') *n.* A judge in the fine arts, letters, or literature.

DELUGE, (dêl'-lûje) *n.* A general inundation; a flood.

EXHAUSTION, (êgz-hâws'-tshûn) *n.* The act of drawing off or drawing out.

EXHAUSTIBLE, (êgz-hâws'-â-bl) *a.* Capable of being exhausted.

EXHAUST, (êgz-hâws't) *v. t.* To drain; to draw out totally; to empty.

p. EXHAUSTED; *ppr.* EXHAUSTING; *pp.* EXHAUSTED.

DISSOLUTION, (dis-sô-lû'-shûn) *n.* A termination; death.

DISSOLUTE, (dis'-sô-lûte) *a.* Loose; licentious; debauched.

DISSOLVE, (diz-zôlv') *v. t.* To melt; to break up; to separate.

p. DISSOLVED; *ppr.* DISSOLVING; *pp.* DISSOLVED.

ETIQUETTE, (êt'-â-kêtt') *n.* Forms of ceremony or decorum.

DECALOGUE, (dêk'-â-lôg) *n.* The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

DISCERNMENT, (diz-zêrn'-mênt) *n.* Perception; sagacity; penetration.

DISCERNIBLE, (diz-zêr'-nê-bl) *a.* Visible; apparent; discoverable.

DISCERN, (diz-zêrn') *v. t.* To descry; to see; to discover.

p. DISCERNED; *ppr.* DISCERNING; *pp.* DISCERNED.

EVANESCENCE, (êv'-â-nês'-sêns) *n.* Act of vanishing; disappearance.

EVANESCENT, (êv'-â-nês'-sênt) *a.* Vanishing; disappearing.

FIERY, (fî'-êr'-ê) *a.* Consisting of fire; hot; ardent; passionate.

FIERINESS, (fî'-êr'-ê-nês) *n.* Hot qualities; heat; heat of temper.

FELON, (fêl'-ân) *n.* One who has committed a crime; a painful tumor.

FELONIOUS, (fê-lô'-nê-ûs) *a.* Criminal; wicked; malignant.

FELONY, (fêl'-â-nê) *n.* An enormous crime.

FEUD, (fûde) *n.* A quarrel; contention; a fee; a tenure.

FEUDAL, (fê'-dâl) *a.* Pertaining to fees or tenures; held by tenure.

QUESTIONS.—What difference between the words *through* and *though*? Why does *body* change *y* into *i* in *bodily*? Why does *appease* omit the final *e* in *appeased*? Spell the noun formed from *fiery*. Why do you change the *y* into *i*? Repeat the words formed from the same root as *dissolve*. What effect is produced by adding the suffix *able* to *exhaust*? to *discern*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

CALM, (kám) *a.* Quiet; serene. *n.* Repose. *v. t.* To make quiet; to still.
p. CALMED; *ppr.* CALMING; *pp.* CALMED.

CLAMMY, (klám'-mè) *a.* Glutinous; sticky.

CLAM, (klám) *n.* A shell fish which grows in salt water.

FASCINATION, (fás-sè-ná'-shún) *n.* A charm; enchantment.

FASCINATE, (fás-sè-ná'te) *v. t.* To bewitch; to enchant; to charm.

p. FASCINATED; *ppr.* FASCINATING; *pp.* FASCINATED.

GORGEOUS, (gór'-jús) *a.* Showy; fine; splendid.

GORGEOUSNESS, (gór'-jús-nès) *n.* Splendor; magnificence; show.

GROTESQUE, (grò-tèsk') *a.* Oddly formed; fantastic; wild.

GROTESQUELY, (grò-tèsk'-lè) *ad.* In a fantastic manner.

PICTURESQUE, (pikt-yà-rèsk') *a.* Like a fine picture; wild and beautiful.

PICTORIAL, (pik-tò'-rè-ál) *a.* Having pictures; illustrated by pictures.

PICTURE, (pikt'-yùre) *n.* Representation of a person or thing in colors.

INFERENCE, (in-fèr-ènsè) *n.* Conclusion drawn from premises.

INFER, (in-fèr') *v. t.* To draw as a conclusion from premises; to deduce.

p. INFERRED; *ppr.* INFERRING; *pp.* INFERRED.

HEARSE, (hèrse) *n.* A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.

INCISION, (in-sizh'-àn) *n.* A cut; a gash; a wound made by a sharp instru-

HEARKEN, (hèrk'-kn) *v. t.* To listen; to pay regard; to hear. [ment.

p. HEARKENED; *ppr.* HEARKENING; *pp.* HEARKENED.

INDELIBLE, (in-dèl'-è-bl) *a.* That cannot be effaced; permanent.

INTRIGUE, (in-trèg') *n.* A plot; a stratagem. *v. i.* To form plots; to carry

p. INTRIGUED; *ppr.* INTRIGUING; *pp.* INTRIGUED. [on private designs.

LATITUDE, (lât'-tè-tùde) *n.* Breadth; width; undefined freedom.

LATITUDINARIAN, (lât-è-tù-dè-ná'-rè-ân) *a.* Not constrained; not confined.

LONGITUDE, (lôn'-jè-tùde) *n.* Length; the greatest dimension.

LONGITUDINAL, (lôn-jè-tù-dè-nál) *a.* Running in the longest direction.

MEASLES, (mè'-ziz) *n.* Contagious eruptive disease; a disease in swine.

MILITANT, (míl'-è-tánt) *a.* Fighting; engaged in warfare.

MILITARY, (míl'-è-tà-rè) *a.* Belonging to the army; warlike. *n.* The army.

MILITIA, (mè-lìsh'-yá) *n.* A body of citizens enrolled for national defence.

MILITATE, (míl'-è-tà'te) *v. i.* To war or contend; to operate against.

p. MILITATED; *ppr.* MILITATING; *pp.* MILITATED.

NECESSARY, (nès-sès-sèr-è) *a.* Needful; indispensable; essential.

NECESSARIES, (nès-sès-sèr-riz) *n.* Things not only convenient but needful.

NECESSARILY, (nès-sès-sèr-rè-lè) *ad.* By fate; by necessity.

NECESSITY, (nès-sès-sè-tè) *n.* Compulsion; want; need; poverty.

NECESSITOUS, (nès-sès-sè-tús) *a.* Being in want or need; poor; needy.

NECESSITATE, (nès-sès-sè-tà'te) *v. t.* To compel; not to leave free.

p. NECESSITATED; *ppr.* NECESSITATING; *pp.* NECESSITATED.

PANEGYRIC, (pân-è-jèr'-ik) *n.* A eulogy; an encomium.

PANEGYRICAL, (pân-è-jèr'-è-kál) *a.* Containing praise.

PANNIER, (pân'-yür) *n.* A basket carried on a horse.

QUESTIONS.—What difference between a *calm* and a *clam*? What sound of *a* is used in *calm*? what in *clam*? What is the difference between *picturesque* and *grotesque*? Why does *infer* double the *r* in *inferred*, &c.? Why does *intrigue* omit the final *e* in *intriguing*? Repeat the words from the same root as *necessary*; as *militate*. Spell and define the noun formed from *latitude*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mè, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

CANOPY, (kân'-ô-pê) *n.* A covering of state over a throne or bed, or over head.

PANOPLY, (pân'-ô-plê) *n.* Complete armor for every part of the body.

PASSENGER, (pâs'-sên-jûr) *n.* A traveller; one who is upon a journey.

PASSAGE, (pâs'-sâje) *n.* Travel; course; journey. *n.* A road.

PASSABLY, (pâs'-â-blê) *ad.* Tolerably; moderately.

PASSABLE, (pâs'-â-bl) *a.* That may be travelled over; tolerable.

PASS, (pâs) *n.* Entrance; passage. *v. i.* To proceed; to go beyond; to exceed.
p. PASSED; *ppr.* PASSING; *pp.* PASSED.

PASSION, (pâsh'-ân) *n.* Any effect caused by external agency.

PASSIONATE, (pâsh'-ân-ât) *a.* Easily moved to anger; hasty.

PASSIVE, (pâs'-siv) *a.* Unresisting; not opposing; suffering.

PASSIBLE, (pâs'-sê-bl) *a.* That may feel or suffer; capable of impression.

PASSIVELY, (pâs'-siv-lê) *ad.* In a passive manner; without agency.

WARRANTEE, (wôr'-rân-tê') *n.* A person to whom warranty is made.

WARRANTY, (wôr'-rân-tê) *n.* Promise; authority; security.

WARRANTED, (wôr'-rân-têd) *pp. a.* Secured; protected; made sure.

WARRANTABLE, (wôr'-rân-tê-â-bl) *a.* Justifiable; defensible.

WARRANT, (wôr'-rân-t) *n.* Authority. *v. t.* To support or maintain; to authorize.
p. WARRANTED; *ppr.* WARRANTING; *pp.* WARRANTED.

WRINKLE, (ringk'-kl) *n.* A small ridge or furrow. *v. t.* To make uneven.

p. WRINKLED; *ppr.* WRINKLING; *pp.* WRINKLED.

REALM, (rêlm) *n.* A kingdom; an empire; a state.

REAL, (rê'-âl) *a.* Actually existing; true; genuine.

REALITY, (rê'-âl-ê-tê) *n.* Actual existence; truth; fact.

REALLY, (rê'-âl-lê) *ad.* Actually; truly; indeed.

REALIZE, (rê'-âl-lze) *v. t.* To make real; to effect; to gain; to feel.

p. REALIZED; *ppr.* REALIZING; *pp.* REALIZED.

RHETORIC, (rê't'-ô-rik) *n.* The art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force.

RHETORICAL, (rê'-tôr'-ê-kâl) *a.* Oratorical; figurative; persuasive.

RHETORICIAN, (rê't'-ô-rish'-ân) *n.* One skilled in rhetoric; an orator.

SYNAGOGUE, (sîn'-â-gôg) *n.* A Hebrew place of worship.

SYNONYME, (sîn'-ô-nîm) *n.* A word having the same meaning as some other

SYNONYMOUS, (sê-nôn'-ê-mûs) *a.* Having the same meaning. [word.]

SYMBOL, (sîm'-bôl) *n.* A sign; an emblem; a type.

SYMBOLICAL, (sîm-bôl'-ê-kâl) *a.* Expressing by signs; emblematical.

VIGIL, (vid'-jîl) *n.* Watch; forbearance of sleep.

VIGILANCE, (vid'-jîl-ânse) *n.* Watchfulness; incessant care.

VIGILANT, (vid'-jîl-ânt) *a.* Watchful; wakeful; careful; attentive.

SYLLABLE, (sîl'-lâ-bl) *n.* A division or part of a word.

SYLLABUS, (sîl'-lâ-bûs) *n.* A table of contents or heads of a treatise.

SYLLABICATE, (sîl-lâb'-ê-kâte) *v. t.* To form into syllables.

p. SYLLABICATED; *ppr.* SYLLABICATING; *pp.* SYLLABICATED.

SINCERE, (sîn-sêre') *a.* Honest; real; true; plain; frank.

SINCERITY, (sîn-sêr'-ê-tê) *n.* Honesty of intentions; purity.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between a canopy and a panoply? What is the difference in the signification of the words *passable* and *passible*? Does the final *t* in *real* double in *really*? Why do you spell *pass* with *ss*? Repeat the words of the same derivation and classed with *pass*, with *passion*; with *arrant*. What sound has *y* in *passibly*? in *reality*, &c.? Spell the plural of *reality*. Why do you change *y* into *i*? What verb is formed from *syllable*? from *real*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

GALLANTLY, (gál'-lánt-lé) *ad.* Bravely; nobly; generously.

GALLANTRY, (gál'-lánt-ré) *n.* Heroism; valor; bravery.

GALLANT, (gál'-lánt) *a.* Gay; showy; brave.

GALLANT, (gál'-lánt) *v. t.* To pay attention to ladies. *n.* A gay, sprightly man.

p. GALLANTED; *ppr.* GALLANTING; *pp.* GALLANTED.

VIVACE, (vè-vá'-shá) *ad.* Lively; very lively.

VIVACIOUS, (vè-vá'-shá) *a.* Sprightly; gay; sportive; animated.

VIVACITY, (vè-vás'-d-tè) *n.* Animation; life; spirit.

VIVID, (viv'-id) *a.* Lively; quick; bright; strong.

VIVIDLY, (viv'-id-lé) *ad.* With life; with strength.

VIVIDNESS, (viv'-id-nés) *n.* Life; vigor; brightness.

VIVIPAROUS, (vi-vip'-á-rús) *a.* Producing young in a living state.

VIVIFY, (viv'-é-fi) *v. t.* To make alive; to animate.

p. VIVIFIED; *ppr.* VIVIFYING; *pp.* VIVIFIED.

TORRID, (tór'-rid) *a.* Parched; dried with heat.

ATTORNEY, (át-túr'-nè) *n. plu.* ATTORNEYS. One who acts for another.

ANNIVERSARY, (án-nè-vér'-sá-rè) *n.* A day celebrated as it returns in the

TENDENCY, (tên'-dên-sé) *n.* Direction; course. [course of the year.

AVAILABLE, (á-válo'-á-bi) *a.* Profitable; powerful; useful.

AVAIL, (á-vále') *v. t.* To profit; to promote; to benefit. *n.* Profit.

p. AVAILED; *ppr.* AVAILING; *pp.* AVAILED. [principles.

ANALYTICAL, (án-á-lít'-tè-kál) *a.* That which resolves anything into its first

ANALYSIS, (á-nál'-lò-sis) *n. plu.* ANALYSES. A separation of any compound into its several parts.

ANALYZE, (án-á-líz) *v. t.* To resolve a compound into its first principles.

p. ANALYZED; *ppr.* ANALYZING; *pp.* ANALYZED.

BALANCE, (bál'-láns) *v. t.* To make equal. *n.* A pair of scales.

p. BALANCED; *ppr.* BALANCING; *pp.* BALANCED.

BEQUEST, (bè-kwést') *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.

BEQUEATHE, (bè-kwètho') *v. t.* To leave by will to another.

p. BEQUEATHED; *ppr.* BEQUEATHING; *pp.* BEQUEATHED.

COMMISERATION, (kóm-míz-ér-á'-shún) *n.* Pity; compassion.

COMMISERATE, (kóm-míz-ér-áto) *v. t.* To feel pain for; to pity.

p. COMMISERATED; *ppr.* COMMISERATING; *pp.* COMMISERATED.

CARESS, (ká-rés') *v. t.* To treat with fondness. *n.* An act of endearment.

p. CARESSED; *ppr.* CARESSING; *pp.* CARESSED.

DROLL, (dròle) *a.* Ludicrous; queer; laughable.

DROLLERY, (drò'-lúr-è) *n.* Idle jokes; sportive tricks.

RECOMMENDATION, (rèk-óm-mên-dá'-shún) *n.* A favorable representation.

RECOMMEND, (rèk-óm-mënd') *v. t.* To praise to another.

p. RECOMMENDED; *ppr.* RECOMMENDING; *pp.* RECOMMENDED.

SCEPTIC, (skèp'-tik) *n.* A doubter; an infidel.

SCEPTICAL, (skèp'-tè-kál) *a.* Doubting; not believing.

SCEPTICISM, (skèp'-tè-sizm) *n.* Universal doubt; infidelity.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *gallantly* and *gallantry*? Where do you place the accent in *gallant*? Repeat the words classed with *vivace*. Why does *vivify* change *y* into *i* in *vivified*? Why does *vivifying* retain the *y*? Spell the plural of *attorney*. Why do you not change the *y* into *i*? What sound of a *i* heard in *avail*? *Recommend* is accented on the last syllable, why do you not double the *d* in *recommended*? What sound has *e* in *sceptic*? What sound of *e* in *tendency*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mô, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbo, tâb, bûil.

COUNTRY, (kdn'-trè) *n.* A large tract of land; a region.

COUNTY, (kôdn'-tè) *n.* A district or division of a state or kingdom.

SUPERANNUATE, (sû-pêr-ân'-nû-âte) *v. t.* To impair or disqualify by age.

p. SUPERANNUATED; *ppr.* SUPERANNUATING; *pp.* SUPERANNUATED.

VILE, (vîe) *a.* Base; mean; worthless; wicked.

VILELY, (vîe'-lè) *ad.* Basely; meanly; shamefully.

VILENESS, (vîe'-nêe) *n.* Baseness; meanness.

VILIFICATION, (vîl-ê-fê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* Defamation; abuse.

VILIFY, (vîl'-ê-fi) *v. t.* To debase; to make vile; to defame.

p. VILIFIED; *ppr.* VILIFYING; *pp.* VILIFIED.

TERROR, (têr'-rêr) *n.* Great fear; alarm; dread.

TERRIBLE, (têr'-rê-bl) *a.* Dreadful; frightful; horrible.

TERRIFIC, (têr'-rîf'-îk) *a.* Causing terror; dreadful; frightful.

TERRIFY, (têr'-rê-fi) *v. t.* To strike with terror; to frighten; to shock.

p. TERRIFIED; *ppr.* TERRIFYING; *pp.* TERRIFIED.

VEHICLE, (vê'-hê-kl) *n.* That in which anything is carried.

AUGURY, (âw'-gû-rê) *n.* Prediction by omens; an omen; a sign.

AUGUR, (âw'-gûr) *v. t.* To predict; to guess; to conjecture from signs.

p. AUGURED; *ppr.* AUGURING; *pp.* AUGURED.

ATTITUDE, (ât'-tê-tûde) *n.* Posture; position of a person.

AQUEOUS, (î'-kwê-âz) *a.* Watery; containing water.

AQUEDUCT, (âk'-kwê-dûkt) *n.* An artificial channel for water.

VIADUCT, (vî'-â-dûkt) *n.* A sort of bridge from one road to another.

ANNUAL, (ân'-nû-âl) *a.* Yearly. *n.* A publication issued once a year.

ANNUALLY, (ân'-nû-âl-lê) *ad.* Yearly; every year.

ANNULAR, (ân'-nû-lâr) *a.* Having the form of a ring.

ISLAND, (î'-lând) *n.* A tract of land surrounded by water.

BANQUET, (bâng'-kwêt) *n.* A feast; a grand entertainment.

CAMPAIGN, (kâm-pâno') *n.* Open level ground; the time that an army keeps

CAMPAIGN, (kâm-pâne') *v. i.* To serve in a campaign. [the field.]

p. CAMPAIGNED; *ppr.* CAMPAIGNING; *pp.* CAMPAIGNED.

CHAMPAGNE, (shâm-pâne') *n.* A light sparkling wine.

CHAMPAIGN, (shâm-pâno') *n.* A flat, open country.

CYLINDER, (sil'-în-dêr) *n.* A long, circular body of uniform diameter.

CYLINDRICAL, (sê-lîn'-drê-kâl) *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cylinder.

CONTROLLABLE, (kôn-trôl'-lâ-b') *a.* That may be controlled.

CONTROLMENT, (kôn-trôl'-mênt) *n.* Act of controlling; opposition.

CONTROL, (kôn-trôl') *v. t.* To govern; to restrain. *n.* A check; power.

p. CONTROLLED; *ppr.* CONTROLLING; *pp.* CONTROLLED.

SATIRE, (sât'-îre) *n.* Ridicule; sarcasm; wit; irony.

SATIRICAL, (sât'-îr'-ê-kâl) *a.* Censorious; severe; sarcastic.

SATIRIST, (sât'-îr-ist) *n.* One who writes or makes use of satire.

SATIRIZE, (sât'-îr-ize) *v. t.* To censure as in satire; to ridicule.

p. SATIRIZED, *ppr.* SATIRIZING; *pp.* SATIRIZED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *country* and *county*? Why does *vîlifying* retain the *y*? Why do you not double the final consonant of *augur* in *augured*? What is the difference between *aqueduct* and *viaduct*? Between *campaign* and *champaign*? Between *champaign* and *champagne*? Why does not *control* end with *doodle*? Rule 6.h. Why does *control* double the *l* in *controlled*? Why does *control* double the *l* in *controllable* and not in *controlment*? Rule 5d.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

SARCASM, (sâr'-kâzm) *n.* A keen reproach; a taunt; a cutting jest.

SARCASTIC, (sâr-kâs'-tik) *a.* Keen; taunting; severe.

SARDONIC, (sâr-dôn'-ik) *a.* Forced or feigned, as applied to laughter or grins.

DAIRY, (dâ'-rè) *n.* The place where milk is preserved; a milk farm.

DIARY, (di'-â-rè) *n.* A register of daily occurrences; a journal.

CONVALESCENCE, (kôn-vâ-lès'-sênse) *n.* Recovery of health after sickness.

CONVALESCENT, (kôn-vâ-lès'-sênt) *a.* Improving in health.

CONVALESCCE, (kôn-vâ-lès') *v. i.* To grow strong; to recover health.

p. CONVALESCED; *ppr.* CONVALESCING; *pp.* CONVALESCED.

UNFOLDMENT, (dê-vôl'-ôp-mênt) *n.* An unfolding; an exhibition.

DEVELOP, (dê-vôl'-ôp) *v. t.* To disengage; to unfold; to exhibit.

p. DEVELOPED; *ppr.* DEVELOPING; *pp.* DEVELOPED.

DESOLATION, (dês-ô-lâ'-shôn) *n.* A desolate place; gloominess.

DESOLATE, (dês'-ô-lâte) *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste.

p. DESOLATED; *ppr.* DESOLATING; *pp.* DESOLATED.

ENDEAVOR, (ên-dêv'-âr) *v. t.* To make an effort; to try. *n.* Attempt.

p. ENDEAVORED; *ppr.* ENDEAVORING; *pp.* ENDEAVORED.

EMISSARY, (êm'-is-sâ-rè) *n.* One sent out on business; a spy.

EMISSION, (ê-mish'-ân) *n.* The act of sending out; vent.

EMIT, (ê-mit') *v. t.* To send forth; to let go; to exhale.

p. EMITTED; *ppr.* EMITTING; *pp.* EMITTED.

FORESTALL, (fôre-stâwl') *v. t.* To gain possession of before another.

p. FORESTALLED; *ppr.* FORESTALLING; *pp.* FORESTALLED.

FORENSIC, (fô-rên'-sik) *a.* Belonging to courts of law.

GAY, (gâ) *a.* Airy; cheerful; merry; playful.

GAYETY, (gâ'-ê-tê) *n.* Cheerfulness; mirth; airiness.

GAYLY, (gâ'-lê) *a.* Merrily; cheerfully.

HOLIDAY, (hôi'-ê-dâ) *n.* A day of gayety, festivity, joy, or sport.

HOLYDAY, (hôi'-lê-dâ) *n.* A day of religious service.

INTOLERABLE, (in-tôi'-lêr-â-bl) *a.* That cannot be endured or borne.

INTOLERANCE, (in-tôi'-lêr-ânse) *n.* Want of toleration or forbearance.

INTOLERANT, (in-tôi'-lêr-ânt) *a.* Not able to endure.

INFLAMMATION, (in-flâm-mâ'-shôn) *n.* A redness attended with heat.

LABYRINTH, (lâb'-bê-rinth) *n.* A maze; a place full of windings.

LICENTIOUSNESS, (li-sên'-shûs-nêse) *n.* Contempt of just restraint.

LICENTIOUS, (li-sên'-shûs) *a.* Unrestrained by law or morality.

LICENTIATE, (li-sên'-shê-âte) *n.* One who has a license to practise any art.

LICENSE, (li'-sêns) *n.* Leave; permission. *v. t.* To permit by a legal grant.

p. LICENSED; *ppr.* LICENSING; *pp.* LICENSED.

MACHINATE, (mâk'-kê-nâte) *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

MACHINATION, (mâk'-kê-nâ'-shôn) *n.* Artifice; scheme.

MACHINE, (mâ-shêên') *n.* Any complicated work; an engine.

MACHINERY, (mâ-shêên'-êr-ê) *n.* Enginery; the works of a machine.

MACHINIST, (mâ-shêên'-ist) *n.* A constructor of machinery.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *satire* and *sarcasm*? What is the difference between a *diary* and a *diary*? Why does *convalesce* omit the final *e* in *convalescing*? Why does *emit* double the *t* in *emitted*? Why do you not change the final *y* in *gay* into *i* in *gayety*, &c.? Rule 11th. Repeat the words of the same origin and classed with *machine*; with *license*; with *emit*. What is the difference between *satirical* and *sarcastic*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, têb, báll.

- SPIRITUOUS, (spir'-it-yà-hs) *a.* Partaking of spirit; alcoholic; ardent.
- SPIRITUAL, (spir'-it-yà-ál) *a.* Intellectual; immaterial.
- SPIRITLESS, (spir'-it-lès) *a.* Depressed; dull; lifeless.
- SPIRITED, (spir'-it-éd) *a.* Lively; full of spirit.
- SPIRIT, (spir'-it) *n.* The soul of man; temper. *v. t.* To excite; to encourage.
p. SPIRITED; *ppr.* SPIRITING; *pp.* SPIRITED.
- SPIRT, (spért) *v. t.* To throw or spring out in a jet. *n.* Sudden ejection.
p. SPIRTED; *ppr.* SPIRTING; *pp.* SPIRTED.
- MERRY, (mèr'-rè) *a.* Gay; loudly cheerful; laughing; brisk.
- MERRIMENT, (mèr'-rè-mènt) *n.* Mirth; gayety; cheerfulness; laughter.
- MALADY, (mál'-à-dè) *n.* An illness; a disease; a distemper.
- NOXIOUS, (nók'-shús) *a.* Hurtful; harmful; baneful.
- NOXIOUSNESS, (nók'-shús-nès) *n.* Hurtfulness; insalubrity.
- PROPHETIC, (prò-fét'-ik) *a.* Foretelling; foreseeing.
- PROPHET, (próf'-ét) *n.* One who foretells future events.
- PROPHECY, (próf'-è-sè) *n.* A declaration of something to come; a prediction.
- PROPHECY, (próf'-è-si) *v. t.* To foretell, to predict; to foreshow.
p. PROPHECIED; *ppr.* PROPHECYING; *pp.* PROPHECIED.
- PHRASEOLOGY, (frà-zè-ól'-è-jè) *n.* Manner of expression; diction; style.
- PHRASE, (fràze) *n.* An expression. *v. t.* To style; to term.
p. PHRASED; *ppr.* PHRASING; *pp.* PHRASED.
- PALACE, (pál'-às) *n.* The residence of a king; a splendid house.
- POLICE, (pò-lèse) *n.* The government of a city or town; the civil force.
- FRONTISPIECE, (frón'-tis-pèse) *n.* That part of a book which first meets
- FOSSIL, (fós'-sil) *n.* A substance dug out of the earth, as minerals. [the eye.
- INCENSE, (in'-sènsè) *n.* Perfume exhaled by fire in worship.
- INCENSE, (in'-sènsè) *v. t.* To inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke.
p. INCENSED; *ppr.* INCENSING; *pp.* INCENSED.
- LEAGUE, (lèég) *n.* A confederacy; three miles. *v. t.* To unite; to confederate.
p. LEAGUED; *ppr.* LEAGUING; *pp.* LEAGUED.
- MAGAZINE, (mág'-à-zèen) *n.* A storehouse for powder, &c.; a periodical.
- PAMPHLET, (pám'-nèt) *n.* A small book, printed, stitched, and sold unbound.
- PRETENSION, (prè-tèn'-shún) *n.* Claim, true or false; assumption.
- PRETENDED, (prè-tènd'-éd) *pp. a.* Feigned; ostensible; hypocritical.
- PRETENCE, (prè-tènsè) *n.* False show; unfounded claim.
- PRETEND, (prè-tènd) *v. t.* To make a false appearance; to feign.
p. PRETENDED; *ppr.* PRETENDING; *pp.* PRETENDED.
- PROSELYTE, (pròs'-è-litè) *n.* A convert to a new opinion.
- PHILOSOPHY, (fè-lòz'-è-fè) *n.* The love of wisdom; explanation of the rea-
- PHILOSOPHICAL, (fil-ò-zòf'-è-kál) *a.* Rational; calm; wise. [son of things
- PHILOSOPHIZE, (fè-lòs'-è-fizo) *v. t.* To reason; to moralize.
p. PHILOSOPHIZED; *ppr.* PHILOSOPHIZING; *pp.* PHILOSOPHIZED.
- PHLEGM, (flém) *n.* A watery humor of the body; dulness; indifference.
- PHLEGMATIC, (flég-mát'-ik) *a.* Abounding in phlegm; dull; cold; frigid.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *spiritual* and *spiritous*? Between *spirit*, *sprite*, and *spirt*? Why does *merry* change *y* into *i* in *merriment*? Rule 10th. Repeat the words classed with *spirit*; with *prophet*. What grammatical distinction between *prophecy* and *prophesy*? What sound of *o* is heard in *prophetic*? What in *prophet*? What sound has *ph* in *phlegm*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bâll.

EMINENT, (ém'-à-něnt) *a.* High; lofty; dignified.

EMINENCE, (ém'-à-něnse) *n.* Prominence; loftiness; height.

IMMINENT, (im'-mè-něnt) *a.* Threatening closely; ready to fall upon.

PHENOMENON, (fè-nòm'-à-nòn) *n. plu.* PHENOMENA. An appearance; anything

POLLUTION, (pòl-là'-shòn) *n.* Act of defiling; taint; impurity. [remarkable.

POLLUTE, (fòl-là'te') *v. t.* To make unclean; to defile; to taint.

p. POLLUTED; *ppr.* POLLUTING; *pp.* POLLUTED.

PRETEXT, (prè-tèkst') *n.* False appearance; false allegation.

PERENNIAL, (pèr-èn'-nè-ài) *a.* Lasting through the year; perpetual.

PEACE, (pèssè) *n.* Freedom from war; quiet; rest; tranquillity.

PEACEABLE, (pèssè'-à-bl) *a.* Pacific; quiet; not quarrelsome; mild.

PEACEABLY, (pèssè'-à-blè) *ad.* Without disturbance; quietly.

PEACEFUL, (pèssè'-fài) *a.* Quiet; pacific; mild; undisturbed.

OOZE, (òðze) *n.* Soft mud; slime. *v. t.* To percolate through a small open-

p. Oozed; *ppr.* Oozing; *pp.* Oozed.

[ing.

ONYX, (ò'-niks) *n.* A precious stone; a species of agate.

JOINTLY, (jòint'-lè) *ad.* Together; in conjunction or union.

JOINT, (jòint) *n.* Juncture of movable bones in animal bodies. *v. t.* To unite.

p. JOINTED; *ppr.* JOINTING; *pp.* JOINTED.

JUNCTION, (jàngk'-shàn) *n.* Union; joint; coalition.

JUNCTURE, (jàngkt'-yàre) *n.* The point at which two things are joined.

JOIN, (jòin) *v. t.* To add to; to combine; to unite; to associate.

p. JOINED; *ppr.* JOINING; *pp.* JOINED.

COLLISION, (kòl-lizh'-àn) *n.* The act of striking two bodies together.

COLLUSION, (kòl-là'-zhàn) *n.* A secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.

WIT, (wit) *n.* The power of associating ideas in new and unexpected rela-

WITTICISM, (wit'-tè-sizm) *n.* A mean attempt at wit.

[tions.

WITTY, (wit'-tè) *a.* Full of wit; imaginative; sarcastic.

WITTLY, (wit'-tè-lè) *ad.* With wit; ingeniously; artfully.

WITLESSLY, (wit'-lès-lè) *ad.* Without wit or understanding.

WRANGLING, (ràng'-gling) *n.* A dispute; an altercation.

WRANGLE, (ràng'-gl) *v. t.* To dispute angrily; to quarrel noisily.

p. WRANGLLED; *ppr.* WRANGLING; *pp.* WRANGLLED.

SUMMIT, (sàm'-mít) *n.* The highest point; the top; utmost height.

STEAM, (stèèm) *n.* The elastic fluid into which water is converted by heat.

STEAM-ENGINE, (stèèm'-èn'-jin) *n.* An engine acted upon by steam.

STEAM-WHISTLE, (stèèm'-hwis'-sì) *n.* An instrument attached to an engine to

SUBTILE, (sáb'-tù) *a.* Thin; not dense; acute; piercing. [give warning.

SUBTILTY, (sáb'-tù-tè) *n.* Thinness; fineness; nicety.

SUBTLE, (sút'-tì) *a.* Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; wily.

SUBTLETY, (sút'-tì-tè) *n.* Artfulness; cunning; slyness.

SUBTLY, (sút'-lè) *ad.* Slyly; artfully; craftily.

PELLUCID, (pèl-là'-sìd) *a.* Clear; transparent.

PELLUCIDNESS, (pèl-là'-sìd-nèss) *n.* Clearness; transparency.

QUESTIONS.—What difference between *eminent* and *imminent*? Why does *ooze* omit the final *e* in *oozed*? What is the difference between *collision* and *collusion*? Why does not *wit* end with double *t*? Why do you double the *t* in *witticism*? Why does *witty* change *y* into *i* in *witticism*? Why does not *wit* double the *t* in *witlessly*? What is the difference between *subtle* and *subtle*? What sound of *t* is heard in *wit*? in *satiety*? Repeat the words classed with *subtle*.

fàte, fàr, fát, fáll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pín,—tòne, mǎve, nǎr, nót,—tàbe, túb, búll.

MAJOR, (mă'-jôr) *a.* Greater in number or quantity. *n.* A field officer next MAJORITY, (mă'-jôr'-ê-tê) *n.* The greater number; full age. [above a captain.

MINOR, (mî'-nâr) *a.* Less; smaller; inferior. *n.* One under age.

MINORITY, (mê'-nôr'-ê-tê) *n.* The smaller number; state of being under age.

SEPULCHRE, (sêp'-ûl-kdr) *n.* The place where a corpse is buried.

SEPULCHRAL, (sê'-pûl'-krâi) *a.* Relating to burial; grave; deep; hollow.

SEPULTURE, (sêp'-ûl-tûre) *n.* Interment; burial.

SECRETARY, (sêk'-rê-tâ-rê) *n.* One who writes for another; a scribe.

VOLUNTARY, (vôl'-ûn-tâ-rê) *a.* Acting by choice, or of one's own accord.

VOLUNTARILY, (vôl'-ûn-tâ-rê-lê) *ad.* Of one's own will.

VOLUNTEER, (vôl'-ûn-têêr') *n.* One who engages in any service of his own will.

VOLUNTEER, (vôl'-ûn-têêr') *v. i.* To offer or bestow voluntarily.

p. VOLUNTEERED; *ppr.* VOLUNTEERING; *pp.* VOLUNTEERED

TORRENT, (tôr'-rênt) *n.* A violent and rapid stream.

TREMULOUS, (trêm'-û-lûs) *a.* Trembling; fearful; quavering.

TREMOR, (trê'-mûr) *n.* State of trembling; a shaking.

TREMBLE, (trêm'-bl) *v. i.* To shake as with fear or cold.

p. TREMBLED; *ppr.* TREMBLING; *pp.* TREMBLED.

TREPIDATION, (trêp'-ê-dâ'-shûn) *n.* State of trembling; state of terror.

TREMENDOUS, (trê'-mên'-dûs) *a.* Very dreadful; horrible; terrible.

VICISSITUDE, (vê'-sis'-ê-tûde) *n.* Regular change; variation.

APOCALYPSE, (â'-pôk'-â-lips) *n.* Disclosure; revelation.

APOCRYPHA, (â'-pôk'-rê-fâ) *n.* Books added to the Bible of doubtful authors.

APOCRYPHAL, (â'-pôk'-rê-fâi) *a.* Of doubtful authority.

ASCERTAIN, (âs'-sêr-tâne') *v. i.* To make certain; to make confident.

p. ASCERTAINED; *ppr.* ASCERTAINING; *pp.* ASCERTAINED.

ABBREVIATION, (âb-brê-vê-â'-shûn) *n.* Act of shortening; contraction.

ABBREVIATE, (âb-brê-vê-âte) *v. i.* To abridge; to cut short.

p. ABBREVIATED; *ppr.* ABBREVIATING; *pp.* ABBREVIATED.

ABBEY, (âb'-bê) *n. plu.* ABBEYS. A monastery under the control of an abbot.

AFFRONT, (âf-frânt') *v. i.* To insult; to offend; to irritate. *n.* Open insult.

p. AFFRONTED; *ppr.* AFFRONTING; *pp.* AFFRONTED.

BALLOT-BOX, (bâl'-lât-bôks) *n.* A box used in balloting.

ALOE, (âi'-ê) *n. plu.* ALOES. A drug formed from the juice of a plant.

ALLOTMENT, (âl-lôt'-mênt) *n.* A portion; a share; a part.

ALLOT, (âl-lôt') *v. i.* To distribute by lot; to grant; to give.

p. ALLOTTED; *ppr.* ALLOTTING; *pp.* ALLOTTED.

ANNIHILATION, (ân-ni-hê-lâ'-shûn) *n.* The act of reducing to nothing.

ANNIHILATE, (ân-ni'-hê-lâte) *v. i.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy.

p. ANNIHILATED; *ppr.* ANNIHILATING; *pp.* ANNIHILATED.

ANTECEDENT, (ân-tê-sê'-dênt) *n.* That which goes before. *a.* Preceding; prior.

ANOINT, (â-nôint') *v. i.* To rub over with unctuous matter.

p. ANOINTED; *ppr.* ANOINTING; *pp.* ANOINTED.

ANODYNE, (ân'-ê-dine) *n.* A medicine which allays pain.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *major* and *minor*; between *majority* and *minority*. What is the difference between *apocalypse* and *apocrypha*? Spell the plural of *Abbey*. Why do you retain the *y*? Why does *allot* double the *t* in *allotted*? Does it double the *t* in *allotment*? Why not? Repeat the words from the same root and classed with *tremble*; with *sepulchre*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâte, tûb, bûll.

SENIOR, (sêne'-yâr) *n.* One older than another; an elder; an aged person.
SENIORITY, (sêne-yôr'-ê-tê) *n.* Eldership; priority of birth.

JUNIOR, (jûne'-yâr) *a.* Younger; later born; later in office or rank.

BAFFLE, (bâf'-f) *v. t.* To elude; to confound; to frustrate; to balk.
p. **BAFFLED**; *ppr.* **BAFFLING**; *pp.* **BAFFLED**.

BOUQUET, (bô-kâ') *n.* A bunch of flowers; a nosegay.

CANNIBAL, (kân'-nê-bâi) *n.* A man who eats human flesh.

CHIVALRY, (shiv'-âi-rê) *n.* The usages and customs of knighthood.

CHIVALROUS, (shiv'-âi-rûs) *a.* Gallant; warlike; adventurous.

CHIMERA, (kê-mê'-râ) *n.* A vain, idle fancy; something absurd.

CHIMERICAL, (kê-mêr'-ê-kâi) *a.* Imaginary; fanciful.

CAMERA-OBSCURA, (kâm'-ê-râ-ôb-skû'-râ) *n.* An optical machine.

FANCIFUL, (fân'-sê-fûi) *a.* Imaginative; whimsical.

FANCY, (fân'-sê) *v. t.* To figure in the mind; to imagine. *n.* Notion; whim.
p. **FANCIED**; *ppr.* **FANCYING**; *pp.* **FANCIED**.

COQUETTE, (kô-kêt') *n.* A vain, trifling girl or woman.

COQUETRY, (kô-kêt'-rê) *n.* Deceit or trifling in love.

COQUETTISH, (kô-kêt'-tish) *a.* Befitting a coquette.

COQUET, (kô-kêt') *v. t.* To deceive in love; to jilt.

p. **COQUETTED**; *ppr.* **COQUETTING**; *pp.* **COQUETTED**. [cal concord.]

HARMONY, (hâr'-mô-nê) *n.* The just adaptation of parts to each other; musi-

HARMONIOUS, (hâr'-mô-nê-ûs) *a.* Adapted to each other; musical.

HARMONIZE, (hâr'-mô-nîze) *v. t.* To adjust in proportion; to agree.

p. **HARMONIZED**; *ppr.* **HARMONIZING**; *pp.* **HARMONIZED**.

MELODY, (mêi'-lô-dê) *n.* A succession of different sounds for a single voice.

MELODIOUS, (mê-lô-dê-ûs) *a.* Having melody; musical.

CEASELESS, (sêse'-lêss) *a.* Incessant; perpetual; without stopping.

CEASE, (sêse) *v. i.* To leave off; to stop; to fail.

p. **CEASED**; *ppr.* **CEASING**; *pp.* **CEASED**.

CELEBRATION, (sêl-ê-brâ'-shûn) *n.* Commemoration.

CELEBRATE, (sêl-lê-brâte) *v. t.* To commemorate; to praise; to honor.

p. **CELEBRATED**; *ppr.* **CELEBRATING**; *pp.* **CELEBRATED**.

DIFFIDENCE, (dif'-fê-dênsê) *n.* Distrust; want of confidence; modesty.

DIFFIDENT, (dif'-fê-dênt) *a.* Distrustful of one's self; modest.

DESERTION, (dê-zêr'-shûn) *n.* Act of forsaking one's post.

DESERT, (dêz'-êrt) *n.* A wilderness; a waste; a solitude.

DESERT, (dê-zêrt') *v. t.* To forsake; to leave. *n.* Merit; worth.

p. **DESERTED**; *ppr.* **DESERTING**; *pp.* **DESERTED**.

DESSERT, (dêz-zêrt') *n.* A service of fruits, &c., after a dinner or meal.

ECHO, (êk'-ô) *n.* Sound reflected. *v. t.* To resound; to sound back.

p. **ECHOED**; *ppr.* **ECHOING**; *pp.* **ECHOED**.

FRAUD, (frâwd) *n.* Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice.

FRAUDULENCE, (frâwd'-yû-lênsê) *n.* Trickery; cheating; artifice.

FRAUDULENT, (frâwd'-yû-lênt) *a.* Trickish; subtle; deceitful.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *senior* and *junior*. Why does *fancy* change *y* into *i* in *fanciful*? Why does *fancying* retain the *y*? Why does *coquet* double the *t* in *coquetry*? Why does *coquet* not double the *t* in *coquetry*? What is the difference between *harmony* and *melody*? What sound of *i* is heard in *chivalry*? What sound has *i* in *chimera*? What is the difference between *desert* and *dessert*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bâil.

CONDEMNABLE, (kôn-dâm'-nâ-bl) *a.* Blamable; censurable.

CONDEMNATION, (kôn-dâm-nâ'-shân) *n.* A sentence of punishment.

CONDEMN, (kôn-dâm') *v. t.* To find guilty; to doom to punishment.

p. CONDEMNED; *ppr.* CONDEMNING; *pp.* CONDEMNED.

CONTEMPT, (kôn-têm') *n.* Act of despising; disdain; scorn.

CONTEMPTIBLE, (kôn-têm'-tê-bl) *a.* Despicable; vile; base.

CONTEMPTUOUS, (kôn-têm'-tshâ-ûs) *a.* Scornful; insolent.

CONTEMN, (kôn-têm') *v. t.* To despise; to scorn; to disdain.

p. CONTEMNED; *ppr.* CONTEMNING; *pp.* CONTEMNED.

FEASIBLE, (fâ'-zâ-bl) *a.* That may be done; possible.

FEASIBILITY, (fâ'-zâ-blî'-tê) *n.* A thing practicable.

EDIFICE, (êd'-ê-fis) *n.* A fabric; a building; a structure.

EDIFICATION, (êd'-ê-fâ-kâ'-shân) *n.* Instruction in religion and morals.

EDIFY, (êd'-ê-fi) *v. t.* To instruct; to improve; to build.

p. EDIFIED; *ppr.* EDIFYING; *pp.* EDIFIED.

FREQUENCY, (frê'-kwên-sê) *n.* Common occurrence; repetition.

FREQUENT, (frê'-kwênt) *a.* Often done; common; usual.

FREQUENT, (frê'-kwênt) *v. t.* To visit often; to be much in.

p. FREQUENTED; *ppr.* FREQUENTING; *pp.* FREQUENTED.

FAMILY, (fâm'-ê-lê) *n.* Household; a generation; a species.

FAMILIAR, (fâ-mîl'-yâr) *a.* Domestic; affable; well known.

FAMILIARITY, (fâ-mîl-yê-âr'-ê-tê) *n.* Intimacy; acquaintance.

FAMILIARLY, (fâ-mîl'-yâr-lê) *ad.* Unceremoniously; with freedom.

FAMILIARIZE, (fâ-mîl'-yâr-ize) *v. t.* To make easy by habit.

p. FAMILIARIZED; *ppr.* FAMILIARIZING; *pp.* FAMILIARIZED.

GLUE, (gid) *n.* A cement made by boiling an animal substance to a jelly.

GLUEY, (gid'-ê) *a.* Partaking of glue; viscous.

GLUTINOUS, (gid'-tê-nûs) *a.* Gluey; partaking of gluten or glue.

GLUTEN, (gid'-tên) *n.* A viscid, elastic substance found in grain.

GRANIVOROUS, (grâ-nîv'-ê-rûs) *a.* Eating grain; living upon grain.

GRAMINIVOROUS, (grâm-ê-nîv'-ê-rûs) *a.* Feeding on grass.

HATRED, (hâ'-trêd) *n.* Enmity; strong antipathy; ill-will.

HYPOTHESIS, (hi-pôth'-ê-sis) *n.* A supposition.

IRKSOME, (êrk'-sûm) *a.* Wearisome; tedious; tiresome.

[made.

CONFECTIONERY, (kôn-fâk'-shân-êr-ê) *n.* Sweetmeats, and the place where

LACERATION, (lâs-êr-â'-shân) *n.* The act of tearing or rending.

LACERATE, (lâs-êr-âte) *v. t.* To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.

p. LACERATED; *ppr.* LACERATING; *pp.* LACERATED.

MASSACRE, (mâs'-â-kêr) *n.* Butchery; carnage; murder. *v. t.* To butcher.

p. MASSACRED; *ppr.* MASSACRING; *pp.* MASSACRED.

MARVELLOUS, (mâr'-vêl-lûs) *a.* Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

MARVEL, (mâr'-vêl) *v. i.* To wonder; to be astonished. *n.* A wonder.

p. MARVELLED; *ppr.* MARVELLING; *pp.* MARVELLED.

MANTUA-MAKER, (mân'-tû-mâ'-kêr) *n.* One who makes dresses for women.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *condemn* and *contemn*? Repeat the words classed with *family*. To *frequent* is accented on the last syllable, why not double the *t* in *frequented*? Repeat the words classed with *contemn*; the words classed with *glue*; words classed with *edify*. How do you distinguish *frequent* the adjective from *frequent* the verb? What sound of *n* is heard in the words *condemn* and *contemn*? What sound has *t* in *irksome*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, môit,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

OBSERVATION, (ôb-zêr-vâ'-shôn) *n.* Show; note; remark; obedience.

OBSERVANT, (ôb-zêrv'-ânt) *a.* Attentive; watchful; obedient.

OBSERVANCE, (ôb-zêrv'-ânse) *n.* Ceremonial reverence; respect; attention.

OBSERVE, (ôb-zêrv') *v. t.* To notice; to remark; to watch; to obey.

p. OBSERVED; *ppr.* OBSERVING; *pp.* OBSERVED.

OVERSE, (ôb'-vêrse) *n.* The side of a coin that has the head upon it.

REVERSE, (rê-vêrse') *v. t.* To turn upside down. *n.* Change; an opposite.

REVERSION, (rê-vêr'-shôn) *n.* A returning to the former owner.

REVERT, (rê-vêrt') *v. t.* To turn back; to fall back.

p. REVERTED; *ppr.* REVERTING; *pp.* REVERTED.

MISCELLANY, (mîs'-sêl-lâ-nê) *n.* A mass or mixture of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS, (mîs-sêl-lâ'-nê-ôs) *a.* Mingled; composed of various kinds.

MILLION, (mîl'-yân) *n.* Ten hundred thousand; a very great number.

MILLIONTH, (mîl'-yânth) *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.

MILLIONAIRE, (mîl'-yân-âre') *n.* A man worth a million; a rich man.

GEORGE, (jôrj) *n.* A man's name.

GORGE, (gôrje) *v. t.* To fill up the throat; to glut; to satiate; to swallow.

p. GORGED; *ppr.* GORGING; *pp.* GORGED.

[father.

PARRICIDE, (pâr'-rê-side) *n.* The murderer of a father; the murder of a

PARRICIDAL, (pâr'-rê-sî'-dâi) *a.* Relating to committing parricide. [mother.

MATRICIDE, (mât'-trê-side) *n.* The murder of a mother; the murderer of a

FRATRICIDE, (frât'-rê-side) *n.* The murder of a brother; the murder of a
brother. [sister.

SORORICIDE, (sô-rôr'-ê-side) *n.* The murder of a sister; the murderer of a

INFANTICIDE, (în-fân'-tê-side) *n.* The murder of an infant; child murder.

REGICIDE, (rêj'-ê-side) *n.* The murder of a king; a king killer.

HOMICIDE, (hôm'-ê-side) *n.* The killing of a man by the hand of man.

SUICIDE, (sû'-ê-side) *n.* Self-murder; a self-murderer.

SUICIDAL, (sû'-ê-sî'-dâi) *a.* Relating to suicide.

PREDECESSOR, (prêd-ê-sês'-sôr) *n.* One who precedes; an ancestor.

CENTRIFUGAL, (sên-trîf'-û-gâl) *a.* Flying or receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, (sên-trîp'-ê-tâi) *a.* Tending to the centre.

PONARD, (pôn'-yârd) *a.* A dagger; a dirk.

[for an example.

PRECEDENT, (prês'-ê-dênt) *n.* Something said or done before, which serves

PRECEDENT, (prê-sê'-dênt) *a.* That precedes; former; going before.

PRECEDENCE, (prê-sê'-dêns) *n.* The foremost place; priority.

PRECEDE, (prê-sêde') *v. t.* To go before in time; to go before in place or rank.

p. PRECEDED; *ppr.* PRECEDING; *pp.* PRECEDED.

PRODIGY, (prôd'-ê-jê) *n.* Anything astonishing; a wonder.

PRODIGIOUS, (prô-dij'-ôs) *a.* Wonderful; amazing; enormous.

RHYTHM, (rîthm) *n.* Flow and proportion of sounds.

RHYTHMICAL, (rîth-mê-kâl) *a.* Harmonical.

RHyme, (rîme) *n.* Harmonical succession of sounds. *v. i.* To accord in sound.

p. RHYMED; *ppr.* RHYMING; *pp.* RHYMED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *obverse* and *reverse*; between *observe* and *obverse*. Why does not *revert* double the *t* in *reverted*? Repeat the words classed with *observe*; classed with *revert*; *million*. What is the difference between *george* and *gorge*? Repeat the words classed with and from the same root as *precede*; classed with *rhyme*. How do you distinguish *precedent* the noun from *precedent* the adjective?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—plne, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

POSSIBLY, (pós'-sè-blé) *ad.* By any power existing; perhaps.
 POSSIBILITY, (pós-sè-blí'-è-té) *n.* The power of being or doing.
 POSSIBLE, (pós'-sè-bl) *a.* That may be; that may be done.

PROBABLE, (prób'-à-bl) *a.* Likely; that may be.
 PROBABILITY, (prób-à-blí'-è-té) *n.* Appearance of truth; likelihood.
 PROBABLY, (prób'-à-blé) *ad.* Likely; it may be.

PRIVILEGE, (prív'-è-lì) *n.* A peculiar right. *v. t.* To invest with rights.
p. PRIVILEGED; *ppr.* PRIVILEGING; *pp.* PRIVILEGED.

SENSE, (sènsè) *n.* The faculty by which external objects are perceived.
 SENSATION, (sèn-sá'-shún) *n.* Perception by means of the senses; excitement.
 SENSIBLE, (sèn'-sè-bl) *a.* Perceptible by the senses; intelligent.
 SENSIBILITY, (sèn-sè-blí'-è-té) *n.* Quickness of sensation; acute feeling.
 SENSITIVE, (sèn'-sè-tív) *a.* Alive to affections from external things.
 SENSUAL, (sèn'-shù-ài) *a.* Pleasing to the senses; luxurious.
 SENSUALITY, (sèn-shù-ài'-è-té) *n.* Devoted to sensual pleasures.
 SENTIENT, (sèn'-shè-ènt) *a.* Perceiving by the senses; sensitive.

RETINUE, (rèt'-è-nú) *n.* A train of attendants.
 RETENTIVE, (rè-tèn'-tív) *a.* Having power to retain; preserving.
 RETENTION, (rè-tèn'-shún) *n.* Act of retaining; memory.
 RETAIN, (rè-tàne') *v. t.* To keep in possession; to keep in pay.
p. RETAINED; *ppr.* RETAINING; *pp.* RETAINED.

MERCHANT, (mèr'-tshánt) *n.* One who traffics to foreign countries.
 MERCHANTISE, (mèr'-tshán-díze) *n.* Goods; commerce; trade.
 MERCANTILE, (mèr'-kán-tí) *a.* Relating to trade; commercial.

COMMERCE, (kóm'-mèrse) *n.* Trade; traffic; intercourse.
 COMMERCIAL, (kóm-màr'-shál) *a.* Relating to commerce.

SATELLITE, (sát'-èl-líte) *n.* A small planet revolving round a larger one.
 SUGGESTIVE, (súg-jès'-tív) *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.
 SUGGESTION, (súg-jést'-yún) *n.* Private hint; intimation; insinuation.
 SUGGEST, (súg-jést') *v. t.* To hint; to intimate; to insinuate.
p. SUGGESTED; *ppr.* SUGGESTING; *pp.* SUGGESTED.

SUDDEN, (súd'-dènn) *a.* Happening without previous notice; hasty.
 STUBBORN, (stúb'-bárn) *a.* Obstinate; inflexible; headstrong.

SANE, (sàne) *a.* Sound; healthy; (*generally applied to the mind.*)
 SANITY, (sàn'-è-té) *n.* Soundness of mind; state of being sane.
 SANTARY, (sàn'-è-tà-rè) *a.* Relating to health; sanatory. [living.]

SUMPTUARY, (súm'-tù-à-rè) *a.* Relating to expense; regulating the cost of
 SUMPTUOUS, (súm'-tù-ús) *a.* Costly; expensive; luxurious.

SKILL, (skí) *n.* Readiness or dexterity in any practice; knowledge.
 SKILFUL, (skí'-fúl) *a.* Well versed; knowing; dexterous; expert.
 STRETCH, (strètsh) *v. t.* To extend; to draw out; to expand. *n.* extension.
p. STRETCHED; *ppr.* STRETCHING; *pp.* STRETCHED.

TROPHY, (tró'-fè) *n.* A monument or memorial of victory.
 TROGLodyTE, (tróg'-lò-díte) *n.* One who inhabits a cave.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *possible* and *probable*? Why does *skill* omit one *i* in *skilful*? What sound has *a* in *retain*? Repeat the words classed with *sense*; classed with *retain*. Where do you place the accent in *sensible*? in *sensibility*? What effect is produced in the meaning of *suggest* by adding the suffix *ive*? Repeat the words classed with *sane*. Spell the preterit and past participles of *privilege*. Why do you omit the *e*?

fàte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mè, mêt,—pine, pín,—tòne, môve, nôr, nôt,—tùbe, túb, báll.

RESOURCE, (rè-sòrsè') *n.* A source of aid or support; a resort.

RECOURSE, (rè-kòrsé') *n.* Application as for help or protection.

PARADOX, (pàr'-â-dôks) *n.* Something false in appearance, yet true in fact.

PARADOXICAL, (pàr'-â-dôx'-â-kâll) *a.* Apparently absurd, yet true.

SOPHISM, (sôf'-izm) *n.* An appearance of truth without the reality; a fallacious argument.

SOPHISTICAL, (sô-fis'-tè-kâll) *a.* Logically deceitful.

SOPHISTRY, (sôf'-is-trè) *n.* False logic; a subtle fallacy.

SOPHISTICATE, (sô-fis'-tè-kâte) *v. t.* To corrupt with something spurious.

p. SOPHISTICATED; *ppr.* SOPHISTICATING; *pp.* SOPHISTICATED.

HYPOTHECATE, (hi-pôth'-ê-kâte) *v. t.* To pawn; to give in pledge.

p. HYPOTHECATED; *ppr.* HYPOTHECATING; *pp.* HYPOTHECATED.

STRAIGHT, (strâte) *a.* Not crooked; direct; tense.

STRAIGHTNESS, (strâte'-nêss) *n.* State of being straight; rectitude.

STRAIGHTEN, (strâ'-tn) *v. t.* To make straight; to free from crookedness.

p. STRAIGHTENED; *ppr.* STRAIGHTENING; *pp.* STRAIGHTENED.

STRAIT, (strâte) *a.* Narrow; close. *n.* A narrow passage; distress; difficulty.

STRAITNESS, (strâte'-nêss) *n.* Narrowness; rigor; distress; want.

STRAITEN, (strâ'-tn) *v. t.* To make narrow; to contract; to distress.

p. STRAITENED; *ppr.* STRAITENING; *pp.* STRAITENED.

TURBAN, (târ'-bân) *n.* A head-dress worn by the orientals.

TORTOISE, (tôr'-tîz) *n.* An animal covered with a hard shell.

TORTUOUS, (tôr'-yû-ûss) *a.* Twisted; winding; crooked; perverse.

TORTUOSITY, (tôr-yû-ûss'-ê-tè) *n.* The state of being twisted or crooked.

VINE, (vine) *n.* The plant that bears grapes; any plant that runs on the ground.

VINEYARD, (vin'-yârd) *n.* A plantation of vines.

VINTAGE, (vin'-tidje) *n.* The produce of the vine in one season.

VINEGAR, (vin'-ê-gâr) *n.* An acid liquor made of wine, cider, &c.

VIRULENT, (vir'-û-lênt) *a.* Poisonous; venomous; malignant.

VIRULENCE, (vir'-û-lênsè) *n.* Malignity; mental poison.

ANNOYANCE, (ân-nôô'-ânse) *n.* That which annoys; trouble.

ANNOY, (ân-nôô') *v. t.* To molest; to tease; to vex.

p. ANNOYED; *ppr.* ANNOYING; *pp.* ANNOYED.

VASSAL, (vâs'-sâll) *n.* A subject; a dependant; a servant.

VASSALAGE, (vâs'-sâll-âje) *n.* Servitude; slavery; dependence.

PENSIVE, (pên'-siv) *a.* Thoughtful with melancholy or sadness; sorrowful.

PENSILE, (pên'-sil) *a.* Supported above the ground; suspended.

APOLOGETIC, (â-pôl'-ê-jê'-ik) *a.* That is said in defence or excuse.

APOLOGY, (â-pôl'-ê-jè) *n.* A defence; an excuse; a plea.

APOLOGIZE, (â-pôl'-ê-jîze) *v. t.* To plead in favor; to make an excuse for.

p. APOLOGIZED; *ppr.* APOLOGIZING; *pp.* APOLOGIZED.

EPILOGUE, (êp'-ê-lôg) *n.* A poem or speech at the end of a play.

APOLOGUE, (âp'-ê-lôg) *n.* A fabulous story conveying a moral. [earth.

APOGEE, (âp'-ê-jè) *n.* The point in the orbit of the moon farthest from the earth.

PERIGEE, (pâr'-ê-jè) *n.* The point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *resource* and *recourse*? What is the difference between a *paradox* and a *sophism*? What is the difference between *sophistical* and *hypothecate*? Why does not *annoy* change *y* into *i* in *annoyed*? What is the difference between *pensive* and *pensile*? Repeat the words classed with and derived from the same root as *vine*. Repeat the words classed with *sophism*. What effect has the suffix *en* upon *straight*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- FACTION**, (fák'-shún) *n.* A political party that promotes discord.
- FACTIOUS**, (fák'-shús) *a.* Promoting dissension; turbulent; disorderly.
- FRACTIOUS**, (frák'-shús) *a.* Cross; peevish; fretful.
- FRACTION**, (frák'-shún) *n.* A broken part; a piece.
- FRACTIONAL**, (frák'-shún-ál) *a.* Belonging to a broken number.
- FRACTURE**, (frák'-yáre) *v. t.* To break as a bone. *n.* A breach; a rupture.
p. FRACTURED; *ppr.* FRACTURING; *pp.* FRACTURED.
- ARCHITECTURE**, (ár'-kè-tèkt-yáre) *n.* The art or science of building.
- ARCHITECTURAL**, (ár'-kè-tèkt'-yà-rál) *a.* Pertaining to the art of building.
- ARCHITECT**, (ár'-kè-tèkt) *n.* A professor of the art of building.
- ANOMALY**, (án-nóm'-á-lè) *n.* Irregularity; deviation from rule.
- ANOMALOUS**, (án-nóm'-á-lús) *a.* Deviating from rule; irregular.
- NAUGHTINESS**, (náw'-tè-nèss) *n.* Wickedness; badness; corruptness.
- NAUGHTY**, (náw'-tè) *a.* Bad; wicked; corrupt; mischievous.
- NAUGHT**, (náwt) *n.* Nothing. *a.* Bad; corrupt; worthless.
- AUGHT**, (áwt) *n.* Any thing.
- OUGHT**, (áwt) *verb imp.* To be bound by duty; to be fit or necessary.
- ANTICIPATION**, (án-tis-sè-pá'-shún) *n.* The act of taking up before time.
- ANTICIPATE**, (án-tis'-è-páte) *v. t.* To take up beforehand; to foretaste.
p. ANTICIPATED; *ppr.* ANTICIPATING; *pp.* ANTICIPATED.
- ADVANTAGEOUS**, (ád-ván-tá'-jús) *a.* Beneficial; profitable; useful.
- ADVANTAGE**, (ád-ván'-tádje) *v. t.* To benefit. *n.* Gain; profit; benefit.
p. ADVANTAGED; *ppr.* ADVANTAGING; *pp.* ADVANTAGED.
- BADINAGE**, (bád-è-názh') *n.* Light or playful discourse; raillery.
- COLLEAGUE**, (kól'-lèg) *n.* A partner in any trust or office. *v. t.* To unite with.
p. COLLEAGUED; *ppr.* COLLEAGUING; *pp.* COLLEAGUED.
- COLONY**, (kól'-ò-nè) *n.* A settlement formed in a foreign country.
- COLONIZE**, (kól'-ò-nize) *v. t.* To establish a colony in.
p. COLONIZED; *ppr.* COLONIZING; *pp.* COLONIZED.
- CATASTROPHE**, (kà-tàs'-trò-fè) *n.* A conclusion; a calamity; a final event.
- CONNECTIVE**, (kón-nèk'-tív) *a.* Having the power of connecting.
- CONNECTION**, (kón-nèk'-shún) *n.* Union; junction; a relative.
- CONNECT**, (kón-nèkt) *v. t.* To join together; to combine; to link.
p. CONNECTED; *ppr.* CONNECTING; *pp.* CONNECTED.
- DESTINATION**, (dès-tè-ná'-shún) *n.* Purpose; end; ultimate design.
- DESTINY**, (dès-tè-nè) *n.* A state appointed by divine power; fate.
- DESTINE**, (dès-tín) *v. t.* To doom; to devote; to sentence.
p. DESTINED; *ppr.* DESTINING; *pp.* DESTINED.
- CHOIR**, (kwíre) *n.* A band of singers.
- CHORISTER**, (kór'-ls-tèr) *n.* A leader of a choir; a singer in a cathedral.
- CHORUS**, (kó'-rús) *n.* A band of singers; verses of a song which all sing.
- CHORAL**, (kó'-rál) *a.* Belonging to a chorus.
- PALANQUIN**, (pál-án-kòn') *n.* A covered carriage supported by men.
- PALLADIUM**, (pál-lá'-dè-úm) *n.* Any security or protection.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between the meaning of *factious* and *fractious*? Why does *advantage* not omit the *e* in *advantageous*? Why does it omit the *e* in *advantaged*? What is the difference between *anomalous* and *anonymous*? State the difference between *naught*, *ought*, and *ought*. What is the sound of *a* in the last syllable of *badinage*? Repeat the words of the same origin as *fraction*. Repeat the words classed with *chorus*; classed with *connect*.

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mètt,—pine, pín,—tòne, môme, nòr, nòi,—túbe, táb, báll.

INDIGNATION, (in-dig-ná'-shún) *n.* Anger, mingled with contempt or disgust.
 INDIGNANT, (in-dig'-nánt) *a.* Angry; resentful.

INDIGENT, (in'-dê-jênt) *a.* Destitute; poor; needy.

INDIGENCE, (in'-dê-jênse) *n.* Want; penury; poverty; need.

DOMINANT, (dôm'-ê-nánt) *a.* Presiding; prevailing; ruling.

DOMINION, (dô-mîn'yân) *n.* Sovereign authority; rule; empire.

DOMINEER, (dôm'-ê-nêêr') *v. t.* To rule in an insolent manner.

p. DOMINEERED; *ppr.* DOMINEERING; *pp.* DOMINEERED.

EPAULET, (êp'-âw-lôt) *n.* A military shoulder ornament.

EPHEMERA, (ê-fêm'-ê-râ) *n.* A fever which ends in one day; any insect which

EPHEMERAL, (ê-fêm'-ê-râi) *a.* Diurnal; short-lived. [lives only one day.]

GARRULITY, (gâr-rû'-lê-tê) *n.* Habit of talking too much.

GARRULOUS, (gâr-rû-lôs) *a.* Prattling; talkative.

LOQUACIOUS, (lô-kwâ'-shôs) *a.* Full of talk; talkative; garrulous.

LOQUACITY, (lô-kwâs'-ê-tê) *n.* A propensity to talk much.

GASCONADE, (gâs-kôn-âde') *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster. *n.* A boast.

p. GASCONADED; *ppr.* GASCONADING; *pp.* GASCONADED.

PASQUINADE, (pâs-kwîn-âde') *n.* A satirical writing; a lampoon.

PARVENU, (pâr'-vê-nûe') *n.* One who has recently come into notice.

ECSTASY, (êk'-stâs-sê) *n.* Excessive joy; rapture; transport; delight.

ECSTATIC, (êk'-stât'-ik) *a.* Rapturous; filled with joy.

EDIBLE, (êd'-ê-bl) *a.* Eatable; fit to be eaten.

EDICT, (ê'-dik't) *n.* A proclamation; an order; a prohibition.

INCESSANT, (in-sês'-sânt) *a.* Unceasing; perpetual; continual.

FOREST, (fôr'-êst) *n.* An extensive surface covered naturally with trees.

GIRDLE, (gêr'-di) *v. t.* To enclose; to shut in. *n.* A belt.

p. GIRDLED; *ppr.* GIRDLING; *pp.* GIRDLED.

HOARY, (hôre'-ê) *a.* White; whitish; white with frost.

[joke.]

HOAX, (hôks) *n.* An imposition played off as a joke. *v. t.* To deceive in

p. HOAXED; *ppr.* HOAXING; *pp.* HOAXED.

IMBECILE, (im-bês'-sil) *a.* Weak; feeble; infirm.

IMBECILITY, (im-bê-sil'-ê-tê) *n.* Feebleness of mind or body; debility.

IRREGULAR, (ir-rêg'-û-lâr) *a.* Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

IRREGULARITY, (ir-rêg-û-lâr'-ê-tê) *n.* Deviation from rule.

DILIGENT, (dil'-ê-jênt) *a.* Assiduous; busy; active.

DILIGENCE, (dil'-ê-jênse) *n.* Industry; assiduity in business.

GARRISON, (gâr'-rê-an) *n.* The guard of a fortified place. *v. t.* To secure by

p. GARRISONED; *ppr.* GARRISONING; *pp.* GARRISONED. [fortresses.]

GARNITURE, (gâr'-nê-tûre) *n.* Furniture; ornament.

GARNISH, (gâr'-nish) *v. t.* To decorate; to embellish.

p. GARNISHED; *ppr.* GARNISHING; *pp.* GARNISHED.

DISLOCATION, (diâ-lô-kâ'-shûn) *n.* The act of putting out of joint.

DISLOCATE, (dis'-lô-kâte) *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint.

p. DISLOCATED; *ppr.* DISLOCATING; *pp.* DISLOCATED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *indignant* and *indigent*? Why does *dislocate* omit the final *e* in *dislocating*? What is the difference between *garrulity* and *loquacity*? What sound of *a* in *garnish*? What is the difference between *gasconade* and *pasquinade*? Repeat the words classed with *domineer*. What sound of *o* in *dominant*? in *dominion*? How many sounds has *o*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll.

AFFECTIONATE (áf-fèk'-shún-áto) *a.* Warm; zealous; fond; tender.

AFFECTION (áf-fèk'-shún) *n.* Passion; love; kindness; tenderness.

AFFECTION, (áf-fèk'-tá'-shún) *n.* Artificial show; false pretense.

AFFECT, (áf-fèkt') *v. t.* To act upon; to move the passions.

p. **AFFECTED**; *ppr.* **AFFECTING**; *pp.* **AFFECTED**.

EFFECTUAL, (éf-fèkt'-yá-ál) *a.* Producing decisive effect; powerful.

EFFECTIVE, (éf-fèkt'-tív) *a.* Having the power to produce effects.

EFFECT, (éf-fèkt') *n.* Result; consequence. *v. t.* To accomplish; to fulfil.

p. **EFFECTED**; *ppr.* **EFFECTING**; *pp.* **EFFECTED**.

DELICATE, (dèl'-è-káto) *a.* Nice; pleasant to the taste; polite; pure.

DELICACY, (dèl'-è-ká-sé) *n.* Something pleasing by its fineness, softness or

DELICIOUS, (dè-lísh'-ús) *a.* Highly pleasing; sweet; charming. [flavor.

DELIGHTFUL, (dè-líte'-fúl) *a.* Pleasant; charming; highly pleasing.

DELIGHT, (dè-líte') *v. t.* To please highly; to gratify much. *n.* Great pleasure.

p. **DELIGHTED**; *ppr.* **DELIGHTING**; *pp.* **DELIGHTED**.

GRANITE, (grán'-ít) *n.* A hard, durable rock, excellent for building.

IRREVOCABLE, (ír-rév'-vò-ká-bl) *a.* Not to be recalled.

DESIDERATUM, (dè-síd-ér-á'-túm) *n.* Something not possessed but desired.

DISSEMINATION, (dís-sém-è-ná'-shún) *n.* Diffusion; circulation.

DISSEMINATE, (dís-sém'-è-náto) *v. t.* To scatter as seed; to spread every way.

p. **DISSEMINATED**; *ppr.* **DISSEMINATING**; *pp.* **DISSEMINATED**.

DIVERSION, (dè-vêr'-shún) *n.* The act of turning aside; sport; play.

DIVERT, (dè-vêrt') *v. t.* To turn aside; to entertain; to please.

p. **DIVERTED**; *ppr.* **DIVERTING**; *pp.* **DIVERTED**.

DERIVATIVE, (dè-rív'-á-tív) *a.* Derived or taken from another.

DERIVATION, (dèr-è-vá'-shún) *n.* Deduction from a source; act of deriving.

DERIVE, (dè-ríve') *v. t.* To draw from; to come or proceed from.

p. **DERIVED**; *ppr.* **DERIVING**; *pp.* **DERIVED**.

EXTIRPATION, (èks-têr-pá'-shún) *n.* Destruction; eradication.

EXTIRPATE, (èk-stêr'-páto) *v. t.* To destroy wholly; to eradicate. [Often accented on the first.]

p. **EXTIRPATED**; *ppr.* **EXTIRPATING**; *pp.* **EXTIRPATED**.

EPOCH, (èp'-èk) or (è'-pòk) *n.* Era; period; date.

FRIVOLITY, (frè-vól'-è-tè) *n.* Triflingness; folly.

FRIVOLOUS, (frí-v'-ò-lús) *a.* Worthless; trivial; petty; weak.

FRIGID, (fríd'-jíd) *a.* Cold; wanting warmth of body; lifeless.

FRIGIDITY, (frè-jíd'-è-tè) *n.* Coldness; want of warmth; dulness.

ACCESS, (ák-sèss' or ák'-sès) *n.* Approach; admission.

ACCESSIBLE, (ák-sès'-sè-bl) *a.* That may be reached; approachable.

ACCESSION, (ák-sèsh'-ún) *n.* Addition; act of coming to.

ACCESSARY, (ák'-sès-sá-rè) *a.* Contributing to a crime.

ACCEDE, (ák-sède') *v. t.* To agree to; to assent.

p. **ACCEDED**; *ppr.* **ACCEDING**; *pp.* **ACCEDED**.

EXCESS, (èk-sèss') *n.* More than enough; redundancy.

EXCESSIVE, (èk-sès'-sív) *a.* Beyond due bounds; extreme; exceeding.

QUESTIONS.—Why does not *affect* double the *t* in *affect*? What is the difference between *affect* and *effect*? Why does not *effect* double the *t* in *effective*? Repeat the words which have the same root as *accede*; the same root as *affect*; as *effect*. Repeat those classed with *delight*. Why does *derive* omit the final *e* in *derived*? On what syllable is the accent placed in *derivation*? in *derivative*?

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pln,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nòt,—tùbe, túb, báll.

- ACCEPTABLE, (ák-sép'-tă-bl) *a.* Welcome; grateful; pleasing.
- ACCEPTION, (ák-sép'-shăn) } *n.* Reception; acceptance.
- ACCEPTION, (ák-sép'-tă-shăn) }
- ACCEPT, (ák-sép't) *v. t.* To take; to admit; to agree to.
- p.* ACCEPTED; *ppr.* ACCEPTING; *pp.* ACCEPTED.
- EXCEPTIONABLE, (ék-sép'-shăn-ă-bl) *a.* Liable to objection.
- EXCEPTION, (ék-sép'-shăn) *n.* Thing excepted; exclusion.
- EXCEPT, (ék-sép't) *v. t.* To leave out of any number named; to exclude.
- p.* EXCEPTED; *ppr.* EXCEPTING; *pp.* EXCEPTED.
- EXCERPT, (ék-sérpt') *n.* An extract; a passage selected from an author.
- EXPECTATION, (éks-pék-tă'-shăn) *n.* Hope; anticipation; trust.
- EXPECTANCE, (éks-pék't'-ânse) *n.* Something expected.
- EXPECT, (éks-pék't) *v. t.* To look for; to wait for.
- p.* EXPECTED; *ppr.* EXPECTING; *pp.* EXPECTED.
- FORMALITY, (fôr-măl'-ă-tě) *n.* The observance of forms or ceremonies.
- FORMALLY, (fôr-măl' lě) *ad.* According to established rules; stiffly.
- FORMERLY, (fôr-măr-lě) *ad.* In times past; of old.
- FORMER, (fôr-măr) *n.* One who forms. *a.* Before in time; past; previous.
- LURK, (lărk) *v. t.* To lie in wait; to lie hid; to keep out of sight.
- p.* LURKED; *ppr.* LURKING; *pp.* LURKED.
- LUSCIOUS, (lăsh'-ăs) *a.* Sweet to excess; sweet so as to nauseate.
- INSURGENT, (în-săr'-jěnt) *n.* One who rises in open rebellion.
- INSURRECTION, (în-săr-rěk'-shăn) *n.* A seditious rising against government.
- MYTHOLOGY, (mă-thôl'-lô-jě) *n.* A system of, or a discourse on fables.
- MYTHOLOGICAL, (mîth-ô-lôj'-ă-kăl) *a.* Relating to mythology; fabulous.
- SCRIPTURE, (skript'-yăr) *n.* Writing; sacred writings; the Bible.
- SCRIPTURAL, (skript'-yăr-răl) *a.* Relating to scripture; biblical.
- SCRUTABLE, (skrôd'-tă-bl) *a.* That may be inquired into.
- SCRUTINOUS, (skrôd'-tîn-ăs) *a.* Full of inquiries; captious.
- SCRUTINY, (skrôd'-tě-ně) *n.* Careful inquiry; close examination.
- SCRUTINIZE, (skrôd'-tîn-ize) *v. t.* To examine closely; to investigate.
- p.* SCRUTINIZED; *ppr.* SCRUTINIZING; *pp.* SCRUTINIZED.
- ASSOCIATION, (ăs-sô-shě-ă'-shăn) *n.* Union; partnership.
- ASSOCIATE, (ăs-sô'-shě-âte) *v. t.* To unite with. *n.* A partner; a companion.
- p.* ASSOCIATED; *ppr.* ASSOCIATING; *pp.* ASSOCIATED.
- BIOGRAPHY, (bi-ôg'-gră-fě) *n.* The history of the life of an individual.
- BIOGRAPHICAL, (bi-ô-grăf'-ă-kăl) *a.* Relating to biography.
- MONOTONE, (môn'-ô-tône) *n.* Uniformity of sound. [tion.
- MONOTONY, (mô-nôt'-ô-ně) *n.* An irksome sameness in speaking or composi-
- MONOTONOUS, (mô-nôt'-ô-năs) *a.* Sameness of sound.
- VICTOR, (vik'-tăr) *n.* One who conquers; conqueror.
- VICTORY, (vik'-tăr-ă) *n.* Conquest; success in battle; triumph.
- VICTORIOUS, (vik-tô'-rě-ăs) *a.* Superior in contest; obtained conquest.
- VICTORIOUSLY, (vik-tô'-rě-ăs-lě) *ad.* With conquest; triumphantly.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *except*, *expect*, and *accept*? Why does not *except* double the *t* in *excepted*? State the difference between *formally* and *formerly*? Why does *victory* change *y* into *i* in *victories*? Why does *scripture* omit the final *e* in *scriptural*? Repeat the words classed with *victor*? Repeat those classed with *scrutable*? Put the prefix *in* before *scrutable*, and state what is signified then? Repeat the words classed with *accept*? Where is the accent placed in *associate*? Where in *association*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, môt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

- DIVISOR**, (dê-vî'-zâr) *n.* The number given by which another is divided.
- DIVISION**, (dê-vîzh'-ân) *n.* That which keeps apart; disunion.
- DIVIDEND**, (dîv'-ê-dênd) *n.* A share; the quantity to be divided.
- DIVIDE**, (dê-vidê') *v. t.* To disunite; to share; to deal out.
p. DIVIDED; *ppr.* DIVIDING; *pp.* DIVIDED.
- DISTRIBUTIVE**, (dîs-trîb'-ê-tîv) *a.* That separates or divides.
- DISTRIBUTION** (dîs-trê-bû'-shôn) *n.* Act of dealing to others.
- DISTRIBUTE**, (dîs-trîb'-âte) *v. t.* To divide amongst more than two.
p. DISTRIBUTED; *ppr.* DISTRIBUTING; *pp.* DISTRIBUTED.
- TEMPTATION**, (têmt-tâ'shôn) *n.* That which tempts; state of being tempted.
- TEMPT**, (têmt) *v. t.* To solicit to ill; to entice; to allure.
p. TEMPTED; *ppr.* TEMPTING; *pp.* TEMPTED.
- VICTIM**, (vik'-tîm) *n.* A sacrifice; something destroyed.
- VICTIMIZE**, (vik'-tîm-îze) *v. t.* To make a victim of; to sacrifice.
p. VICTIMIZED; *ppr.* VICTIMIZING; *pp.* VICTIMIZED.
- UNTIL**, (ân-tîl') *prep.* To the point or place of, to the degree that.
- MONASTERY**, (môn'-âs-têr-ê) *n.* A house of religious retirement.
- MONASTIC**, (mô-nâs'-tîk) *a.* Relating to monks or monasteries.
- MAXIM**, (mâks'-îm) *n.* A general principle; a leading truth.
- MANIFESTATION**, (mân'-ê-fêst-tâ'-shôn) *n.* Discovery; publication. [of a ship.
- MANIFEST**, (mân'-ê-fêst) *a.* Plain; open; evident. *n.* A list of the cargo
- MANIFEST**, (mân'-ê-fêst) *v. t.* To make appear; to discover.
p. MANIFESTED; *ppr.* MANIFESTING; *pp.* MANIFESTED.
- PAYMENT**, (pâ'-mênt) *n.* Act of paying; that which is payed; pay.
- PAYABLE**, (pâ'-â-bl) *a.* That which is to be payed; due.
- PAY**, (pâ) *v. t.* To discharge a debt; to give what is due. *n.* Wages; hire.
p. PAID; *ppr.* PAYING; *pp.* PAID. [with straw.
- THATCH**, (thâtsh) *n.* Straw used as the covering of a roof. *v. t.* To cover
p. THATCHED; *ppr.* THATCHING; *pp.* THATCHED.
- THINKING**, (thîngk'-îng) *n.* Imagination; judgment; cogitation.
- THOUGHT**, (thâwt) *n.* The image formed in the mind; idea; sentiment.
- THOUGHTFUL**, (thâwt'fûl) *a.* Considerate; attentive; careful.
- THOUGHTLESS**, (thâwt'-lêss) *a.* Without thought; careless; stupid.
- THINK**, (thîngk) *v. i.* To employ the mind; to cogitate; to reflect.
p. THOUGHT; *ppr.* THINKING; *pp.* THOUGHT.
- MARTYRDOM**, (mâr'-târ-dôm) *n.* The death of a martyr. [for the truth.
- MARTYR**, (mâr'-târ) *n.* One who dies for the truth. *v. t.* To put to death
p. MARTYRED; *ppr.* MARTYRING; *pp.* MARTYRED.
- RUFFIAN**, (rûf'-yân) *n.* A boisterous brutal fellow; a cutthroat.
- MAINTENANCE**, (mên'-tên-ânse) *n.* Subsistence; support; defence.
- MAINTAIN**, (mên'-tânê') *v. t.* To preserve; to keep; to sustain.
p. MAINTAINED; *ppr.* MAINTAINING; *pp.* MAINTAINED. [place appointed.
- RENDEZVOUS**, (rên'-dê-vôd) *n.* A place of meeting, or resort. *v. i.* To meet at a
p. RENDEZVOUSED; *ppr.* RENDEZVOUSING; *pp.* RENDEZVOUSED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *divide* and *distribute*? Name the words classed with *divide*? Why does not *tempt* double the *t* in *tempted*? What grammatical distinction between *think* and *thought*? Why does not *pay* change *y* into *t* in *payment*? Name the words classed with *thought*. How many syllables in *ruffian*? What sound has *a* in *martyr*? What sound has *y*? Do you pronounce the *s* in *rendezvous*? Where is the accent placed in *maintenance*? Where in *maintain*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâil.

MISANTHROPE (mîs'-ân-thrôp) *n.* A hater of mankind.

MISANTHROPIC, (mîs'-ân-thrôp'-îk) *a.* Hating, or having a dislike to mankind.

MISANTHROPY, (mîs'-ân'-thrô-pê) *n.* Hatred of mankind.

PHILANTHROPY, (fil'-ân'-thrô-pê) *n.* Love of mankind; general benevolence.

PHILANTHROPIC, (fil'-ân-thrôp'-îk) *a.* Loving mankind; benevolent.

AVENUE, (âv'-ê-nû) *n.* A way by which a place may be entered; a wide street.

BESET, (bê-sêt') *v. t.* To beseege; to surround; to fall upon.

p. BESET; *ppr.* BESETTING; *pp.* BESET.

MERE, (mêre) *a.* This or that only; absolute; entire; such and nothing else.

MERELY, (mêre'-lê) *adv.* Simply; only; solely; barely.

MIRACLE, (mîr'-â-kl) *n.* An event or effect above human power.

MIRACULOUS, (mî-râk'-â-lûs) *a.* Done by a miracle; very wonderful.

MERETRICIOUS, (mêr-ê-trîsh'-ûs) *n.* Alluring by false show; false; gaudy.

MONOPOLY, (mô-nôp'-ô-lê) *n.* The exclusive possession of anything.

MONOPOLIZE, (mô-nôp'-ô-lîze) *v. t.* To obtain the whole of.

p. MONOPOLIZED; *ppr.* MONOPOLIZING; *pp.* MONOPOLIZED. [shield.

SCREEN, (skrêen) *n.* Something to intercept or conceal. *v. t.* To cover; to

p. SCREENED; *ppr.* SCREENING; *pp.* SCREENED.

BISECTION, (bi-sêk'-shûn) *n.* Division into two equal parts.

BISECT, (bi-sêkt') *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

p. BISECTED; *ppr.* BISECTING; *pp.* BISECTED.

INTERSECTION, (în-têr-sêk'-shûn) *n.* The point where lines cross each other.

INTERSECT, (în-têr-sêkt') *v. t.* To cut or divide mutually; to meet and cross.

p. INTERSECTED; *ppr.* INTERSECTING; *pp.* INTERSECTED. [pole to pole.

MERIDIAN, (mê-rîd'-ê-ân) *n.* Noon; the line supposed to be drawn from

PERTURBATION, (pêr-tûr-bâ'-shûn) *n.* Disquiet of mind; confusion.

PURVEYOR, (pûr-vâ'-âr) *n.* One who provides provisions, &c., for an army.

PURVEY, (pûr-vâ') *v. t.* To provide with; to procure.

p. PURVEYED; *ppr.* PURVEYING; *pp.* PURVEYED.

ANTIQUE, (ân-têk') *n.* An ancient rarity; *a.* Ancient; old; of old fashion.

ANTIQUITY, (ân-tîk'-kwê-tê) *n.* Old times; the people of old times.

PHYSIC, (fiz'-îk) *n.* The science of medicine; medicine.

PHYSICS, (fiz'-îks) *n.* The science of natural objects.

PHYSICAL, (fiz'-ê-kâl) *a.* Relating to natural objects; natural not moral.

PHYSICIAN, (fê-zîsh'-ân) *n.* One who practises the art of healing.

PHTHISIC, (tiz'-îk) *n.* Consumption; asthma. [nostrils.

POLYPUS, (pôl'-ê-pûs) *n.* A sea animal with many feet; a swelling in the

POMMEL, (pâm'-mêl) *n.* A ball or knob. *v. t.* To beat black and blue.

p. POMMELLED; *ppr.* POMMELLING; *pp.* POMMELLED.

PUSILLANIMOUS, (pû-sîl-lân'-ê-mûs) *a.* Mean spirited; cowardly.

PUSILLANIMITY, (pû-sîl-lân-mî'-ê-tê) *n.* Cowardice; want of spirit.

PROSTITUTION, (prôs-tê-tâ'-shûn) *n.* The act of prostituting.

PROSTITUTE, (prôs-tê-tâ-tê) *n.* To appropriate to a bad use or purpose.

p. PROSTITUTED; *ppr.* PROSTITUTING; *pp.* PROSTITUTED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *misanthropy* and *philanthropy*? Why does *beset* double the *t* in *besetting*? Why does *merely* retain the final *e* before *ly*? (Rule 9th.) What is the difference between *bisect* and *intersect*? Why do not *bisect* and *intersect* double the *t* in their participles? Repeat the words of the same derivation and classed with *physic*? Why does *pommel* double the *t* in *pommelled*? What adjective is formed from *miracle*? What verb from *monopoly*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PROSTRATION, (prô's-trâ'-shôn) *n.* Loss of strength; dejection; depression.
 PROSTRATE, (prô's-trât) *a.* Lying at length, or with the body extended on
 PROSTRATE, (prô's-trâte) *v. t.* To lay flat; to throw down. [the ground.]

p. PROSTRATED; *ppr.* PROSTRATING; *pp.* PROSTRATED.

SOLITARY, (sôl'-ê-tâ-rê) *a.* Living alone; single; lonely; retired.

SOLITUDE, (sôl'-ê-tûde) *n.* A lonely life; a lonely place; a desert.

SOLITAIRE, (sôl'-ê-târe) *n.* A recluse; a hermit; a game at cards.

CARRIER, (kâr'-rê-âr) *n.* One who carries; a messenger; a porter.

CARRY, (kâr'-rê) *v. t.* To convey; to bear. It implies motion from the speaker.

p. CARRIED; *ppr.* CARRYING; *pp.* CARRIED.

BRING, (brîng) *v. t.* To bear or convey from a distant to a nearer place.

p. BROUGHT; *ppr.* BRINGING; *pp.* BROUGHT.

BUY, (bî) *v. t.* To purchase; to acquire by paying a price.

p. BOUGHT; *ppr.* BUYING; *pp.* BOUGHT.

SERVITUDE, (sêr'-vê-tûde) *n.* Slavery; bondage; dependence.

SERVILITY, (sêr'-vîl'-ê-tê) *n.* Subjection; meanness; baseness.

SERVILE, (sêr'-vîl) *a.* Being in subjection; slavish; mean.

SERVICE, (sêr'-vîs) *n.* The business of a servant; any benefit rendered.

SERVICEABLE, (sêr'-vîs-â-bl) *a.* Advantageous; beneficial; useful.

SERVANT, (sêr'-vânt) *n.* One who serves another; a domestic.

SERVE, (sêrv) *v. t.* To work for; to perform service for; to obey as a ser-

p. SERVED; *ppr.* SERVING; *pp.* SERVED. [vant.]

APPRECIABLE, (âp-prê'-shê-â-bl) *a.* Capable of being valued.

APPRECIATION, (âp-prê'-shê-â'-shôn) *n.* Valuation; estimation.

APPRECIATE, (âp-prê'-shê-âte) *v. t.* To estimate justly; to value.

p. APPRECIATED; *ppr.* APPRECIATING; *pp.* APPRECIATED. [spot.]

SPECKLE, (spêk'-kl) *v. t.* To mark with small spots; to spot. *n.* A small

p. SPECKLED; *ppr.* SPECKLING; *pp.* SPECKLED. [fessed.]

APOSTASY, (â-pôs'-tâ-sê) *n.* Departure from the principles which one has pro-

APOSTATE, (â-pôs'-tâte) *n.* One who has forsaken his principles. *a.* False.

APOSTATIZE, (â-pôs'-tâ-tîze) *v. t.* To forsake one's religion.

p. APOSTATIZED; *ppr.* APOSTATIZING; *pp.* APOSTATIZED.

BENEDICT, (bên'-ê-dîkt) *n.* A cant term for a married man.

BENEDICTION, (bên'-ê-dîk'-shôn) *n.* An invocation of happiness; a good wish.

BENEFICENCE, (bê-nêf'-ê-sêns) *n.* Kindness; liberality.

BENEFICENT, (bê-nêf'-ê-sênt) *a.* Kind; charitable; doing good.

BENEFICIAL, (bên'-ê-fîsh'-âl) *a.* Profitable; contributing to a valuable end.

BELLIGERENT, (bêl-lîdjê'-âr-ênt) *a.* Waging war; engaged in war.

AREYANCE, (â-bâ'-ânse) *n.* An expectation or contemplation of settlement.

BULWARK, (bâl'-wârk) *n.* A fortification; a security; a screen or shelter.

AMBASSADOR, (âm-bâs'-sâ-dâr) *n.* A person sent on public business from
 one power to another.

ASSAILANT, (âs-sâ'-lânt) *n.* One who attacks; an invader.

ASSAIL, (âs-sâle') *v. t.* To attack in a hostile manner.

p. ASSAILED; *ppr.* ASSAILING; *pp.* ASSAILED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *bring* and *carry*? What is the difference between *brought* and *bought*? Why does *carry* change *y* into *i* in *carried*? Name the words of the same derivation and classed with *serve*? Repeat those classed with *beneficial*. *Assail* has the accent on the last syllable, why does it not double the *l* in *assailed*, &c.? Why does *carrying* retain the *y*? Why does *service* retain the *e* before *able* in *serviceable*? On what syllable is the accent in *beneficial*? in *beneficent*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

LEARNING, (lêrn'-ning) *n.* Erudition; skill in literature or sciences.

LEARNED, (lêrn'-dê) *a.* Versed in knowledge or literature; knowing; skilful.

LEARNED, (lêrnêd) *pp.* Obtained as knowledge or information.

LEARN, (lêrn) *v. t.* To study and acquire; to gain knowledge in.

p. **LEARNED**; *ppr.* **LEARNING**; *pp.* **LEARNED**.

TEACHABLE, (têetsh'-â-bl) *a.* That may be taught; willing or apt to learn.

TEACHING, (têetsh'-ing) *n.* Act or business of instructing.

TEACH, (têetsh) *v. t.* To instruct; to inform; to show.

p. **TAUGHT**; *ppr.* **TEACHING**; *pp.* **TAUGHT**.

INGENIOUS, (in-jên'-yê) *a.* Witty; inventive; skilful.

INGENUOUS, (in-jên'-yê-ô) *a.* Open; fair; frank; candid; noble.

INGENUITY, (in-jê-nô-â-tê) *n.* Power of invention; wit; genius.

ASSESSOR, (âs-sês'-sôr) *n.* One appointed to value property.

ASSESSABLE, (âs-sês'-sâ-bl) *a.* That may be assessed; valued.

ASSESSMENT, (âs-sês'-mênt) *n.* The sum levied on property as a tax.

ASSESS, (âs-sês) *v. t.* To charge with any certain sum; to rate.

p. **ASSESSED**; *ppr.* **ASSESSING**; *pp.* **ASSESSED**.

ACCOUTREMENT, (âk-kôô'-têr-mênt) *n.* Dress; equipage; trappings.

ACCOUTRE, (âk-kôô'-têr) *v. t.* To dress; to equip.

p. **ACCOUTRED**; *ppr.* **ACCOUTRING**; *pp.* **ACCOUTRED**.

ANTIPATHY, (ân-tîp'-â-thê) *n.* A natural repugnance or aversion.

SYMPATHY, (sîm'-pâ-thê) *n.* Fellow feeling; agreement of affections.

SYMPATHETIC, (sîm-pâ-thê't-ik) *a.* Having feeling in common with another.

SYMPATHIZE, (sîm'-pâ-thîze) *v. t.* To feel with another; to feel mutually.

p. **SYMPATHIZED**; *ppr.* **SYMPATHIZING**; *pp.* **SYMPATHIZED**.

SYMPHONY, (sîm'-fô-nê) *n.* Instrumental introduction to music.

ARTILLERY, (âr-tî-lâr-rê) *n.* Weapons of war; ordnance; gunnery.

ECCENTRIC, (êk-sên'-trîk) *a.* Deviating from the centre; peculiar; singular.

ECCENTRICITY, (êk-sên-trîs'-â-tê) *n.* Deviation from the centre or rule.

MARAUDER, (mâ-râw'-dêr) *n.* A plunderer; a freebooter; a pillager.

LEGERDEMAIN, (lêd-jêr-dê-mâne') *n.* Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance.

PROBOSCIS, (prô-bôs'-sis) *n.* (*plu.* **PROBOSCIDES**.) The snout of an elephant.

DELIRIOUS, (dê-lîr'-ê-ô) *a.* Light-headed; raving; doating.

DELIRIUM, (dê-lîr'-ê-ôm) *n.* Alienation of mind caused by disease.

COMMODITY, (kôm-môd'-ê-tê) *n.* Merchandise; wares.

EFFERVESCENT, (êf-fêr-vês'-sênt) *a.* Bubbling; boiling; frothing.

EFFERVESCENCE, (êf-fêr-vês'-sênse) *n.* The act of growing hot; a bubbling.

EFFERVESCE, (êf-fêr-vês') *v. i.* To generate heat by intestine motion; to

p. **EFFERVESCED**; *ppr.* **EFFERVESCING**; *pp.* **EFFERVESCED**. [froth.

PALATE, (pâl'-ât) *n.* The roof of the mouth; taste; mental relish.

PALATABLE, (pâl'-â-tâ-bl) *a.* Pleasing to the taste; savory.

BOMBAZINE, (bâm-bâ-zêen') *n.* A slight cloth made of silk and worsted.

BOMBAZETTE, (bâm-bâ-zê't) *n.* A thin woollen cloth.

BOUDOIR, (bôdd-wôr') *n.* A small private room.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *teach* and *learn*. Repeat the words derived from *learn*: from *teach*. What is the difference between *ingenious* and *ingenuous*? Why does *accoutre* omit the *e* in *accoutring*? What sounds of *a* in *marauder*? Repeat the words classed with *effervescence*. What is the difference between *sympathy* and *symphony*? What sound has *e* in *ingenious*? what in *ingenuous*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- ARRAIGNMENT**, (ăr-râne'-mênt) *n.* Calling in question for faults.
ARRAIGN, (ăr-râne') *v. t.* To accuse; to charge with fault.
p. **ARRAIGNED**; *ppr.* **ARRAIGNING**; *pp.* **ARRAIGNED**.
- ARRANGEMENT**, (ăr-rânje'-mênt) *n.* The state of being put in order.
ARRANGE, (ăr-rânje') *v. t.* To put in proper order; to dispose.
p. **ARRANGED**; *ppr.* **ARRANGING**; *pp.* **ARRANGED**.
- ASCENDENCY**, (ăs-sên'-dên-sê) *n.* Influence; power; authority.
ASCENT, (ăs-sên't) *n.* Way of rising; elevation; rise; an eminence.
ASCENSION, (ăs-sên'-shên) *n.* Act of ascending or rising.
ASCENDANT, (ăs-sên'-dânt) *n.* Superiority. *a.* Superior; predominant.
ASCEND, (ăs-sênd') *v. t.* To move upwards; to rise; to mount.
p. **ASCENDED**; *ppr.* **ASCENDING**; *pp.* **ASCENDED**.
- DESCENT**, (dê-sên't) *n.* Progress downwards; birth; extraction.
DESCENSION, (dê-sên'-shên) *n.* The act of descending; degradation.
DESCEND, (dê-sênd') *v. t.* To go downwards; to come suddenly.
p. **DESCENDED**; *ppr.* **DESCENDING**; *pp.* **DESCENDED**.
- BOSOM**, (bôô'-zâm) *n.* The breast; the heart; the seat of tenderness.
ALLEGIANCE, (ăl-lê'-jânse) *n.* The duty of subjects to their governments.
- APPAREL**, (ăp-pâr'-ăl) *n.* Dress; clothing. *v. t.* To dress; to clothe.
p. **APPARELLED**; *ppr.* **APPARELLING**; *pp.* **APPARELLED**.
- DISCREET**, (dis-krêê't) *a.* Prudent; cautious; wary; careful.
DISCRETION, (dis-krêsh'-ân) *n.* Knowledge to govern one's self properly.
DISCRETE, (dis-krê'te) *a.* Separate; distinct; not continued.
DISCRETIVE, (dis-krê'-tiv) *a.* Disjunctive; noting separation.
- APPETITE**, (ăp'-pê-tite) *n.* Natural desire; relish for good; hunger.
ARABLE, (ăr'-ă-bl) *a.* Fit for ploughing or tillage.
- ARCHANGEL**, (ărk-ănô'-jêl) *n.* An angel of the highest order.
BIRCH, (bîrtsh) *n.* A well known tree of several species.
- ASPARAGUS**, (ăs-pâr'-ă-gûs) *n.* An esculent garden plant.
CIVILIZATION, (siv-ê-lê-ză'-shên) *n.* Act of civilizing.
CIVILIZE, (siv'-li-ize) *v. t.* To reclaim from savageness or barbarism.
p. **CIVILIZED**; *ppr.* **CIVILIZING**; *pp.* **CIVILIZED**.
- ASSIMILATIVE**, (ăs-sim'-mê-lâ-tiv) *a.* Having power to convert to a likeness.
ASSIMILATION, (ăs-sim'-mê-lâ'-shên) *n.* The act of bringing to a likeness.
ASSIMILATE, (ăs-sim'-ê-lâte) *v. t.* To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble.
p. **ASSIMILATED**; *ppr.* **ASSIMILATING**; *pp.* **ASSIMILATED**.
- BUOYANT**, (bwôî'-ânt) *a.* Floating; light; elastic.
BUOYANCY, (bwôî'-ân-sê) *n.* The state or quality of floating.
BUOY, (bôôê) or (bwôî) *n.* A floating mark to point out the position of ob-
BUOY, (bôôê) or (bwôî) *v. t.* To keep afloat. [jects under water.
p. **BUOYED**; *ppr.* **BUOYING**; *pp.* **BUOYED**.
- COWARD**, (kôă'-ărd) *n.* One whose predominant passion is fear.
COWARDICE, (kôă'-ăr-dîs) *n.* Fear; timidity; want of courage.
COWARDLY, (kôă'-ărd-lê) *ad.* Like a coward; meanly.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *arrange* and *arraign*? Why does *arrange* omit the final *e* in *arranged*? Why does *arrangement* retain the *e* before *ment*? State the difference between *ascend* and *descend*. Why does *apparel* double the *l* in *apparelled*? State the difference between *discrete* and *discreet*. Name the words classed with *ascend*. Name those classed with *buoy*. What sound has *t* in *birch*? name the words classed with *coward*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

IRRITABLE, (l'r-rò-tả-bl) *a.* Easily provoked; fretful; irascible.

IRRITATION, (l'r-rò-tả'-shùn) *n.* Exasperation; provocation; stimulation.

IRRITATE, (l'r-rò-tả-te) *v. t.* To provoke; to tease; to fret; to agitate.

p. IRRITATED; *ppr.* IRRITATING; *pp.* IRRITATED.

IRRIGATION, (l'r-rò-gả'-shùn) *n.* Act of watering lands by channels, &c.

IRRIGATE, (l'r-rò-gả-te) *v. t.* To sprinkle water on; to wet.

p. IRRIGATED; *ppr.* IRRIGATING; *pp.* IRRIGATED.

CANON, (kăn'-dũn) *n.* A law; a rule, especially in ecclesiastical matters.

CANONICAL, (kă-nôn'-ă-kăi) *a.* According to the canon; spiritual.

CANONIZE, (kăn'-d-nize) *v. t.* To declare any one a saint.

p. CANONIZED; *ppr.* CANONIZING; *pp.* CANONIZED.

GAUNT, (gănt) *a.* Thin, slender; lean; meagre.

JAUNT, (jănt) *n.* Ramble; excursion; short journey. *v. t.* To ramble.

ENGINE, (ên'-jîn) *n.* A mechanical instrument; an agent for another.

ENGINEER, (ên-jê-nêêr') *n.* One who manages an engine.

ENGINEERY, (ên'-jîn-rê) *n.* Act of managing engines; engines collectively.

DISPEL, (dis-pêl') *v. t.* To disperse; to drive away.

p. DISPELLED; *ppr.* DISPELLING; *pp.* DISPELLED. [here.

CEMENT, (sêm'-ânt) *n.* The matter with which two bodies are made to ad-

CEMENT, (sê-mânt') *v. t.* To unite by means of something interposed.

p. CEMENTED; *ppr.* CEMENTING; *pp.* CEMENTED.

ECCLESIASTIC, (êk-kîê-zê-ăs'-tîk) *a.* Relating to the church, &c.

DYNASTY, (dî'-năs-tê) *n.* A race or family of sovereigns in succession.

COALESCENT, (kô-ă-lê's'-sênt) *a.* Growing together; united.

COALESCENCE, (kô-ă-lê's'-sênsê) *n.* Concretion; union.

COALESCE, (kô-ă-lê's') *v. t.* To unite in masses; to join; to unite.

p. COALESCED; *ppr.* COALESCING; *pp.* COALESCED.

MAXIMUM, (măks'-ă-mâm) *n.* (*phi.* MAXIMA) The greatest quantity.

MINIMUM, (mîn'-ă-mâm) *n.* (*phi.* MINIMA) The least quantity.

ELICIT, (ê-lîs'-it) *v. t.* To bring or draw out; to strike out.

p. ELICITED; *ppr.* ELICITING; *pp.* ELICITED.

SOLICITUDE, (sô-lîs'-ă-tûde) *n.* Anxiety; concern; care.

SOLICITOUS, (sô-lîs'-ă-tûs) *a.* Anxious; careful; concerned.

SOLICITATION, (sô-lîs'-ă-tả'-shùn) *n.* Earnest request; importunity.

SOLICIT, (sô-lîs'-it) *v. t.* To importune; to entreat; to ask earnestly.

p. SOLICITED; *ppr.* SOLICITING; *pp.* SOLICITED.

EKE, (êke) *v. t.* To increase; to lengthen; to protract.

p. EKED; *ppr.* EKing; *pp.* EKED.

CARICATURE, (kăr'-lîk-kả'-tshûre) *n.* A ridiculous representation.

CARICATURE, (kăr'-lîk-kả'-tshûre) *v. t.* To represent by caricature; to ridicule.

p. CARICATURED; *ppr.* CARICATUREING; *pp.* CARICATURED.

DISHABILLE, (dis-ă-bli) *n.* Undress; loose dress; negligent dress.

DISHEARTEN, (dis-hărt'-tn) *v. t.* To discourage; to deject; to terrify.

p. DISHEARTENED; *ppr.* DISHEARTENING; *pp.* DISHEARTENED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *irritate* and *irrigate*? What sound of *a* is used in *jaunt*? Spell the participles of the verb *jaunt*. Repeat the words classed with *engine*. Repeat those classed with *solicit*. What is the difference between *gaunt* and *jaunt*? Why does *engine* retain the *e* in *engineery*? Why does *dispel* double the final *l* in *dispelled*? State the difference between *maximum* and *minimum*. What orthoepical distinction between *cement* the noun and *cement* the verb?

fâte, fâ, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

MAGNIFICENCE, (măg-nîf'-ê-sênse) *n.* Grandeur of appearance.

MAGNIFICENT, (măg-nîf'-ê-sên) *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid.

MUNIFICENCE, (mû-nîf'-ê-sênse) *n.* Liberality; bounty; generosity.

MUNIFICENT, (mû-nîf'-ê-sên) *a.* Liberal; generous; beneficent.

DISTILLATION, (dis-tî-lî-shûn) *n.* Act of drawing off the volatile parts of a
DISTILLABLE, (dis-tî-lî-bl) *a.* That may be distilled. [fluid.]

DISTIL, (dis-tî) *v. t.* To drop; to fall by drops; to flow gently.

p. DISTILLED; *ppr.* DISTILLING; *pp.* DISTILLED.

EAGER, (ê'-gâr) *a.* Keenly desirous; vehement; ardent.

EAGERNESS, (ê'-gâr-nês) *n.* Avidity; keenness; ardor.

OVERT, (ô'-vâr) *a.* Open; manifest; apparent; public; not secret.

OVERTLY, (ô'-vâr-lê) *ad.* Openly; publicly.

COVERT, (kôv'-âr) *a.* Sheltered; secret; insidious. *n.* A shelter.

COVERTLY, (kôv'-âr-lê) *ad.* Secretly; closely.

FANATIC, (fâ-nât'-îk) *n.* An enthusiast; a person filled with visionary notions.

FANATICAL, (fâ-nât'-ê-kâl) *a.* Wild; mad; visionary.

FANATICISM, (fâ-nât'-ê-sizm) *n.* Religious frenzy; enthusiasm.

GLIMMER, (glîm'-mâr) *v. i.* To shine faintly; to gleam.

p. GLIMMERED; *ppr.* GLIMMERING; *pp.* GLIMMERED.

DRAW, (drâg) *v. t.* To pull along by force; to haul; to tug.

p. DRAGGED; *ppr.* DRAGGING; *pp.* DRAGGED.

DECISIVE, (dê-sî'-sîv) *a.* Conclusive; absolute; convincing; final.

DECISION, (dê-sîzh'-ân) *n.* Conclusion; firmness; judgment.

DECIDE, (dê-sîdê) *v. t.* To determine; to settle; to conclude on.

p. DECIDED; *ppr.* DECIDING; *pp.* DECIDED.

EMBARRASSMENT, (êm-bâr'-râs-mên) *n.* Perplexity; entanglement.

EMBARRASS, (êm-bâr'-râs) *v. t.* To perplex; to distress; to entangle.

p. EMBARRASSED; *ppr.* EMBARRASSING; *pp.* EMBARRASSED.

GLIMPSE, (glîmps) *n.* A weak, faint light; a slight view.

FURLOUGH, (fâr'-lô) *n.* A temporary dismission from service; leave of absence.

ETYMOLOGY, (ê-tê-môl'-ê-jê) *n.* The derivation of words.

ETYMOLOGICAL, (ê-tê-mô-lôdje'-ê-kâl) *a.* Relating to the derivation of words.

EXQUISITE, (êks'-kwê-zî) *a.* Select; excellent; complete.

EQUAL, (ê'-kwâl) *a.* Having the same bulk, extent, value, &c.

EQUABLE, (ê'-kwâl-bl) *a.* Same in degree throughout its parts.

EQUALITY, (ê-kwâl'-ê-tê) *n.* State of being equal; evenness.

EQUALLY, (ê'-kwâl-lê) *ad.* In the same degree; evenly.

HAUNT, (hânt) *v. i.* To frequent; to resort to. *n.* A place frequented.

p. HAUNTED; *ppr.* HAUNTING; *pp.* HAUNTED.

HEATH, (hêêth) *n.* A shrub of low stature; a place overgrown with heath.

MUTINOUS, (mû-tê-nûs) *a.* Seditious; turbulent.

MUTINY, (mû-tê-nê) *n.* Insurrection; sedition. *v. i.* To rise against authority.

p. MUTINIED; *ppr.* MUTINYING; *pp.* MUTINIED.

MUTTON, (mûtt'-tn) *n.* The flesh of sheep prepared for food.

QUESTIONS.—What difference between *magnificent* and *munificent*? Why does *distil* double the final *i* in *distilled*? Repeat the words classed with *fanatic*; with *decide*? State the difference between *overt* and *covert*. Why does *drag* double the *g* in *dragged*? Why does *mutiny* change the *y* into *i* in *mutinied*? Why does *mutiny* retain the *y*? Repeat the words classed with *equal*. What sound of *a* in *haunt*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

OPPUGN, (ôp-pâne') *v. t.* To oppose; to attack; to resist.

p. OPPUGNED; *ppr.* OPPUGNING; *pp.* OPPUGNED.

IMPUGN, (im-pâne') *v. t.* To attack; to assault by law or argument.

p. IMPUGNED; *ppr.* IMPUGNING; *pp.* IMPUGNED.

ODIUM, (ô'-dê-âm) *n.* Hatred; the quality of provoking hate.

ODIOUS, (ô'-dê-âs) *a.* Hateful; detestable; abominable.

ODOROUS, (ô'-dâr-âs) *a.* Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.

ODORIFEROUS, (ô-dô-rif'-âr-âs) *a.* Diffusing scent; fragrant.

ODOR, (ô'-dâr) *n.* Scent whether good or bad; smell; fragrance.

ILLUMINATION, (il-lâ-mê-nâ'-shân) *n.* Lights hung out as a token of joy.

ILLUMINATE, (il-lâ'-mîn-âte) *v. t.* To enlighten; to adorn with artificial light.

p. ILLUMINATED; *ppr.* ILLUMINATING; *pp.* ILLUMINATED.

PITILESS, (pit'-tê-lês) *a.* Without pity or mercy; merciless.

PITIFUL, (pit'-tê-fûl) *a.* Paltry; contemptible; mean; base.

PITTABLE, (pit'-tê-â-bl) *a.* Deserving pity; exciting pity.

PITEOUS, (pit'-tê-âs) *a.* Sorrowful; mournful; woful; doleful.

PITY, (pit'-tê) *n.* Compassion; sympathy. *v. t.* To have compassion for.

p. PITIED; *ppr.* PITIYING; *pp.* PITIED.

RIDICULOUS, (rê-dîk'-â-lâs) *a.* Worthy of being laughed at; absurd.

RIDICULE, (rid'-â-kûle) *n.* Wit of that species which provokes laughter.

RIDICULE, (rid'-â-kûle) *v. t.* To laugh at with contempt; to deride.

p. RIDICULED; *ppr.* RIDICULING; *pp.* RIDICULED.

INVERSION, (in-vêr'-shân) *n.* Change of order so that the last is first.

INVERT, (in-vêrt') *v. t.* To turn upside down; to place the last first.

p. INVERTED; *ppr.* INVERTING; *pp.* INVERTED.

SLEAZY, (slê'-zê) *a.* Weak; wanting substance; thin; flimsy.

SCIMITAR, (sîm'-ê-târ) *n.* A short sword with a convex edge.

PRESTIGE, (prês'-tidje) *n.* Illusion; imposture; juggling tricks.

PRESTO, (prês'-tô) *ad.* Quickly; at once; gayly.

ACID, (âs'-sîd) *n.* A sour substance. *a.* Sour; sharp to the taste.

ACIDIFY, (â-sîd'-ê-fi) *v. t.* To convert into an acid.

ACIDULATE, (â-sîd'-yâ-lâte) *v. t.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree.

p. ACIDULATED; *ppr.* ACIDULATING; *pp.* ACIDULATED.

WALLET, (wôl'-lêt) *n.* A traveller's bag; a knapsack.

NUMEROUS, (nû'-mêr-âs) *a.* Containing many; not few.

NUMERICAL, (nû'-mêr'-ê-kâl) *a.* Relating to or denoting number.

NUMERATOR, (nû'-mêr'-ê-târ) *n.* One that numbers.

NUMERATION, (nû'-mêr'-â'-shân) *n.* The act of numerating; reading numbers.

NUMERAL, (nû'-mêr-âl) *a.* Relating to or consisting of numbers.

NUMERABLE, (nû'-mêr-â-bl) *a.* That may be numbered.

NUMBERLESS, (nûm'-bâr-lês) *a.* More than can be counted.

NUMBER, (nûm'-bâr) *n.* An assemblage of units; a multitude.

NUMBER, (nûm'-bâr) *v. t.* To count; to reckon how many.

p. NUMBERED; *ppr.* NUMBERING; *pp.* NUMBERED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *oppugn* and *impugn*. Repeat the words in the class with *pity*. Why does *pity* change *y* into *i* in *pittable*? Why does *pitying* retain the *y*? Spell the participles of the verb *acidify*. What is the difference between *pity* and *piety*? Name the words of the same family or class as *number*. What sound has *a* in *wallet*? State the difference between *odious* and *odorous*; between *pitiful* and *piteous*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

NOTATION, (nô-tâ'-shûn) *n.* The act of noting by marks or figures.
 NOTABLE, (nô'-tâ-bi) *a.* Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable.
 NOTE, (nôte) *n.* A mark. *v. t.* To mark; to set down; to observe.
p. NOTED; *ppr.* NOTING; *pp.* NOTED.

AUBURN, (âw'-bûrn) *a.* Of a tan color; reddish brown.

PENNY, (pên'-nê) *n.* One twelfth of a shilling.

PENNYLESS, (pên'-nê-lêss) *a.* Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

PENNYWEIGHT, (pên'-nê-wâte) *n.* A weight equal to 24 grains.

LUSTRE, (lûs'-tûr) *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter; gloss.

LUSTROUS, (lûs'-trûs) *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

RAPID, (râp'-id) *n.* A swift current in a river. *a.* Quick; swift; speedy.

RAPIDITY, (râ-pîd'-ê-tê) *n.* Velocity; swiftness; celerity.

RAPIDLY, (râp'-id-lê) *adv.* Swiftly; with quick motion.

LIGHTNING, (lîte'-ning) *n.* The flash that attends thunder.

LIGHTNESS, (lîte'-nêss) *n.* Want of weight; agility; inconstancy.

LIGHTER, (lîte'-âr) *n.* One who lights; a heavy boat for transportation.

LIGHT, (lîte) *a.* Not heavy; active; slight; nimble.

LIGHT, (lîte) *n.* The agent by which bodies are made perceptible to the

LIGHT, (lîte) *v. t.* To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire. [sight.

LIGHTEN, (lî'-tn) *v. i.* To flash; to illuminate; to make less heavy.

p. LIGHTENED; *ppr.* LIGHTENING; *pp.* LIGHTENED.

ATOM, (ât'-tâm) *n.* Such a small particle as cannot be divided.

CELESTIAL, (sê-lêss'-tshâi) *a.* Heavenly.

TERRESTRIAL, (têr-rêss'-trê-âi) *a.* Relating to the earth; earthly.

TERRAQUEOUS, (têr-râ'-kwê-ûss) *a.* Consisting of land and water.

TERRA-FIRMA, (têr-râ'-fîr'-mâ) *n.* Solid earth, mainland.

MERCY, (mêr'-sê) *n.* Tenderness towards an offender; clemency.

MERCIFUL, (mêr'-sê-fûl) *a.* Tender; kind; gracious.

MERCILESS, (mêr'-sê-lêss) *a.* Void of mercy; hard-hearted; cruel.

MURMURING, (mûr'-mûr-ing) *n.* A complaint half suppressed.

MURMUR, (mûr'-mûr) *n.* A low, continued sound. *v. t.* To give a low con-

p. MURMURED; *ppr.* MURMURING; *pp.* MURMURED. [tinued sound.

MURIATE, (mû'-rê-âte) *n.* A salt composed of muriatic acid and a base.

MURIATED, (mû'-rê-â-êd) *a.* Put in brine.

MURIATIC, (mû'-rê-â-îk) *a.* Partaking of the nature of brine or salt.

REWARD, (rê-wârd') *n.* A gift in token of approved merit; retribution.

REWARD, (rê-wârd') *v. t.* To repay; to give in token of approval.

p. REWARDED; *ppr.* REWARDING; *pp.* REWARDED.

RESCIND, (rê-sînd') *v. t.* To abolish; to abrogate, as a law.

p. RESCINDED; *ppr.* RESCINDING; *pp.* RESCINDED.

RESONANCE, (rêz'-ô-nâns) *n.* A return of sound.

RESONANT, (rêz'-ô-nânt) *a.* Resounding; returning sound.

REOUND, (rê-zôund') *v. t.* To echo; to sound back; to celebrate.

p. REOUNDED; *ppr.* REOUNDING; *pp.* REOUNDED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *numeration* and *notation*? Repeat the words of the same family or class as *light*. Repeat those classed with *rapid*. Why do you spell *merciful* and *merciless* with *t* instead of *y*? What sound of *a* is used in *reward*? What is the difference between *celestial* and *terrestrial*? Repeat the words classed with *resound*. *Reward* is accented on the last syllable, why do you not double the *d* in *rewarded*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—plne, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

RESPONSIBILITY, (rè-spôn-sè-bli'-tè) *n.* Ability to discharge obligations.

RESPONSIBLE, (rè-spôn'-sè-bi) *a.* Answerable; able to pay all demands.

RESPONSE, (rè-spônse') *n.* An answer; a reply.

RESPOND, (rè-spônd') *v. t.* To answer; to reply. *n.* A short anthem.

p. RESPONDED; *ppr.* RESPONDING; *pp.* RESPONDED.

SQUALID, (skwól'-id) *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy.

SQUALOR, (skwá'-lór) *n.* Squalidness; foulness; filthiness.

POLICY, (pól'-tè-sè) *n.* The art of government; art; prudence; a contract of

POLITIC, (pól'-tè-tik) *a.* Wise; prudent; artful; political. [insurance.]

POLITICS, (pól'-tè-tiks) *n.* Political science; public affairs.

POLITICAL, (pò-ilt'-tè-kál) *a.* Relating to public affairs; national; public.

POLITICIAN, (pól'-tè-tsh'-án) *n.* One versed in politics; a statesman.

SACCHARINE, (sák'-ká-rine) *a.* Having the taste or other qualities of sugar;

SCATH, (skáth) *v. t.* To harm; to waste; to damage; to injure. [sweet.]

p. SCATHED; *ppr.* SCATHING; *pp.* SCATHED.

PARADISE, (pár'-tè-dise) *n.* The garden of Eden; a place of bliss.

ELYSIUM, (è-lizh'-tè-úm) *n.* The region of the residence of happy souls.

ELYSIAN, (è-lizh'-tè-án) *a.* Delicious; soothing; exceedingly delightful.

MATTRESS, (mát'-tris) *n.* A quilted bed stuffed with hair or wool.

MALICE, (mál'-is) *n.* A wicked intention to do injury; deliberate mischief.

MALICIOUS, (má-lish'-ús) *a.* Intending ill; full of malice; malevolent.

MALEVOLENCE, (má-lév'-tè-lénse) *n.* Ill will; malignity; malice.

MALEVOLENT, (má-lév'-tè-lént) *a.* Ill disposed towards others.

SKELETON, (skél'-tè-tán) *n.* The bones of a body preserved in their natural

SINEW, (sín'-nè) *n.* A ligament by which a joint is moved. [connection.]

SINEWY, (sín'-nè-è) *a.* Consisting of sinews; strong; vigorous.

PLEBEIAN, (plè-bè'-yán) *n.* Belonging to the common people; vulgar.

MYRRH, (mèr) *n.* An aromatic gum used for incense and perfumes.

MYRTLE, (mèr'-ul) *n.* An evergreen fragrant shrub.

PIAZZA, (pè-áz'-zá) *n.* An open walk around a building enclosed by columns.

PORCH, (pòrtsh) *n.* An entrance with a roof.

PORTICO, (pòr'-tè-kò) *n.* A covered walk; a piazza.

SCURRILE, (skúr'-rli) *a.* Low; mean; grossly abusive.

SCURRILITY, (skúr'-rli'-tè) *n.* Vulgar or abusive language.

SCURRILOUS, (skúr'-rli-ús) *a.* Vulgar; abusive; using vile language.

MODIFICATION, (mòd-è-fè-ká'-shún) *n.* Act of modifying; form.

MODIFY, (mòd'-tè-fi) *v. t.* To qualify; to soften; to form.

p. MODIFIED; *ppr.* MODIFYING; *pp.* MODIFIED.

MODERATION, (mòd-èr-á'-shún) *n.* Forbearance; temperance; sobriety.

MODERATE, (mòd'-èr-áte) *a.* Between two extremes; temperate.

MODERATE, (mòd'-èr-áte) *v. t.* To regulate; to restrain; to repress.

p. MODERATED; *ppr.* MODERATING; *pp.* MODERATED.

SENTIMENT, (sèn'-tè-mènt) *n.* Thought; notion; opinion; feeling.

SENTIMENTAL, (sèn'-tè-mèn'-tál) *a.* Having feeling; having sentiment.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *paradise* and *elysium*? What is the difference between *benevolent* and *malevolent*? Why does *modify* change *y* into *i* in *modified*? Repeat the words classed with *policy*. Why does *modifying* retain the *y*? What is the difference between *modify* and *moderate*? What effect has the suffix *ian* on the word *politic*? What is the difference between *porch* and *portico*? Repeat the words classed with *respond*.

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pín,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nót,—tábe, táb, báll.

MATIN, (măt'-lă) *a.* Morning; used in the morning.

MATUTINAL, (măt'-ă-ti-năl) *a.* Relating to the morning.

VESPER, (vês'-păr) *n.* The evening star; the evening.

VESPERE, (vês'-părz) *n.* The evening service of the Catholic church.

LIAR, (lî'-ăr) *n.* One who tells lies.

LAIR, (lâre) *n.* The bed of a boar or other wild beast.

PERILOUS, (pěr'-lî-ăs) *a.* Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk.

PERIL, (pěr'-lî) *n.* Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *v. t.* To put in danger.

p. PERILED; *ppr.* PERILING; *pp.* PERILED. [open air at night.]

SERENADE, (săr-ê-nâde') *n.* An entertainment of music performed in the

SERENADE, (săr-ê-nâde') *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music.

p. SERENADED; *ppr.* SERENADING; *pp.* SERENADED.

AWKWARD, (ăwk'-wărd) *a.* Wanting skill; unhandy; clumsy.

COMPLETION, (kôm-plê'-shôn) *n.* Act of completing; perfect state.

COMPLETE, (kôm-plête') *v. t.* To perfect; to finish; to accomplish.

p. COMPLETED; *ppr.* COMPLETING; *pp.* COMPLETED.

AWFUL, (ăw'-făl) *a.* Dreadful; fearful; that strikes with awe.

AWE, (ăw) *n.* Reverential fear; dread. *v. t.* To strike with reverence or fear.

p. AWED; *ppr.* AWING; *pp.* AWED.

CARNIVOROUS, (kăr-nîv'-vô-răs) *a.* Eating or feeding on flesh.

DEJECTION, (dê-jêk'-shôn) *n.* Lowness of spirits; melancholy.

DEJECT, (dê-jêkt') *v. t.* To cast down; to dispirit; to make sad.

p. DEJECTED; *ppr.* DEJECTING; *pp.* DEJECTED.

BALUSTER, (băl'-ăs-tăr) *n.* A small column. [Incorrectly *banister*.]

ACRE, (ă'-kăr) *n.* 4840 square yards or 43,560 square feet.

ATTAINABLE, (ăt-tâne'-ă-bl) *a.* Procurable; that may be reached.

ATTAINMENT, (ăt-tâne'-mânt) *n.* Acquisition; something obtained by exer-

ATTAIN, (ăt-tâne') *v. t.* To gain; to obtain; to reach.

[tion.]

p. ATTAINED; *ppr.* ATTAINING; *pp.* ATTAINED.

SEPARATION, (sêp'-ă-ră'-shôn) *n.* Disunion; division; disjunction.

SEPARATELY, (sêp'-ă-râte-lê) *ad.* Apart; singly; distinctly.

SEPARABLE, (sêp'-ă-ră-bl) *a.* Possible to be disjoined; divisible.

SEPARATE, (sêp'-ă-râte) *v. t.* To divide into parts. *a.* Divided from the rest.

p. SEPARATED; *ppr.* SEPARATING; *pp.* SEPARATED.

AWAIT, (ă-wâte') *v. t.* To be in reserve for; to expect; to attend.

p. AWAITED; *ppr.* AWAITING; *pp.* AWAITED.

AXLE-TREE, (ăk'-ăl-trêê) *n.* A piece of timber on which wheels turn.

ASSEVERATION, (ăs-sêv-ăr-ă'-shôn) *n.* Solemn declaration or assertion.

ASSEVERATE, (ăs-sêv-ăr-râte) *v. t.* To assert with great solemnity.

p. ASSEVERATED; *ppr.* ASSEVERATING; *pp.* ASSEVERATED.

BROGUE, (brôg) *n.* A kind of shoe; a cant word for a corrupt pronunciation.

BILE, (blê) *n.* A bitter animal fluid collected in the gall bladder.

BILIARY, (blî'-yă-rê) *a.* Belonging to the bile.

BILIOUS, (blî'-yăs) *a.* Consisting of or affected by bile.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *matin* and *vesper*. Does *peril* double the *i* in *periled*? Why not? (The words *periled* and *periling* are generally spelled with two *i*'s though by so doing they do not conform to the rule.) What is the difference between *liar* and *lair*? Why does not *await* double the *i* in *awaited*, &c.? Repeat the words classed with *bile*. Repeat the words classed with *separate*. What sounds of *e* are used in *deject*? What sound of *a* in *attain*? What sound of *i* in *bile*? What sound of *i* in *bilious*?

fâte, făr, făt, fáll,—mă, măt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tăbe, tăb, băll.

- MANAGER**, (măn'-ă-jâr) *n.* A conductor; a frugal person.
- MANAGEMENT**, (măn'-ă-je-měnt) *n.* Superintendence; direction; conduct.
- MANAGEABLE**, (măn'-ă-je-ă-bl) *a.* Governable; tractable.
- MANAGE**, (măn'-ă-je) *v. t.* To conduct; to carry on; to govern; to contrive.
p. MANAGED; *ppr.* MANAGING; *pp.* MANAGED.
- MANGER**, (măn'-ă-jâr) *n.* A trough in which horses are fed. [bronze.]
- BRONZE**, (brônze) *n.* A compound of tin and copper. *v. t.* To color like
p. BRONZED; *ppr.* BRONZING; *pp.* BRONZED.
- BATTALION**, (băt-tăl'-yân) *n.* A division of the infantry.
- CRITERION**, (kri-tê'-rê-ăn) *n.* A standard by which anything can be judged.
- CHASTEN**, (tshâse'-sn) *v. t.* To correct; to punish; to chastise.
- CHASTISEMENT**, (tshâs'-tiz-měnt) *n.* Correction; punishment.
- CHASTISE**, (tshâs'-tize') *v. t.* To chasten; to correct; to punish.
p. CHASTISED; *ppr.* CHASTISING; *pp.* CHASTISED.
- AFFIRMATIVE**, (ăf-fêr'-mă-tiv) *a.* Declaring a fact to be true; positive.
- AFFIRMATION**, (ăf-fêr'-mă-shân) *n.* A solemn declaration.
- AFFIRM**, (ăf-fêrm') *v. t.* To ratify or approve; to confirm; to declare.
p. AFFIRMED; *ppr.* AFFIRMING; *pp.* AFFIRMED.
- NEGATION**, (nê-gă'-shân) *n.* Denial; argument drawn from denial.
- NEGATIVE**, (nêg'-ă-tiv) *a.* Denying; implying denial.
- NEGATIVE**, (nêg'-ă-tiv) *v. t.* To dismiss by negation; to vote against.
p. NEGATIVED; *ppr.* NEGATING; *pp.* NEGATIVED.
- DENIAL**, (dê-ni'-ăl) *n.* Negation; refusal.
- DENY**, (dê-ni') *v. t.* To refuse; to disown; to contradict.
p. DENIED; *ppr.* DENYING; *pp.* DENIED.
- CURTAIL**, (kûr-tăle') *v. t.* To cut off; to cut short; to contract.
p. CURTAILED; *ppr.* CURTAILING; *pp.* CURTAILED.
- CITADEL**, (sit'-ă-dêl) *n.* A fortress in, or near a city.
- CONTENTIOUS**, (kôn-tên'-shûs) *a.* Quarrelsome; disposed to contend.
- CONTENTION**, (kôn-tên'-shân) *n.* Strife; debate; contest.
- CONTEND**, (kôn-tênd') *v. i.* To strive; to struggle; to vie.
p. CONTENDED; *ppr.* CONTENDING; *pp.* CONTENDED.
- COLOSSAL**, (kô-lôs'-săl) *a.* Gigantic; like a colossus.
- COLOSSUS**, (kô-lôs'-sûs) *n.* A large statue at ancient Rhodes.
- GIANT**, (ji'-ânt) *n.* A man of excessive stature, or size.
- GIGANTIC**, (ji-găn'-tik) *a.* Big; bulky; huge; enormous.
- CALIBRE**, (kăl'-ă-bûr) *n.* The diameter of a gun-barrel; capacity.
- CIOERONE**, (sê-ê-rô-nê) *n.* A guide who shows and explains curiosities.
- PIQUANT**, (pl'-ânt) *a.* Pricking; piercing; sharp, pungent.
- PIQUANTOY**, (pl'-ân-sê) *n.* Sharpness; pungency; severity.
- PIQUE**, (pêk) *n.* An ill-will; offence. *v. t.* To offend; to fret; to pride.
p. PIQUED; *ppr.* PIQUING; *pp.* PIQUED.
- CI-DEVANT**, (sê-dê-văng') *ad.* Formerly; heretofore.
- CHRYSLIS**, (kris'-să-ils) *n.* The condition of an insect before its winged state.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *manager* and *manger*? Why does *manage* omit the *e* in *manager*? Why does *manage* retain the *e* in *management*? Why does *manage* retain the *e* in *manageable*? Why does *manage* omit the *e* in *managed* and *managing*? What is the difference between *affirmation* and *negation*? What the difference between *colossus* and *giant*? Repeat the words classed with *pique*. Classed with *contend*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, báll.

PERSPECTIVE, (pêr-spêk'-tîv) *n.* A view; a prospect. *a.* Relating to the science of vision.

PERSPICACIOUS, (pêr-spê-kâ'-shûs) *a.* Quick sighted; sharp of sight.

PERSPICUOUS, (pêr-spîk'-û-shûs) *a.* Easily understood; can be seen through.

PERSPICUITY, (pêr-spê-kû'-ê-tê) *n.* Clearness to the mind.

CONSPICUOUS, (kôn-spîk'-û-shûs) *a.* Obvious to the sight; eminent.

CONSPICUITY, (kôn-spê-kû'-ê-tê) *n.* Obviousness to the sight.

CRUCIFLIX, (krûd'-sê-fîks) *n.* A representation of our Saviour on the cross.

CRUCIFIXION, (krûd'-sê-fîk'-shûn) *n.* The death of Christ.

CRUCIFY, (krûd'-sê-fî) *v. t.* To put to death on a cross.

p. **CRUCIFIED**; *ppr.* **CRUCIFYING**; *pp.* **CRUCIFIED**.

CURTAIN, (kûr'-tîn) *n.* A cloth hanging round a bed, or at a window.

CARTRIDGE, (kâr'-trîdjê) *n.* A charge of powder enclosed in paper, &c.

CARTILAGE, (kâr'-tê-lîdjê) *n.* A solid and elastic substance softer than bone.

DILEMMA, (dî-lêm'-mâ) *n.* A difficult or doubtful choice.

DIURNAL, (dî-ûr'-nâl) *a.* Relating to a day; daily.

DYSENTERY, (dîs'-ên-têr-ê) *n.* A painful disease, often epiaemic.

DISSIPATION, (dis-sê-pâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of dispersion; dissolute living.

DISSIPATE, (dis-sê-pâ-tê) *v. t.* To scatter; to squander; to waste.

p. **DISSIPATED**; *ppr.* **DISSIPATING**; *pp.* **DISSIPATED**.

EEL, (êl) *n.* A serpentine fish that lurks in the mud.

EMACIATION, (ê-mâ-shê-â'-shûn) *n.* The act of making lean.

EMACIATE, (ê-mâ'-shê-â-tê) *v. t.* To make lean or thin.

p. **EMACIATED**; *ppr.* **EMACIATING**; *pp.* **EMACIATED**.

VERSE, (vêr-sê) *n.* Metrical language; a short division of any composition.

VERSIFICATION, (vêr-sê-tê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* The act of making verses.

VERSIFY, (vêr'-sê-fî) *v. t.* To turn into verse.

p. **VERSIFIED**; *ppr.* **VERSIFYING**; *pp.* **VERSIFIED**.

VERITY, (vêr'-ê-tê) *n.* Truth; reality; a true assertion.

VERITABLE, (vêr'-ê-tâ-bl) *a.* True; agreeable to fact.

VERIFICATION, (vêr'-ê-tê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* Confirmation.

VERISIMILITUDE, (vêr'-ê-sê-mîl'-ê-tûdê) *n.* Resemblance to truth.

VERIFY, (vêr'-ê-fî) *v. t.* To prove to be true; to confirm.

p. **VERIFIED**; *ppr.* **VERIFYING**; *pp.* **VERIFIED**.

EMANATIVE, (êm'-â-nâ-tîv) *a.* Issuing from.

EMANATION, (êm'-â-nâ'-shûn) *n.* The act of issuing from something.

EMANATE, (êm'-â-nâ-tê) *v. t.* To issue or flow from something else.

p. **EMANATED**; *ppr.* **EMANATING**; *pp.* **EMANATED**.

ENVELOPE, (ôn-vê-lôpê) or (ôn-vêl'-âp) *n.* A wrapper; an outward case.

ENVELOP, (ôn-vêl'-âp) *v. t.* To inwrap; to cover; to hide; to surround.

p. **ENVELOPED**; *ppr.* **ENVELOPING**; *pp.* **ENVELOPED**. [tion.

EXECUTIVE, (êgz-êk'-û-tîv) *a.* Having the power to put the laws in execu-

EXECUTION, (êks-ê-kû'-shûn) *n.* Performance; practice; death inflicted by law.

EXECUTE, (êks-ê-kû-tê) *v. t.* To perform; to carry into effect; to accomplish.

p. **EXECUTED**; *ppr.* **EXECUTING**; *pp.* **EXECUTED**.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *perspective* and *prospect*? Why does *crucify* change *y* into *i* in *crucified*? Why does *crucifying* retain the *y*? State the difference between *perspicuous* and *conspicuous*? What is the difference between *versification* and *verification*? Repeat the words derived from the same source as *verify*? Repeat those classed with *perspective*? With *execute*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- WEARISOME** (wè'-rè-sâm) *a.* Tedious; tiresome; fatiguing.
- WEARINESS** (wè'-rè-nêss) *n.* Lassitude; fatigue; tediousness.
- WEARY** (wè'-rè) *a.* Worn by fatigue; tired. *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue.
p. WEARIED; *ppr.* WEARYING; *pp.* WEARIED.
- WARY** (wá'-rè) *a.* Cautious; prudent; guarded; watchful.
- WARILY** (wá'-rè-lè) *ad.* Cautiously; prudently; watchfully.
- WARINESS** (wá'-rè-nêss) *n.* Caution; prudence.
- ATONEMENT** (â-tône'-mênt) *n.* Expiation; reconciliation; satisfaction.
- ATONE** (â-tône') *v. i.* To give satisfaction for; to expiate.
p. ATONED; *ppr.* ATONING; *pp.* ATONED.
- EXPIATION** (êks-pè-â'-shân) *n.* Satisfaction; atonement.
- EXPIATE** (êks-pè-â-te) *v. t.* To atone for; to blot out; to make reparation.
p. EXPIATED; *ppr.* EXPIATING; *pp.* EXPIATED.
- EXPIRATION** (êks-pè-râ'-shân) *n.* End of a limited time; death.
- EXPIRE** (êks-pîrè') *v. i.* To die; to breathe the last; to exhale.
p. EXPIRED; *ppr.* EXPIRING; *pp.* EXPIRED.
- FIRMAMENT** (fêr'-mâ-mênt) *n.* The sky; the heavens.
- AUTHORITATIVE** (âw-thôr'-â-tâ-tîv) *a.* Dictatorial; commanding.
- AUTHORITY** (âw-thôr'-â-tè) *n.* Legal or genuine power; influence.
- AUTHORIZE** (âw-thô-rîze) *v. t.* To give authority; to empower.
p. AUTHORIZED; *ppr.* AUTHORIZING; *pp.* AUTHORIZED.
- BLAMELESS** (blâmè'-lêss) *a.* Free from blame; innocent.
- BLAMABLE** (blâ'-mâ-bl) *a.* Deserving censure; culpable.
- BLAME** (blâmè) *v. t.* To censure; to charge with fault. *n.* Fault; crime.
p. BLAMED; *ppr.* BLAMING; *pp.* BLAMED.
- FANTASTIC** (fân-tâs'-tîk) *a.* Irrational; whimsical; fanciful.
- FANTASY** (fân'-tâ-sè) *n.* Fancy; imagination; phantasm.
- FANTASIA** (fân-tâ'-zè-â) *n.* A fantastical air.
- GUILLOTINE** (gîl-lô-tèèn') *n.* An instrument of capital punishment.
- FULFILMENT** (fâl-fîl'-mênt) *n.* Completion; performance.
- FULFIL** (fâl-fîl') *v. t.* To perform what has been held out in promise.
p. FULFILLED; *ppr.* FULFILLING; *pp.* FULFILLED.
- GAITER** (gâte'-âr) *n.* A covering of cloth for the leg and foot.
- GALENA** (gâ-lè'-nâ) *n.* Lead ore; native sulphuret of lead.
- INFALLIBLE** (în-fâl'-lè-bl) *a.* Not liable to err; exempt from error.
- INDICTMENT** (în-dîte'-mênt) *n.* A written accusation of a crime.
- INDICTABLE** (în-dîte'-â-bl) *a.* Liable to be indicted.
- INDICT** (în-dîte') *v. t.* To impeach; to accuse by bill of indictment.
p. INDICTED; *ppr.* INDICTING; *pp.* INDICTED.
- IRE** (îrè) *n.* Anger; wrath; rage; passionate hatred.
- IRREFUL** (îrè'-fîl) *a.* Angry; raging; furious.
- IRASCIBLE** (î-râs'-sè-bl) *a.* Prone to anger; passionate; hasty.
- INWREATHÉ** (în-rèèthè') *v. t.* To surround as with a wreath.
p. INWREATHED; *ppr.* INWREATHING; *pp.* INWREATHED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *weary* and *fatigue*? between *weariness* and *wariness*? Why does *atone* omit the *e* in *atoned*? Why does *atone* retain the *e* in *atonement*? (Rule 9th.) What is the difference between *expiation* and *expiration*? Why is not *authorize* terminated with *tee*? (Rule 13th.) Why do you retain the final *e* of *blame* in spelling *blameless*? (Rule 9th.) Why do you not terminate *fulfil* with double *l*? (Rule 6th.) Why do you double the final *l* of *fulfil* in spelling *fulfilled*? Why do you not double it in *fulfilment*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pîne, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

RAMPANT, (rám'-pánt) *a.* Exuberant; overgrowing restraint; rearing.

RAMPART, (rám'-párt) *n.* A wall or mound round a fortified place.

REVENGEFUL, (rè-vênje'-fúl) *a.* Vindictive; malicious; malignant.

REVENGE, (rè-vânje') *n.* Return of an injury. *v. t.* To inflict injury for injury
p. REVENGED; *ppr.* REVENGING; *pp.* REVENGED. [received.]

AVENGE, (â-vânj') *v. t.* To take vengeance for without malice; to punish.
p. AVENGED; *ppr.* AVENGING; *pp.* AVENGED.

VENGEANCE, (vên'-jânse) *n.* Punishment; penal retribution.

VENGEFUL, (vânje'-fúl) *a.* Vindictive; retributive.

INTERCESSION, (în-têr-sêsh'-ân) *n.* Mediation; agency between two parties.

INTERCEDE, (în-têr-sêdd') *v. i.* To act between; to plead in favor of one.

p. INTERCEDED; *ppr.* INTERCEDING; *pp.* INTERCEDED.

INTERCEPTION, (în-têr-sêp'-shûn) *n.* Stoppage in course; hindrance.

INTERCEPT, (în-têr-sêpt') *v. t.* To stop and seize in the way; to cut off.

p. INTERCEPTED; *ppr.* INTERCEPTING; *pp.* INTERCEPTED.

REVERBERATION, (rè-vêr-bêr-â'-shûn) *n.* A resounding.

REVERBERATE, (rè-vêr'-bêr-âte) *v. t.* To bound back; to resound.

p. REVERBERATED; *ppr.* REVERBERATING; *pp.* REVERBERATED.

IMMIGRANT, (îm'-mê-grânt) *n.* One who removes into a country.

IMMIGRATION, (îm-mê-grâ'-shûn) *n.* An entering into a country for residence.

IMMIGRATE, (îm'-mê-grâte) *v. i.* To enter into a country for the purpose of set-
p. IMMIGRATED; *ppr.* IMMIGRATING; *pp.* IMMIGRATED. [ting.]

EMIGRANT, (êm'-ê-grânt) *n.* One who goes from his country to live in another.

EMIGRATION, (êm-ê-grâ'-shûn) *n.* A removal from one country to another.

EMIGRATE, (êm'-ê-grâte) *v. t.* To pass from one's country to live in another.

p. EMIGRATED; *ppr.* EMIGRATING; *pp.* EMIGRATED.

MIGRATORY, (mî'-grâ'-târ-ê) *a.* Removing from place to place; roving.

MIGRATION, (mî-grâ'-shûn) *n.* Change of residence; removal.

MIGRATE, (mî'-grâte) *v. i.* To remove from one place to another.

p. MIGRATED; *ppr.* MIGRATING; *pp.* MIGRATED.

INUENDO, (în-nô-ên'-dô) *n.* An indirect allusion; insinuation.

INOCULATION, (în-ôk-kû-lâ'-shûn) *n.* A method of grafting in the bud.

INOCULATE, (în-ôk'-kû-lâte) *v. t.* To bud; to communicate disease by inserting
p. INOCULATED; *ppr.* INOCULATING; *pp.* INOCULATED. [matter.]

VACCINE, (vâk'-sine) *a.* Derived from a cow.

VACCINATION, (vâk-sê-nâ'-shûn) *n.* Inoculation with cow-pox.

VACCINATE, (vâk-sê-nâte) *v. t.* To inoculate with cow-pox.

p. VACCINATED; *ppr.* VACCINATING; *pp.* VACCINATED.

LAZINESS, (lâ'-zê-nês) *n.* Idleness; sluggishness; habitual sloth.

LAZY, (lâ'-zê) *a.* Disinclined to action; unwilling to work. [times.]

MULTIPLE, (mûl'-tê-pl) *n.* A number which exactly contains another several

MULTIPLICATION, (mûl-tê-plê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of multiplying.

MULTIPLY, (mûl'-tê-pli) *v. t.* To increase in number.

p. MULTIPLIED; *ppr.* MULTIPLYING; *pp.* MULTIPLIED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *rampant* and *rampart*. What is the difference between *avenge* and *revenge*? Why does *revenge* retain the final *e* in *revengeful*? What is the difference between *intercession* and *interception*? State the difference between *immigration*, *immigration*, and *migration*? Why does *multiply* change *y* into *i* in *multiplied*? Why does *multiplying* retain the *y*? Repeat the words classed with *vaccine*; with *multiply*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môte, nêr, nôr,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PROPOSITION, (prôp-ô-zîsh'-ân) *n.* A thing proposed; that which is affirmed.

PROPOSAL, (prô-pô'-zâl) *n.* An offer; a scheme; a design.

PROPOSE, (prô-pôze') *v. t.* To offer for consideration; to bring forward.

PROPOUND, (prô-pôund') *v. t.* To offer for consideration; to propose.

p. **PROPOUNDED**; *ppr.* **PROPOUNDING**; *pp.* **PROPOUNDED**.

PREPOSITION, (prêp-pô-zîsh'-ân) *n.* A particle governing a case.

CREATURE, (krêët'-yâre) *n.* A being animate or inanimate created by original

CREATIVE, (krê-â'-tîv) *a.* Having the power to create. [power.

CREATION, (krê-â'-shûn) *n.* Act of creating; the thing created; the universe.

CREATE, (krê-âte) *v. t.* To cause to exist; to produce; to make.

p. **CREATED**; *ppr.* **CREATING**; *pp.* **CREATED**.

ANIMAL, (ân'-ê-mâl) *n.* A living material body; a creature having life.

ANIMALCULE, (ân-ê-mâl'-kûle) *n.* A very small or minute animal.

MODEL, (môd'-êl) *n.* A pattern of something to be made. *v. t.* To shape; to

p. **MODELLED**; *ppr.* **MODELLING**; *pp.* **MODELLED**.

MAGNITUDE, (mâg'-nê-tûde) *n.* Greatness; size; bulk.

MAGNIFY, (mâg'-nê-fî) *v. t.* To make great; to increase the bulk to the eye.

p. **MAGNIFIED**; *ppr.* **MAGNIFYING**; *pp.* **MAGNIFIED**.

METAMORPHOSIS, (mêt-â-môr'-fô-sîs) *n.* Change of form or shape.

METAMORPHOSE, (mêt-â-môr'-fôse) *v. t.* To change the form or shape of

p. **METAMORPHOSIED**; *ppr.* **METAMORPHOSING**; *pp.* **METAMORPHOSIED**.

PEASANTRY, (pêz'-ânt-rê) *n.* Rustics; rural laborers; country people.

PEASANT, (pêz'-ânt) *n.* A countryman whose business is rural labor.

PHEASANT, (fêz'-ânt) *n.* A bird highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

MEAGRE, (mê'-gâr) *a.* Lean; thin; wanting flesh.

MAUGRE, (mâw'-gâr) *ad.* In spite of.

MOSQUE, (môsk) *n.* A mahometan temple.

PRECINCT, (prê'-sîngkt) *n.* Outward limit; boundary.

REGISTRY, (rêj'-îs-trê) *n.* The place where a register is kept.

REGISTER, (rêj'-îs-têr) *n.* A record; a chronicle. *v. t.* To record; to enroll

p. **REGISTERED**; *ppr.* **REGISTERING**; *pp.* **REGISTERED**.

PRODIGAL, (prôd'-ê-gâl) *a.* Profuse; wasteful; lavish.

PRODIGALITY, (prôd'-ê-gâl'-ê-tê) *n.* Extravagance; profusion; waste.

PORTRAITURE, (pôr'-trâ-tshûre) *n.* A painted resemblance; a portrait.

PORTRAIT, (pôr'-trâte) *n.* A picture drawn from life.

PORTRAY, (pôr'-trâ') *v. t.* To paint; to describe; to adorn with pictures.

p. **PORTRAYED**; *ppr.* **PORTRAYING**; *pp.* **PORTRAYED**.

REMINISCENCE, (rêm-ê-nîs'-sênsê) *n.* Recollection; recovery of ideas.

SCINTILLATE, (sîn'-tî-lâte) *v. i.* To sparkle; to emit sparks.

p. **SCINTILLATED**; *ppr.* **SCINTILLATING**; *pp.* **SCINTILLATED**.

PURPOSE, (pâr'-pûs) *n.* Intention; design; object. *v. t.* To intend; to de-

p. **PURPOSED**; *ppr.* **PURPOSING**; *pp.* **PURPOSED**. [sign; to resolve.

PALPABLE, (pâl'-pâ-bl) *a.* That may be felt; plain; obvious.

PALPABLY, (pâl'-pâ-blê) *ad.* Plainly; grossly; obviously.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between a *proposition* and a *preposition*? Why does *model* double the *i* in *modelled*? State the difference between a *creature* and an *animal*. Why does *portray* retain the *y* in *portrayed*? What is the difference between a *peasant* and a *pheasant*? Repeat the words classed with *portray*; the words classed with *create*. What is the difference between *meagre* and *maigre*? State the difference between *propose* and *purpose*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- PERSECUTION**, (pér-sé-kô'-ahân) *n.* Malignant prosecution.
- PERSECUTE**, (pér'-sê-kâte) *v. t.* To pursue with malignity; to harass unjustly.
p. PERSECUTED; *ppr.* PERSECUTING; *pp.* PERSECUTED.
- PROSECUTION**, (prôs-ê-kô'-ahân) *n.* Pursuit; a criminal suit.
- PROSECUTE**, (prôs'-ê-kâte) *v. t.* To pursue; to follow by law.
p. PROSECUTED; *ppr.* PROSECUTING; *pp.* PROSECUTED.
- SYNCOPE**, (sing'-kô-pê) *n.* A fainting fit; a contraction of a word.
- SYNOD**, (sin'-nôd) *n.* A council; an ecclesiastical assembly.
- PHANTASM**, (fân'-tâzm) *n.* A vain, airy appearance; a spectre; a vision.
- PHANTOM**, (fân'-tôm) *n.* A spectre; an apparition; a fancied vision.
- TYRANT**, (tî'-rânt) *n.* A despot and cruel ruler.
- TYRANNICAL**, (tî-rân'-nê-kâl) *a.* Suiting or like a tyrant; cruel.
- TYRANNY**, (tîr'-ân-nê) *n.* Absolute monarchy; cruel government.
- TYRANNIZE**, (tîr'-ân-nîze) *v. t.* To act as a tyrant; to act with rigor.
p. TYRANNIZED; *ppr.* TYRANNIZING; *pp.* TYRANNIZED.
- TYRO**, (tî'-rô) *n.* A beginner in learning; one in his rudiments.
- ACCLIVITY**, (âk-kîlv'-vê-tê) *n.* Steepness reckoned upwards.
- ACCLIVOUS**, (âk-kîl'-vê) *a.* Rising with a slope.
- DECLIVITY**, (dê-kîlv'-ê-tê) *n.* Inclination reckoned downwards.
- SURFEIT**, (sûr'-fit) *n.* Too much food eaten at once. *v. t.* To feed to excess.
p. SURFEITED; *ppr.* SURFEITING; *pp.* SURFEITED.
- SACRILEGE**, (sâk'-krê-lîdje) *n.* The crime of violating or profaning sacred things.
- SACRILEGIOUS**, (sâk'-krê-lê'-jîs) *a.* Violating sacred things.
- SACRIFICE**, (sâk'-krê-fîze) *n.* An offering made to God; anything destroyed.
- SACRIFICE**, (sâk'-krê-fîze) *v. t.* To offer to Heaven; to destroy.
p. SACRIFICED; *ppr.* SACRIFICING; *pp.* SACRIFICED.
- SUPERSEDE**, (sû-pêr-sêde') *v. t.* To come into the place of; to set aside.
p. SUPERSEDED; *ppr.* SUPERSEDING; *pp.* SUPERSEDED.
- AGUE**, (â'-gû) *n.* An intermittent fever, with cold fits, succeeded by hot.
- ALMIGHTY**, (âl-mî'-tê) *n.* The Omnipotent; God. *a.* Of unlimited power.
- ALL-WISE**, (âwl-wîze') *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.
- PROUD**, (prôdd) *a.* Possessing pride; arrogant; assuming; vain.
- PROUDLY**, (prôdd'-lê) *ad.* Haughtily; arrogantly.
- PRIDE**, (prîde) *n.* Inordinate self-esteem. *v. t.* To make proud; to rate high.
p. PRIDED; *ppr.* PRIDING; *pp.* PRIDED.
- APPAL**, (âp-pâl') *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify; to depress.
p. APPALLED; *ppr.* APPALLING; *pp.* APPALLED.
- APPARATUS**, (âp-pâ-râ'-tûs) *n.* Things provided as means to some end.
- ARROGANT**, (âr-rô-gânt) *a.* Haughty; proud; conceited.
- ARROGANCE**, (âr-rô-gânse) *n.* Assumption of too much importance.
- ARROGATE**, (âr-rô-gâte) *v. t.* To claim proudly; to assume.
p. ARROGATED; *ppr.* ARROGATING; *pp.* ARROGATED.
- ARREST**, (âr-rêst') *v. t.* To stop; to obstruct; to check motion.
p. ARRESTED; *ppr.* ARRESTING; *pp.* ARRESTED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *persecute* and *prosecute*? Why does *prosecute* omit the final *e* in *prosecuted* and *prosecuting*? What is the difference between *acclivity* and *declivity*? Repeat the words classed with *tyrant*. What sounds of *a* are heard in *apparatus*? What sounds of *a* in *appal*? Repeat the words classed with *arrogate*. Why does *appal* double the *t* in *appalled*?

tâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bâll.

SUBSCRIPTION, (sûb-skrip'-shûn) *n.* Something underwritten; a contribution.
SUBSCRIBE, (sûb-skrîb') *v. t.* To consent by underwriting one's name.

p. SUBSCRIBED; *ppr.* SUBSCRIBING; *pp.* SUBSCRIBED. [address.

SUPERSCRPTION, (sû-pêr-skrip'-shûn) *n.* Written on the outside; direction;

SUPERSCRIBE, (sû-pêr-skrîb') *v. t.* To write on the top or outside.

p. SUPERSCRIBED; *ppr.* SUPERSCRIBING; *pp.* SUPERSCRIBED.

INSCRIPTION, (în-skrip'-shûn) *n.* A title; a name, or address written.

INSCRIBE, (în-skrîb') *v. t.* To write on; to mark with writing.

p. INSCRIBED; *ppr.* INSCRIBING; *pp.* INSCRIBED.

CYNIC, (sîn'-ik) *n.* A morose man; a misanthrope.

CYNICAL, (sîn'-ik-âl) *a.* Brutal; snarling; snappish.

CYNOSURE, (sî'-nô-shûr) *n.* A point of attraction; a thing used as a guide.

SINECURE, (sî'-nê-kûr) *n.* An office without any duties attached.

CEDAR, (sê'-dâr) *n.* A large evergreen tree.

CHICANE, (shê-kâne') *n.* Sophistry; wrangling.

CHICANERY, (shê-kâ'-nâr-ê) *n.* Mean arts to hide the truth; trickery.

CALDRON, (kâwî'-drôn) *n.* A boiler; a large kettle.

CALUMNY, (kâl'-âm-nê) *n.* Slander; defamation; false censure.

CALUMNIOUS, (kâl-lâm'-nê-ûs) *a.* Slandorous; abusive; detracting.

CALUMNIATE, (kâl-lâm'-nê-âte) *v. t.* To slander; to accuse falsely.

p. CALUMNIATED; *ppr.* CALUMNIATING; *pp.* CALUMNIATED.

PARTITION, (pâr-tîsh'-ûn) *n.* That which divides or separates; division.

PARTITION, (pâr-tîsh'-ûn) *v. t.* To separate by partition; to divide into parts.

p. PARTITIONED; *ppr.* PARTITIONING; *pp.* PARTITIONED.

PETITION, (pê-tîsh'-ûn) *n.* A request; entreaty. *v. t.* To solicit; to suppli-

p. PETITIONED; *ppr.* PETITIONING; *pp.* PETITIONED. [cate.

CALAMITY, (kâl-lâm'-ê-tê) *n.* Any great misfortune or cause of misery.

CALAMITOUS, (kâl-lâm'-ê-tûs) *a.* Very unfortunate; miserable.

SOCIABLE, (sô'-shê-â-bl) *a.* Friendly; familiar; affable.

SOCIABILITY, (sô-shê-â-bl'-ê-tê) *n.* Inclination to company.

SOCIAL, (sô'-shâl) *a.* Relating to society; ready to join in friendly converse.

SOCIALLY, (sô'-shâl-lê) *ad.* In a social way.

SOCIETY, (sô-sî'-ê-tê) *n.* Union of many in one general interest.

PLENARY, (plên'-â-rê) *a.* Full; complete; entire.

PLENTITUDE, (plên'-ê-tûde) *n.* State of being full; abundance.

PLENIPOTENTIARY, (plên-ê-pô-tên'-shê-â-rê) *n.* A negotiator with full power.

PLENTY, (plên'-tê) *n.* Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough.

PLENTEOUS, (plên'-tê-ûs) *a.* Copious; abundant.

PLENTIFUL, (plên'-tê-fûl) *a.* Copious; abundant; ample.

PLETHORA, (plêth'-ê-râ) *n.* Too great fullness of blood or humors.

PLETHORIC, (plê-thôr'-ik) *a.* Having a full habit of body.

PLIABLE, (pli'-â-bl) *a.* Easily folded or bent; easily persuaded.

PLIANT, (pli'-ânt) *a.* Bending; flexible; complying.

PLIANCY, (pli'-ân-sê) *n.* Easiness to be bent.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *inscribe*, *subscribe*, and *superscribe*; between *inscription* and *superscription*? Do you double the *i* in spelling *socially*? Why not? Repeat the words classed with *plenty*. What is the difference between *cynosure* and *sinecure*? Repeat the words classed with *social*? What is the difference between *petition* and *partition*? Repeat the words classed with *pliable*; with *calumny*. Why does *calumniate* omit the final *e* in *calumniated*?

fâc, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pîne, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

TRANSPARENT, (trâns-pá'-rênt) *a.* That which can be seen through; clear.

TRANSPARENCY, (trâns-pá'-rên-sê) *n.* State of being transparent; clearness.

TRANSPARENTLY, (trâns-pá'-rênt-lê) *ad.* So as to be seen through; clearly.

TRANSLUCENT, (trâns-lá'-sênt) *a.* Admitting light, but cannot be seen

CHALDRON, (tshâi'-drân) *n.* A dry measure of 36 bushels, heaped. [through.

COMPARATIVE, (kôm-pâr'-â-tiv) *a.* Estimated by comparison.

COMPARABLE, (kôm'-pâ-râ-bl) *a.* That may be compared; being equal in

COMPARISON, (kôm-pâr'-ê-sôn) *n.* A resemblance stated. [regard.

COMPARE, (kôm-pâre') *v. t.* To measure one thing by another.

p. COMPARED; *ppr.* COMPARING; *pp.* COMPARED.

SACRAMENT, (sâk'-krâ-mênt) *n.* A religious rite or ceremony.

SACRAMENTAL, (sâk'-krâ-mênt'-âl) *a.* Relating to a sacrament.

COMPENDIUM, (kôm-pên'-dê-ûm) *n.* An abridgment; a summary.

CONCISE, (kôm-pên'-dê-ûs) *a.* Short; summary; concise.

COADJUTOR, (kô-âd-jâ'-tûr) *n.* A fellow helper; an assistant; an associate.

COADJUTANT, (kô-âd-jâ'-tânt) *n.* An assistant; an associate. *a.* Helping.

COMING, (kûm'-ming) *n.* Arrival. *a.* Approaching; forward; future.

COME, (kôm) *v. i.* To advance nearer; to arrive; to reach; to happen.

p. CAME; *ppr.* COMING; *pp.* CAME.

WAXEN, (wâks'-ên) *a.* Made of wax; resembling wax. [wax.

WAX, (wâks) *n.* A tenacious substance formed by bees. *v. t.* To smear with

WAX, (wâks) *v. i.* To become larger or more full; to grow; to increase.

p. WAXED; *ppr.* WAXING; *pp.* WAXED.

WANE, (wâne) *v. i.* To grow less; to decrease. *n.* Diminution.

p. WANED; *ppr.* WANING; *pp.* WANED.

EXTOL, (êk-stôl') *v. t.* To praise; to magnify; to laud.

p. EXTOLLED; *ppr.* EXTOLLING; *pp.* EXTOLLED.

FAME, (fâme) *n.* Reputation; renown; public report.

FAMOUS, (fâ'-mûs) *a.* Renowned; celebrated; well known.

GROVEL, (grôv'-vl) *v. i.* To be low or mean; to be busy in low employments.

p. GROVELLED; *ppr.* GROVELLING; *pp.* GROVELLED.

INSCRUTABLE, (in-skrû'-tâ-bl) *a.* That cannot be searched out.

INDIAN, (ind'-yân) *n.* An aboriginal American; a native of India.

INDIAN-CORN, (ind'-yân-kôrn) *n.* Maize; an American grain.

INDIA-RUBBER, (in'-jâ-rûb'-bêr) *n.* Gum elastic.

INDICATIVE, (in-dik'-â-tiv) *a.* Showing; informing; pointing out.

INDICATION, (in-dê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* Mark; token; sign; symptom.

INDICATE, (in'-dê-kâte) *v. t.* To show; to point out; to mark.

p. INDICATED; *ppr.* INDICATING; *pp.* INDICATED.

MASQUERADE, (mâs-kêr'-âde') *n.* A diversion in which the company is masked.

MASK, (mâsk) *n.* A cover to disguise the face. *v. t.* To cover; to hide.

p. MASKED; *ppr.* MASKING; *pp.* MASKED.

VAPID, (vâp'-ld) *a.* Dead; spiritless; tasteless; flat.

VARIOLOID, (vâ'-rê-ô-lôid) *n.* Modified small-pox.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *transparent* and *translucent*? Why does *extol* end with single *l*? Why does *extol* double the *l* in *extolled*? State the difference between *wax* and *wane*. Why does *grovel* double the final *l* in *grovelled*? Repeat the words classed with *compare*; classed with *indicate*. Why does *come* omit the final *e* in *coming*? What sound has *o* in *grovel*? On what syllable is the accent in *indicate*? In *indication*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

REVELRY, (rêv'-êl-rê) *n.* Loose jollity; festive mirth; carousal.

REVEL, (rêv'-êl) *v. i.* To feast with loose and noisy jollity.

p. REVELLED; *ppr.* REVELLING; *pp.* REVELLED.

REVERE, (rêv'-êr-ê) *n.* Deep musing; a wild fancy; meditation.

PAROXYSM, (pâr'-ôks-izm) *n.* A violent fit of disease or pain.

PUZZLE, (pûz'-zî) *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass. *n.* Perplexity.

p. PUZZLED; *ppr.* PUZZLING; *pp.* PUZZLED.

POIGNANCY, (pôê'-nân-sê) *n.* Sharpness; keenness; asperity; point.

POIGNANT, (pôê'-nân) *a.* Sharp; penetrating; severe; painful.

PRESBYTER, (prêz'-bê-têr) *n.* An elder; a priest. [ed by elders.

PRESBYTERIAN, (prêz'-bê-tê-rê-ân) *n.* One who belongs to a church govern-

PRESBYTERY, (prêz'-bê-têr-ê) *n.* A body of elders.

PORPHYRY, (pôr'-fê-rê) *n.* A hard-stone susceptible of a high polish.

PINNACLE, (pin'-nâ-kl) *n.* A turret above the rest of the building; a summit.

PYGMY, (pig'-mê) *n.* A dwarf; anything little. *a.* Small; dwarfish.

DWARF, (dwôr) *n.* A person below the usual size.

DWARFISH, (dwôr'-îsh) *a.* Below the natural size.

PARASOL, (pâr'-â-sôl) *n.* A small umbrella to shelter from the sun.

PORPOISE, (pôr'-pâs) *n.* The sea hog; a sort of dolphin.

RESCUE, (rês'-kù) *v. t.* To deliver from danger or confinement. *n.* Deliverance.

p. RESCUED; *ppr.* RESCUING; *pp.* RESCUED.

SHREW, (shrôê) *n.* A peevish, brawling woman; a scold; a termagant.

SHREWD, (shrôêd) *a.* Artful; cunning; sagacious.

SHREWDNESS, (shrôêd'-nêss) *n.* Sagacity; cunning; archness.

APPREHENSIVE, (âp-prê-hên'-siv) *a.* Quick to understand; fearful.

APPREHENSION, (âp-prê-hên'-shôn) *n.* Seizure for trial; conception; fear.

APPREHEND, (âp-prê-hênd') *v. t.* To lay hold on by authority; to conceive; to

p. APPREHENDED; *ppr.* APPREHENDING; *pp.* APPREHENDED. [fear.

COMPREHENSIVE, (kôm-prê-hên'-siv) *a.* Embracing much; capacious.

COMPREHENSION, (kôm-prê-hên'-shôn) *n.* Power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHEND, (kôm-prê-hênd') *v. t.* To comprise; to understand; to embrace.

p. COMPREHENDED; *ppr.* COMPREHENDING; *pp.* COMPREHENDED.

SUSPICIOUS, (sûs-pîsh'-ûs) *a.* Inclined to suspect; jealous; mistrustful.

SUSPICION, (sûs-pîsh'-ûn) *n.* Act of suspecting; imagination of ill without

SUSPECTED, (sûs-pêkt'-êd) *a.* Doubted; liable to suspicion. [proof.

SUSPECT, (sûs-pêkt') *v. t.* To have suspicion; to imagine to be guilty.

p. SUSPECTED; *ppr.* SUSPECTING; *pp.* SUSPECTED.

SUSCEPTIBLE, (sûs-sêp'-tê-bl) *a.* Capable of admitting; feeling; sensitive.

SURMISE, (sâr-mîze') *n.* Suspicion; conjecture. *v. t.* To imagine imperfectly.

p. SURMISED; *ppr.* SURMISING; *pp.* SURMISED.

SKIRMISH, (skêr'-mîsh) *n.* A slight fight in war. *v. t.* To fight in small

p. SKIRMISHED; *ppr.* SKIRMISHING; *pp.* SKIRMISHED. [parties.

SCIOLIST, (si'-ô-list) *n.* One of superficial knowledge.

SCION, (si'-ân) *n.* A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted in [another.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *revelry* and *revere*? Why does *revel* double the *l* in *revelled*? What difference between a *dwarf*, *pygmy*, and a *giant*? Repeat the words classed with *suspect*. What is the difference between *apprehend* and *comprehend*? *Apprehend* is accented on the last syllable,—why do you not double its final consonant in spelling *apprehended*? What difference between *suspect* and *surmise*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôî, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bâll.

CONSECRATION, (kôn-sê-krà'-shân) *n.* A rite of dedicating to the service of
CONSECRATE, (kôn-sê-krà'te) *v. t.* To make sacred. [God.]

p. CONSECRATED; *ppr.* CONSECRATING; *pp.* CONSECRATED.

DESECRATION, (dê-sê-krà'-shân) *n.* Profanation; dishonoring.

DESECRATE, (dê-sê-krà'te) *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose to dishonor.

p. DESECRATED; *ppr.* DESECRATING; *pp.* DESECRATED.

SCAFFOLD, (skáf'-fôld) *n.* A temporary gallery or stage.

SUBTERRANEAN, (sûb-têr-râ'-nê-ân) *a.* Being under the surface of the earth.

MEDITERRANEAN, (mêd-ê-têr-râ'-nê-ân) *a.* Encircled by land.

SHIPWRIGHT, (ship'-rite) *n.* A builder of ships. [at sea.]

SHIPWRECK, (ship'-rêk) *n.* The loss of a ship at sea. *v. t.* To destroy a ship

SHIP, (ship) *n.* A large vessel having three masts. *v. t.* To put on board

p. SHIPPED; *ppr.* SHIPPING; *pp.* SHIPPED. [of a ship.]

SQUIRM, (skwârm) *v. t.* To move like a worm with writhing.

p. SQUIRMED; *ppr.* SQUIRMING; *pp.* SQUIRMED.

SABRE, (sâ'-bêr) *n.* A short sword with a broad heavy blade.

SUPERFLUOUS, (sû-pêr-flû-âs) *a.* More than enough; excessive; needless.

SUPERFLUITY, (sû-pêr-flû-ê-tê) *n.* Plenty beyond use. [wood.]

SYCAMORE, (sik'-â-môre) *n.* A species of fig tree; the American button-

INVENTIVE, (in-vên'-tîv) *a.* Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

INVENTION, (in-vên'-shân) *n.* Contrivance; act of producing something new.

INVENT, (in-vên't) *v. t.* To devise; to contrive; to form by the imagination.

p. INVENTED; *ppr.* INVENTING; *pp.* INVENTED.

DISCOVERABLE, (dis-kâv'-âr-â-bl) *a.* That which may be found out

DISCOVERY, (dis-kâv'-âr-ê) *n.* The act of finding anything hidden.

DISCOVER, (dis-kâv'-âr) *v. t.* To show; to disclose; to bring to light.

p. DISCOVERED; *ppr.* DISCOVERING; *pp.* DISCOVERED.

SCANDAL, (skân'-dâl) *n.* Offence given by the faults of others.

SCANDALOUS, (skân'-dâ-lûs) *a.* Giving public offence; disgraceful.

SCANDALIZE, (skân'-dâ-il-ize) *v. t.* To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.

p. SCANDALIZED; *ppr.* SCANDALIZING; *pp.* SCANDALIZED.

SCOOP, (skôp) *n.* A kind of large ladle. *v. t.* To make hollow.

p. SCOOPED; *ppr.* SCOOPING; *pp.* SCOOPED.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, (in-dê-strûk'-tê-bl) *a.* Not to be destroyed.

SKETCH, (skê'tsh) *n.* An outline; first plan. *v. t.* To draw by tracing out-

p. SKETCHED; *ppr.* SKETCHING; *pp.* SKETCHED. [lines.]

ANALOGY, (â-nâl'-lô-jê) *n.* Similarity between different things in certain res-

ANALOGOUS, (â-nâl'-lô-gûs) *a.* Bearing some resemblance. [pects.]

IMPENETRABLE, (im-pên'-ê-trâ-bl) *a.* Impervious; hard; unfeeling.

INERTIA, (in-êr'-shê-â) *n.* That property of matter which causes it to con-

SCOPE, (skôpe) *n.* Space; room; final end. [tinue in the same state.]

AVERSION, (â-vêr'-shân) *n.* Repugnance; dislike; hatred.

AVERSE, (â-vêr'sê) *a.* Disinclined to; unwilling; reluctant.

AVIARY, (â'-vê-â-rê) *n.* A place enclosed to keep birds in.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *consecrate*, *desecrate*, and *sacrilege*. Spell the participles of the verb *shipwreck*. Why does *ship* double the final *p* in *shipped*, &c.? What is the difference between *discover* and *invent*? Repeat the words classed with *invent*; classed with *discover*. What sound of *o* in *scoop*? What sound of *o* in *scope*? What is the difference between *scoop* and *scope*? On what syllable is the accent in *consecrate*? On what in *consecration*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, mône, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- PETRIFICATION**, (pêr-rê-fák'-shûn) *n.* State of being turned to stone.
PETRIFY, (pêr-rê-fî) *v. t.* To change to stone; to make callous or hard.
p. PETRIFIED; *ppr.* PETRIFYING; *pp.* PETRIFIED.
PUTRID, (pâ'-trîd) *a.* Rotten; corrupt.
PUTRESCENT, (pâ'-trêz'-sênt) *a.* Growing rotten or putrid.
PUTRESCENCE, (pâ'-trêz'-sêns) *n.* Act of growing putrid or rotten.
PUTREFACTION, (pâ'-trê-fák'-shûn) *n.* Rottenness.
PUTREFY, (pâ'-trê-fî) *v. t.* To make or grow rotten; to rot.
p. PUTREFIED; *ppr.* PUTREFYING; *pp.* PUTREFIED.
ALMANAC, (âl'-mâ-nâk) *n.* An annual register of astronomical phenomena.
ALCOHOL, (âl'-kô-hôi) *n.* Highly rectified or pure spirit.
ALCOHOLIC, (âl'-kô-hôi'-ik) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of alcohol.
ANTEDILUVIAN, (ân-tê-dê-lû'-vê-ân) *n.* One who lived before the flood.
ALIMENTARY, (âl-lê-mên'-tâ-rê) *a.* Belonging to aliment; nourishing.
ALIMENTAL, (âl-lê-mên'-tâl) *a.* That which nourishes.
ALIMENT, (âl-lê-mênt) *n.* Nourishment; food.
ADHESIVE, (âd-hê'-siv) *a.* Sticking; tenacious.
ADHESION, (âd-hê'-zhûn) *n.* The act or state of sticking to something.
ADHERENT, (âd-hê'-rênt) *a.* Sticking to; united with. *n.* A follower.
ADHERENCE, (âd-hê'-rêns) *n.* Tenacity; constancy; adhesion.
ADHERE, (âd-hêrê') *v. i.* To stick to; to be firmly fixed.
p. ADHERED; *ppr.* ADHERING; *pp.* ADHERED.
AMETHYST, (âm-ê-thîst) *n.* A precious stone of a violet color.
AGHAST, (â-gâst) *a.* Struck with horror; amazed.
ENOUGH, (ê-nâf') *n.* A sufficiency; plenty. *a.* Sufficient.
ENTHUSIASM, (ên-thû'-zê-âzm) *n.* Heat of imagination; ardent zeal.
ENTHUSIASTIC, (ên-thû-zê-âs'-tik) *a.* Warm; vehement; zealous.
AMMUNITION, (âm-mû-nîsh'-ûn) *n.* Military stores; powder, &c.
AIDE-DE-CAMP, (âde'-dê-kâwng') *n.* An officer who carries the orders of his
APPROXIMATIVE, (âp-prôk'-sê-mâ-tiv) *a.* Near to; approaching. [general.
APPROXIMATION, (âp-prôk'-sê-mâ'-shûn) *n.* A drawing near.
APPROXIMATE, (âp-prôk'-sê-mâ-te) *v. i.* To approach; to bring near.
p. APPROXIMATED; *ppr.* APPROXIMATING; *pp.* APPROXIMATED.
WISE, (wîze) *a.* Making a right use of knowledge; judicious; sagacious.
WISDOM, (wîz'-dûm) *n.* Knowledge rightly used; sagacity; prudence.
WISELY, (wîze'-lê) *ad.* Judiciously; prudently.
WISEACRE, (wîzo'-â-kêr) *n.* A pretender to wisdom; a fool; a dunce.
PRUDENT, (prôd'-dênt) *a.* Cautious; discreet; provident.
PRUDENCE, (prôd'-dêns) *n.* Wisdom applied to practice; caution.
PRUDENTLY, (prôd'-dênt-lê) *ad.* Discreetly; wisely.
ADDICTION, (âd-dîk'-shûn) *n.* Act of devoting; habit.
ADDICT, (âd-dîkt') *v. t.* To devote; to habituate.
p. ADDICTED; *ppr.* ADDICTING; *pp.* ADDICTED.
SACERDOTAL, (sâs-êr-dô'-tâl) *a.* Belonging to the priesthood.

QUESTIONS.—Why does *adhere* omit the final *e* in *adhering*? What is the difference between *petrify*, *petrify*, and *petrify*? Why does *petrify* change final *y* into *i* in *petrified*? Why does *petrifying* remain *y*? Repeat the words classed with *adhere*. State the difference between *enough* and *sufficient*. Repeat the words classed with *wise*? those classed with *prudent*. What sound is given to *ough* in *enough*? Repeat the words classed with *putrid*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bûll.

DEMONSTRATIVE, (dê-môn'-strâ-tív) *a.* Proving clearly.

DEMONSTRATION, (dêm-ôn'-strâ-shôn) *n.* Exhibition of facts to the senses.

DEMONSTRATE, (dê-môn'-strâte) *v. t.* To prove with certainty.

p. DEMONSTRATED; *ppr.* DEMONSTRATING; *pp.* DEMONSTRATED.

REMONSTRANCE, (rê-môn'-strânse) *n.* Strong statement of facts against.

REMONSTRATE, (rê-môn'-strâte) *v. t.* To show reasons against; to expostulate.

p. REMONSTRATED; *ppr.* REMONSTRATING; *pp.* REMONSTRATED. [late.

ADJOURNMENT, (âd-jârn'-mênt) *n.* A putting off till another day.

ADJOURN, (âd-jârn') *v. t.* To put off; to defer; to postpone.

p. ADJOURNED; *ppr.* ADJOURNING; *pp.* ADJOURNED.

ADJUTANT, (âd'-jû-tânt) *n.* A military officer; an assistant.

AERONAUT, (â'-êr-rô-nâwt) *n.* One who sails through the air.

AERIAL, (â'-ê'-rê-âi) *a.* Belonging to the air; placed in the air.

STUCCO, (stûk'-kô) *n.* A kind of plaster. *v. t.* To decorate walls with stucco.

p. STUCCOED; *ppr.* STUCCOING; *pp.* STUCCOED.

FRESCO, (frê's'-kô) *n.* Coolness; shade; a method of painting. *v. t.* To paint.

p. FRESCOED; *ppr.* FRESCOING; *pp.* FRESCOED. [on fresh walls.

CRESCENT, (krê's'-sênt) *n.* The new moon; the figure of the new moon.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, (âg'-grân-dize-mênt) *n.* State of being exalted.

AGGRANDIZE, (âg'-grân-dize) *v. t.* To make greater; to enlarge; to exalt.

p. AGGRANDIZED; *ppr.* AGGRANDIZING; *pp.* AGGRANDIZED.

CELIBACY, (sêl'-ê-bâ-sê) *n.* The life of a person unmarried.

COPY, (kôp'-pê) *v. t.* To transcribe; to write after an original.

p. COPIED; *ppr.* COPYING; *pp.* COPIED.

CRAUNCH, (krânsh) *v. t.* To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence.

p. CRAUNCHED; *ppr.* CRAUNCHING; *pp.* CRAUNCHED. [and noise.

COXCOMB, (kôks'-kômbe) *n.* A fop; a vain pretender; a plant.

ABHORRENCE, (âb-hôr'-rênsê) *n.* Detestation; extreme hatred.

ABHORRENT, (âb-hôr'-rênt) *a.* Odious; contrary to; foreign.

ABHOR, (âb-hôr') *v. t.* To detest; to loathe; to hate extremely.

p. ABHORRED; *ppr.* ABHORRING; *pp.* ABHORRED.

DETESTABLE, (dê-têst'-â-bl) *a.* Extremely hateful; odious; abominable.

DETESTATION, (dê-têst'-tâ-shôn) *n.* Strong dislike; hatred.

DETEST, (dê-têst') *v. t.* To hate; to detest; to loathe.

p. DETESTED; *ppr.* DETESTING; *pp.* DETESTED.

DISPENSARY, (dis-pên'-sâ-rê) *n.* A place where medicines are distributed.

DISPENSABLE, (dis-pên'-sâ-bl) *a.* That may be dispensed with.

DISPENSATION, (dis-pên'-sâ'-shôn) *n.* Distribution; method of Providence.

DISPENSE, (dis-pênsê) *v. t.* To deal out; to do without.

p. DISPENSED; *ppr.* DISPENSING; *pp.* DISPENSED.

CONDUCTIVE, (kôn-dû'-sív) *a.* Tending to promote; assisting; aiding.

CONDUCE, (kôn-dûsê) *v. n.* To promote an end; to contribute.

p. CONDUCTED; *ppr.* CONDUCTING; *pp.* CONDUCTED.

EFFIGY, (êf'-fê-jê) *n.* An image or figure of a person; (in ridicule.)

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *demonstrate* and *remonstrate*? What noun is formed from the verb *remonstrate*? What difference between *stucco* and *fresco*? What rules of spelling apply to the words *copied* and *copying*? Why does *abhor* double the *r* in *abhorred*, &c.? Why does not *detest* double the final *t* in *detested*? Tell me the difference between *abhor* and *detest*? Repeat the words classed with *dispende*; those classed with *abhor*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

ACCLIMATION, (ák-kil-má'-shún) *n.* Act of becoming habituated to a climate.
ACCLIMATE, (ák-kil'-má-te) *v. t.* To inure or adapt the body to a climate.

p. ACCLIMATED; *ppr.* ACCLIMATING; *pp.* ACCLIMATED.

ACCLAMATION, (ák-kil-má'-shún) *n.* A shout of applause.

ACCLAMATORY, ák-kilám'-á-túr-è) *a.* Expressing joy or applause.

EXCELLENCY, (ék'-sál-lén-sé) *n.* A title of honor; excellence.

EXCELLENT, (ék'-sál-lént) *a.* Of great virtue or worth; superior; good.

EXCELLENCE, (ék'-sál-lénse) *n.* Good quality; goodness; superiority.

EXCEL, (ék'-sál') *v. t.* To outdo in good qualities; to surpass; to exceed.

p. EXCELLED; *ppr.* EXCELLING; *pp.* EXCELLED.

LASSITUDE, (lās'-sè-tù-de) *n.* Weariness; fatigue; languor.

LARVA, (lár'-vá) *n.* (*plu.* LARVAE.) The second state of insects.

ASSAILANT, (ás-sá'-lánt) *n.* One who attacks. *a.* Attacking; assaulting.

ASSAIL, (ás-sá-le') *v. t.* To attack in a hostile manner.

p. ASSAILED; *ppr.* ASSAILING; *pp.* ASSAILED.

[attack.

ASSAULT, (ás-sáwt') *v. t.* To attack; to fall upon with violence. *n.* An open

p. ASSAULTED; *ppr.* ASSAULTING; *pp.* ASSAULTED.

CONCILIATORY, (kón-sil'-è-á-túr-è) *a.* Tending to reconcile.

CONCILIATION, (kón-sil'-è-á'-shún) *n.* The act of reconciling.

CONCILIATE, (kón-sil'-è-á-te) *v. t.* To reconcile; to pacify; to win over.

p. CONCILIATED; *ppr.* CONCILIATING; *pp.* CONCILIATED.

LEGIBLE, (léd'-jè-bi) *a.* That may be read; clear in its characters.

LEGIBLY, (léd'-jè-bi) *ad.* In such a manner as may be read.

ILLEGIBLE, (il-lédje'-è-bi) *a.* That cannot be read; not readable.

ENTRAP, (én-tráp') *v. t.* To insnare; to entangle; to perplex.

p. ENTRAPPED; *ppr.* ENTRAPPING; *pp.* ENTRAPPED.

FLATTERY, (flát'-túr-è) *n.* False; venal or insincere praise.

FLATTER, (flát'-túr) *v. t.* To soothe with praises; to praise falsely.

p. FLATTERED; *ppr.* FLATTERING; *pp.* FLATTERED.

ABOLITION, (áb-ò-lish'-án) *n.* Destruction; annihilation.

ABOLISH, (á-ból'-lish) *v. t.* To annul; to put an end to; to destroy.

p. ABOLISHED; *ppr.* ABOLISHING; *pp.* ABOLISHED.

PREJUDICIAL, (préd-já-dish'-ál) *a.* Injurious; hurtful; detrimental.

PREJUDICE, (préd'-já-dís) *n.* An opinion formed without examination.

PREJUDICE, (préd'-já-dís) *v. t.* To prepossess against; to injure; to hurt.

p. PREJUDICED; *ppr.* PREJUDICING; *pp.* PREJUDICED.

BABYLON, (báb'-è-lén) *n.* The name of an ancient city.

RINSE, (rínse) *v. t.* To wash the soap out of clothes; to cleanse.

p. RINSED; *ppr.* RINSING; *pp.* RINSED.

GUARDIAN, (gár'-dè-án) *n.* One who has the care of an orphan.

GUARD, (gárd) *v. t.* To protect; to defend; to shield.

p. GUARDED; *ppr.* GUARDING; *pp.* GUARDED.

GRUB, (gráb) *v. t.* To dig up; to root out of the ground. *n.* A small worm.

p. GRUBBED; *ppr.* GRUBBING; *pp.* GRUBBED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *acclimation* and *acclamation*? Why does *excel* double the *i* in *excelled*, &c? Repeat the words classed with *excel*? What effect has the prefix *in* on the meaning of *legible*? Why does not *assail* double the *t* in *assailed*? Why does *entrap* double the *p* in *entrapped*? Why does *grub* double the *b* in *grubbed*? Repeat the words classed with *conciliate*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- ADAPTABLE**, (ă-dăpt'-ă-bi) *a.* That may be adapted.
- ADAPTATION**, (ăd-ăp-tă'-shăn) *n.* Fitness; suitableness; harmony.
- ADAPT**, (ă-dăpt') *v. t.* To fit; to adjust; to suit.
p. ADAPTED; *ppr.* ADAPTING; *pp.* ADAPTED.
- ADOPTED**, (ă-dôp'-ităd) *a.* Admitted to fellowship.
- ADOPTION**, (ă-dôp'-shăn) *n.* Act of adopting; affiliation.
- ADOPT**, (ă-dôpt') *v. t.* To take or assume as one's own.
p. ADOPTED; *ppr.* ADOPTING; *pp.* ADOPTED. [sumption.
- CONSUMPTIVE**, (kôn-sâm'-tīv) *a.* Destructive; wasting; diseased with con-
- CONSUMPTION**, (kôn-sâm'-shăn) *n.* State of being consumed; a pulmonary disease.
- CONSUME**, (kôn-sâm'e') *v. t.* To waste; to spend; to exhaust.
p. CONSUMED; *ppr.* CONSUMING; *pp.* CONSUMED.
- CONSTRUE**, (kôn' stră) *v. t.* To interpret; to explain.
p. CONSTRUED; *ppr.* CONSTRUING; *pp.* CONSTRUED.
- CONSUMMATION**, (kôn-sâm-mă'-shăn) *n.* Completion; perfection; end.
- CONSUMMATE**, (kôn-sâm'-măte) *v. t.* To complete; to perfect. *a.* Complete.
p. CONSUMMATED; *ppr.* CONSUMMATING; *pp.* CONSUMMATED.
- FELICITY**, (fê-lls'-ê-tê) *n.* Happiness; blessedness; prosperity.
- FELICITOUS**, (fê-lls'-it-ûs) *a.* Happy; prosperous.
- FELICITATION**, (fê-lls'-ê-tă'-shăn) *n.* Congratulation.
- FELICITATE**, (fê-lls'-ê-tâte) *v. t.* To wish happiness to; to make happy.
p. FELICITATED; *ppr.* FELICITATING; *pp.* FELICITATED.
- HIEROGLYPHIC**, (hi-ê-rô-glîf-ik) *n.* A figure by which a word is implied.
- AFFIX**, (ăf'-fiks) *n.* Something united to the end of a word.
- AFFIX**, (ăf'-fiks') *v. t.* To unite to the end; to annex.
p. AFFIXED; *ppr.* AFFIXING; *pp.* AFFIXED.
- PREFIX**, (prê'-fiks) *n.* A particle put before a word to vary its meaning.
- PREFIX**, (prê'-fiks') *v. t.* To fix or put before; to appoint beforehand.
p. PREFIXED; *ppr.* PREFIXING; *pp.* PREFIXED.
- SUFFIX**, (săf'-fiks) *n.* A letter or syllable at the end of a word.
- SUFFIX**, (săf'-fiks') *v. t.* To add as a letter or syllable.
p. SUFFIXED; *ppr.* SUFFIXING; *pp.* SUFFIXED.
- ROUTINE**, (rôd-tiên') *n.* Regular practice; custom.
- POP**, (tôp) *n.* A man of small understanding and much ostentation.
- FOPPISH**, (tôp'-plish) *a.* Vain in dress or show.
- FOPPERY**, (tôp'-pêr-ê) *n.* Vanity in dress and manner; foolery.
- REVERENTIAL**, (rêv-êr-ên'-shăl) *a.* Proceeding from awe and veneration.
- REVERENT**, (rêv-êr-ênt) *a.* Humble; expressing submission.
- REVERED**, (rê-vêrd') *a.* Respected and loved with fear.
- REVEREND**, (rêv-êr-ênd) *a.* Venerable; deserving reverence.
- REVERENCE**, (rêv-êr-ânse) *n.* Veneration; respect; awful regard. [tion.
- REVERE**, (rê-vêre') *v. t.* To regard with fear, mingled with respect and affection.
p. REVERED; *ppr.* REVERING; *pp.* REVERED.
- IRREVERENCE**, (ir-rêv-êr-ânse) *n.* Want of reverence or veneration.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *adapt* and *adopt*? Does *adopt* double the *t* in *adopted*? Why not? What is the difference between a *prefix* and a *suffix* or *affix*? The difference between *affixing* and *prefixing*? Repeat the words classed with *revere*? Name those classed with *felicity*? What is the difference between *revered* and *reverend*? Does *revere* omit the final *e* in *revered*? Why?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- ORTHODOX, (ðr'-thò-dòks) *a.* Sound in opinion or doctrine.
 ORTHODOXY, (ðr'-thò-dòks-è) *n.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.
- HETERODOX, (hè't-èr-dòks) *a.* Deviating from the established opinion.
- BEREAVEMENT, (bè-rèvè'-mènt) *n.* Deprivation; the loss of a friend by death.
- BEREAVE, (bè-rèvè') *v. t.* To strip of; to deprive of; to take away from.
p. BEREFT or BEREAVED; *ppr.* BEREAVING; *pp.* BEREFT or BEREAVED.
- PHOSPHORUS, (fòs'-fò-rûs) *n.* A very combustible substance.
- PHILOPENA, (fil-ò-pè'-nâ) *n.* A small penalty to a friend for an omission.
- ATTRIBUTABLE, (ât-trib'-ù-tâ-bl) *a.* That which may be ascribed.
- ATTRIBUTE, (ât-trib'-bâte) *n.* A thing belonging to any one; quality.
- ATTRIBUTE, (ât-trib'-âte) *v. t.* To set down to; to ascribe; to impute.
p. ATTRIBUTED; *ppr.* ATTRIBUTING; *pp.* ATTRIBUTED.
- SURTOUT, (sâr-tòt') *n.* A large coat worn over the other dress.
- COLLIERY, (kòl'-yâ--è) *n.* A place where coals are dug; a coal mine.
- CORROBORATIVE, (kòr-ròb'-ò-râ-tiv) *a.* Tending to confirm.
- CORROBORATION, (kòr-ròb'-ò-râ'-shûn) *n.* Confirmation.
- CORROBORATE, (kòr-ròb'-ò-râte) *v. t.* To confirm; to establish; to strengthen.
p. CORROBORATED; *ppr.* CORROBORATING; *pp.* CORROBORATED.
- AUDACITY, (âw-dâs'-â-tè) *n.* Impudence; boldness; intrepidity.
- AUDACIOUS, (âw-dâ'-shûs) *a.* Daring; confident; impudent. [sic.]
- PLEURISY, (plû'-rè-sè) *n.* A disease which begins with cough and pain in the
- AFRAID, (â-frâde') *a.* Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.
- CONCESSION, (kôn-sesh'-ân) *n.* The act of conceding; a grant.
- CONCEDE, (kôn-sède') *v. t.* To give up; to surrender; to yield; to admit.
p. CONCEDED; *ppr.* CONCEDED; *pp.* CONCEDED.
- POTABLE, (pò'-tâ-bl) *a.* That may be drunk; drinkable.
- POTATION, (pò-tâ'-shûn) *n.* A drinking bout; a draught
- POTION, (pò'-shûn) *n.* A draught commonly of medicine.
- ASSASSIN, (âs-sâs'-sîn) *n.* One who kills by surprise or secretly.
- ASSASSINATION, (âs-sâs-sè-nâ'-shûn) *n.* The act of killing secretly.
- ASSASSINATE, (âs-sâs-sè-nâte) *v. t.* To murder by surprise or secret assault.
p. ASSASSINATED; *ppr.* ASSASSINATING; *pp.* ASSASSINATED.
- COMPETITIVE, (kôm-pêt'-è-tiv) *a.* Relating to competition; emulous.
- COMPETITION, (kôm-pê-tish'-ân) *n.* Rivalry; emulation; contest.
- COMPETE, (kôm-pète') *v. t.* To rival; to contend; to strive for something with another.
p. COMPETED; *ppr.* COMPETING; *pp.* COMPETED.
- COURTESY, (kûr'-tè-sè) *n.* Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.
- COURTEOUS, (kûr'-tè-âs) *a.* Polite; well bred; civil; affable.
- WORRY, (wûr'-rè) *v. t.* To tear or mangle as a beast; to torment; to harass.
p. WORRIED; *ppr.* WORRYING; *pp.* WORRIED.
- ACQUIESCENT, (âk-kwè-âs'-sènt) *a.* Easy; submitting; disposed to submit.
- ACQUIESCENCE, (âk-kwè-âs'-sènsè) *n.* A quiet assent; silent submission.
- ACQUIESCE, (âk-kwè-âs') *v. t.* To agree; to rest satisfied.
p. ACQUIESCED; *ppr.* ACQUIESCING; *pp.* ACQUIESCED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *orthodox* and *heterodox*? Repeat the words classed with *competè*? those classed with *acquiesce*? Does *acquiesce* omit the final *e* in *acquiesced*? What is the difference between *complete* and *competè*? Repeat the words classed with *attribute*? Does *worry* change *y* into *i* in *worried*? Why? Does *worrying* retain the *y*? Repeat the words classed with *potion*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pln,—tòne, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

REVOLVE, (rê-vôlv') *v. i.* To roll in a circle; to consider; [the government. REVOLUTION, (rêv-ô-lô'-shôn) *n.* Motion round a centre; a great change in REVOLUTIONIZE, (rêv-ô-lô'-shôn-ize) *v. t.* To effect a change in government.

p. REVOLUTIONIZED; *ppr.* REVOLUTIONIZING; *pp.* REVOLUTIONIZED.

ROTARY, (rô'-tâ-rê) *a.* Turning on its axis as a wheel.

ROTATION, (rô-tâ'-shôn) *n.* Act of turning round as a wheel.

ROTATE, (rô'-tâte) *v. i.* To move round as upon an axis.

p. ROTATED; *ppr.* ROTATING; *pp.* ROTATED.

RESOLUTE, (rêz'-ô-lûte) *a.* Determined; firm; steady; constant.

RESOLUTION, (rêz'-ô-lô'-shôn) *n.* Fixed determination; firmness; analysis.

RESOLVABLE, (rê-zôlv'-â-bl) *a.* Admitting separation of parts.

RESOLVE, (rê-zôlv') *v. t.* To determine; to declare by vote; to analyze.

p. RESOLVED; *ppr.* RESOLVING; *pp.* RESOLVED.

ATROCITY, (â-trôz'-sê-tê) *n.* Horrible; wickedness; enormity.

ATROCIOUS, (â-trô'-shûs) *a.* Wicked in a high degree; heinous.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, (âk-nôl'-êdje-mênt) *n.* Confession; recognition.

ACKNOWLEDGE, (âk-nôl'-êdj) *v. t.* To admit as true; to avow; to confess.

p. ACKNOWLEDGED; *ppr.* ACKNOWLEDGING; *pp.* ACKNOWLEDGED.

CONCURRENCE, (kôn-kûr'-rênsê) *n.* Union; agreement; help.

CONCUR, (kôn-kûr') *v. i.* To meet in the same point; to agree.

p. CONCURRED; *ppr.* CONCURRING; *pp.* CONCURRED.

CONDESCENSION, (kôn-dê-sên'-shôn) *n.* Voluntary humiliation; deference.

CONDESCEND, (kôn-dê-sênd') *v. i.* To descend from the privileges of superior

p. CONDESCENDED; *ppr.* CONDESCENDING; *pp.* CONDESCENDED. [rank.

CONCEITED, (kôn-sê'-têd) *a.* Proud; egotistical; vain.

CONCEIT, (kôn-sête') *n.* Fancy; imagination. *v. t.* To imagine; to fancy.

p. CONCEITED; *ppr.* CONCEITING; *pp.* CONCEITED.

PIRACY, (pi'-râ-sê) *n.* The crime of robbery on the seas.

PIRATICAL, (pi-râ'-tê-kâl) *a.* Plundering; robbing; predatory.

PIRATE, (pi'-rât) *n.* A sea robber. *v. t.* To rob on the sea; to take by theft.

p. PIRATED; *ppr.* PIRATING; *pp.* PIRATED.

CIRCUS, (sêr'-kûs) *n.* A circular building with seats around.

CONCH, (kôngk) *n.* A marine shell.

COMMODORE, (kôm-mô-dôre) *n.* The person who commands a squadron of

COMMENDATION, (kôm-mênd'-dâ'-shôn) *n.* Praise; eulogy. [ships.

COMMENDABLE, (kôm-mên'-dâ-bl) *a.* Worthy of praise; laudable.

COMMEND, (kôm-mênd') *v. t.* To represent as worthy; to praise.

p. COMMENDED; *ppr.* COMMENDING; *pp.* COMMENDED.

CENTIPED, (sên'-tê-pêd) *n.* A poisonous many-legged insect.

COMPRESSIBLE, (kôm-prêz'-sê-bl) *a.* Capable of being reduced to smaller di-

COMPRESSIVE, (kôm-prêz'-siv) *a.* Having power to compress. [mensions.

COMPRESSION, (kôm-prêsh'-ân) *n.* forcible contraction; condensation.

COMPRESS, (kôm-prêz') *v. t.* To press together; to condense; to squeeze.

p. COMPRESSED; *ppr.* COMPRESSING; *pp.* COMPRESSED.

QUESTIONS.—Why does *concur* double the *r* in *concurrent*? What noun formed from *concur*? Repeat the words classed with *revolve*? What is the difference between *revolve*, *resolve*, and *rotate*? Repeat the words classed with *pirate*. What is the difference between a *pirate* and a *pilot*? Repeat the words classed with *compress*. Spell the plural of *piracy*. Do you double the *i* in spelling *conceiving*? What sound of *o* is heard in *atrocious*? What sound of *o* in *atrocious*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâte, tâb, báll.

COMPULSORY, (kôm-pâi'-sâr-ê) *a.* Compelling; using force; forcing.

COMPULSION, (kôm-pâi'-shân) *n.* Act of compelling; force; violence.

COMPEL, (kôm-pêi') *v. t.* To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain.

p. COMPELLED; *ppr.* COMPELLING; *pp.* COMPELLED.

IMPEL, (im-pêi') *v. t.* To drive on; to urge forward; to press on.

p. IMPELLED; *ppr.* IMPELLING; *pp.* IMPELLED.

PROPULSION, (prô-pâi'-shân) *n.* Act of driving forward.

PROPEL, (prô-pêi') *v. t.* To drive forward; to urge on by force.

p. PROPELLED; *ppr.* PROPELLING; *pp.* PROPELLED.

EXPULSION, (êks-pâi'-shân) *n.* The act of expelling; ejection.

EXPEL, (êks-pêi') *v. t.* To drive out; to force away; to banish.

p. EXPELLED; *ppr.* EXPELLING; *pp.* EXPELLED.

CONVENABLE, (kôn-vâ'-nâ-bi) *a.* That may be assembled.

CONVENTION, (kôn-vên'-shân) *n.* The act of coming together; an assembly.

CONVENE, (kôn-vêne') *v. i.* To come together; to associate; to assemble.

p. CONVENED; *ppr.* CONVENING; *pp.* CONVENED.

CONCUSSION, (kôn-kûsh'-ân) *n.* Act of shaking; agitation; commotion.

COVETOUS, (kâv'-â-tâs) *a.* Avaricious; greedy; eager for gain.

COVETOUSNESS, (kâv'-â-tâs-nês) *n.* Avarice; eagerness for gain.

COVET, (kâv'-êi) *v. i.* To desire unreasonably; to long for.

p. COVETED; *ppr.* COVETING; *pp.* COVETED.

EXCLAMATORY, (êks-klâm'-â-târ-ê) *a.* Containing exclamation.

EXCLAMATION, (êks-klâm'-shân) *n.* Vehement outcry; clamor.

EXCLAIM, (êks-klâm') *v. i.* To cry out with vehemence; to shout.

p. EXCLAIMED; *ppr.* EXCLAIMING; *pp.* EXCLAIMED.

EXCEED, (êk-sêêd') *v. t.* To go beyond; to outgo; to excel.

p. EXCEEDED; *ppr.* EXCEEDING; *pp.* EXCEEDED.

CANCELLATION, (kân-sêl'-lâ-shân) *n.* The act of crossing out.

CANCEL, (kân'-sêl) *v. t.* To cross and deface a writing; to destroy.

p. CANCELLED; *ppr.* CANCELLING; *pp.* CANCELLED.

GUARANTEE, (gâr-ân-tê') *n.* Surety. *v. t.* To warrant; to insure.

p. GUARANTEED; *ppr.* GUARANTEEING; *pp.* GUARANTEED.

FACETIAE, (fâ-sê'-shê-ê) *n.* Witticism; pleasantry.

FACETIOUS, (fâ-sê'-shê-s) *a.* Gay; lively; witty; jocose; merry.

FACETIOUSNESS, (fâ-sê'-shê-s-nês) *n.* Cheerful wit; gayety.

SUPINE, (sû-pine') *a.* Lying with the face upwards; negligent; careless.

SUPINELY, (sû-pine'-lê) *ad.* Carelessly; indolently.

PRONE, (prôno) *a.* Inclined; mentally disposed.

PRONENESS, (prône'-nês) *n.* Inclination; disposition to ill.

GRISLY, (griz'-lê) *a.* Horrible; hideous; frightful.

GRISTLE, (gris'-sl) *A.* substance in the body next in hardness to bone.

GRISTLY, (gris'-slê) *a.* Made of gristle; cartilaginous.

GRIZZLE, (griz'-zi) *n.* A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLY, (griz'-zlê) *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *compel*, *impel*, and *propel*. Do *compel*, *impel*, and *propel* double the final *l* in the participles? Why? What noun is formed from *compel*? from *propel*? Why do not *compel*, *expel*, *propel*, *impel*, and *with double l*? What is the difference between *grizzly* and *grizly*? Does *covet* double the final *t* in forming the participles? Why? State the difference between *supine* and *prone*? Repeat the words classed with *compel*; with *facetiae*; with *consens*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- DOMICILE**, (dôm'-ê-sh) *n.* A house; a residence; an abode.
DOMICILIARY, (dôm'-ê-sil'-yâ-rê) *a.* Relating to an abode.
DOMICILIATE, (dôm'-ê-sil'-ê-âte) *v. t.* To domesticate.
p. DOMICILIATED; *ppr.* DOMICILIATING; *pp.* DOMICILIATED.
DORMANT, (dôr'-mânt) *a.* Sleeping; quiescent; concealed.
DORMITORY, (dôr'-mê-târ-ê) *n.* A large sleeping apartment.
PREMONITION, (prê-mô-nish'-ân) *n.* Previous notice or warning.
PREMONISH, (prê-môn'-ish) *v. t.* To warn beforehand.
p. PREMONISHED; *ppr.* PREMONISHING; *pp.* PREMONISHED.
IMPEDIMENT, (im-pêd'-ê-mênt) *n.* Obstacle; hindrance.
IMPEDE, (im-pêde') *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent.
p. IMPEDED; *ppr.* IMPEDING; *pp.* IMPEDED.
INCORRIGIBLE, (in-kôr'-rê-jê-bl) *a.* Bad beyond correction; hopeless.
INEVITABLE, (in-êv'-ê-tâ-bl) *a.* That cannot be avoided.
LINEAR, (lin'-ê-âr) *a.* Consisting of lines; in a straight direction.
LINEAMENT, (lin'-ê-â-mênt) *n.* Feature; form; discriminating mark.
LINEAGE, (lin'-ê-aje) *n.* Race; progeny; family ascending or descending.
LINEAL, (lin'-ê-âi) *a.* Composed of lines; hereditary.
LINE, (lîne) *n.* That which has length without breadth; a small cord.
LINE, (lîne) *v. t.* To cover on the inside; to mark with lines.
p. LINED; *ppr.* LINING; *pp.* LINED.
MANTILLA, (mân-tîl'-iâ) *n.* A light covering over the dress of a lady.
MANTLE-PIECE, (mân-tîl'-pêêse) *n.* The work over a fire-place in front.
MANTLE, (mân-tî) *n.* A kind of cloak. *v. t.* To cloak; to disguise.
p. MANTLED; *ppr.* MANTLING; *pp.* MANTLED.
EXAMPLE, (êgz-âm'-pl) *n.* A copy or pattern; specimen.
PRECEPT, (prê-sêpt) *n.* A commandment; an order; a mandate.
PRECEPTIVE, (prê-sêp'-tîv) *a.* Containing precepts; teaching.
MONARCH, (môn'-âr-k) *n.* One who rules alone; an emperor.
MONARCHICAL, (mô-nâr'-kê-kâl) *a.* Regal; vested in a single ruler.
MONARCHY, (môn'-âr-kê) *n.* Government of a single person; empire.
MUMMY, (mâm'-mê) *n.* An embalmed dead body.
MUMMERY, (mâm'-mê-rê) *n.* Foolery; folly; a farcical show.
MISDEMEANOR, (mis-dê-mêên'-âr) *n.* An offence less atrocious than a crime.
PRESUMPTUOUS, (prê-zâm'-yê-âs) *a.* Arrogant; insolent.
PRESUMPTIVE, (prê-zâm'-tîv) *a.* Probable; supposed; confident.
PRESUMPTION, (prê-zâm'-shân) *n.* Supposition; strong probability.
PRESUME, (prê-zâm-e') *v. t.* To take for granted; to suppose; to believe.
p. PRESUMED; *ppr.* PRESUMING; *pp.* PRESUMED.
PERFECTLY, (pêr'-fêkt-lê) *ad.* Completely; exactly; totally.
PERFECTIVE, (pêr'-fêk'-tîv) *a.* Conducing to make perfect.
PERFECTION, (pêr'-fêk'-shân) *n.* Supreme excellence; an attribute of God.
PERFECT, (pêr'-fêkt) *a.* Having no defect; faultless. *v. t.* To finish.
p. PERFECTED; *ppr.* PERFECTING; *pp.* PERFECTED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between a *domicile* and a *dormitory*? What is the difference between an *admonition* and a *premonition*? What sound has *ed* in *premonished*? the sound of *t*. Repeat the words classed with *line*? What is the difference between *example* and *precept*? Repeat the words classed with *monarchy*? classed with *presume*? What is the difference between *mummy* and *mummery*? Repeat the words classed with *perfect*. What noun from *impede*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- DETENTION**, (dê-tên'-shûn) *n.* The act of detaining; confinement.
- DETAIN**, (dê-tâne') *v. t.* To withhold; to keep back; to restrain from departure.
p. DETAINED; *ppr.* DETAINING; *pp.* DETAINED.
- OBTAINABLE**, (ôb-tâne'-â-bi) *a.* That may be procured.
- OBTAIN**, (ôb-tâne') *v. t.* To gain by effort or entreaty; to earn.
p. OBTAINED; *ppr.* OBTAINING; *pp.* OBTAINED.
- PARAPHERNALIA**, (pâr-â-fêr-nâ'-lê-â) *n.* Apparel and ornaments.
- PERFIDY**, (pêr'-fê-dê) *n.* Treachery; breach of faith or trust.
- PERFIDIOUS**, (pêr-fid'-ê-ô) *a.* Treacherous; faithless.
- PALLIATIVE**, (pâl'-lê-â-tiv) *a.* Relieving; extenuating.
- PALLIATION**, (pâl'-lê-â'-shûn) *n.* Extenuation; excuse; imperfect cure.
- PALLIATE**, (pâl'-lê-â-te) *v. t.* To cover with excuse; to extenuate.
p. PALLIATED; *ppr.* PALLIATING; *pp.* PALLIATED.
- PERPLEXITY**, (pêr-plêks'-ê-tê) *n.* Distraction of mind; difficulty.
- PERPLEX**, (pêr-plêks') *v. t.* To make intricate; to entangle; to puzzle.
p. PERPLEXED; *ppr.* PERPLEXING; *pp.* PERPLEXED.
- PROFITIOUS**, (prô-pish'-ô) *a.* Favorable; benign; kind; gracious.
- PROFITATION**, (prô-pish-ê-â'-shûn) *n.* Reconciliation; atonement.
- PROFITATE**, (prô-pish'-ê-â-te) *v. t.* To make favorable; to appease.
p. PROFITIATED; *ppr.* PROFITIATING; *pp.* PROFITIATED.
- RIGHTEOUS**, (ri'-chûs) *a.* Just; honest; virtuous; upright.
- RIGHT**, (rite) *a.* Straight; just. *ad.* Properly. *n.* Justice; equity.
- RECRUIT**, (rê-krôôt') *v. t.* To repair by new supplies. *n.* A new soldier.
p. RECRUITED; *ppr.* RECRUITING; *pp.* RECRUITED.
- REBELLIOUS**, (rê-bêl'-yûs) *a.* Resisting lawful authority.
- REBELLION**, (rê-bêl'-yûn) *n.* Resistance to lawful authority.
- REBEL**, (rêb'-êl) *n.* One who opposes lawful authority by violence.
- REBEL**, (rê-bêl') *v. i.* To resist lawful authority; to revolt.
p. REBELLED; *ppr.* REBELLING; *pp.* REBELLED.
- RECIPROCAL**, (rê-sip'-rô-kâl) *a.* Acting in return; done by each to the other.
- RECIPROCITY**, (rê-s-ê-prôs'-ê-tê) *n.* Reciprocal obligation.
- RECIPROCATÉ**, (rê-sip'-rô-kâ-te) *v. i.* To give and return mutually.
p. RECIPROCATED; *ppr.* RECIPROCATING; *pp.* RECIPROCATED.
- SUBURB**, (sûb'-ûrb) *n.* The out part or confines of a city.
- SUBURBAN**, (sûb-ûrb'-ân) *a.* Relating to or inhabiting a suburb.
- STIRRUP**, (stâr'-rûp) *n.* An iron hoop in which a horseman sets his foot.
- SUMMARY**, (sûm-mâ-rê) *a.* Short; brief; comprehensive.
- SEMINAL**, (sêm'-ê-nâl) *a.* Belonging to seed; contained in the seed.
- SEMINARY**, (sêm'-ê-nâ-rê) *n.* A nursery; a place of education; a literary [institution].
- SEMINATION**, (sêm-ê-nâ'-shûn) *a.* Act of sowing.
- SECRETORY**, (sê-krê'-tôr-ê) *a.* Performing the office of secretion.
- SECRETION**, (sê-krê'-shûn) *n.* Process of separation from blood or sap.
- SECRETE**, (sê-krê-te) *v. t.* To put aside; to hide; to conceal.
p. SECRETED; *ppr.* SECRETING; *pp.* SECRETED.

QUESTIONS.—Compose a number of sentences, each containing one or more of the words, in the column to be spelled, on this page. You must be very careful so to construct them, that the reader, or hearer, will be convinced, that you understand the meaning of the words, and know when and how to use them. What is the difference between *detain*, *retain*, and *obtain*? Why does *rebel* double the final *i* in *rebelled*? Repeat the words classed with *secrete*; with *profitate*; with *reciprocate*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- CATEGORY, (kát'-è-gò-rè) *n.* An order or series of ideas; a predicament.
- CATEGORICAL, (kát'-è-gòr'-è-kái) *a.* Absolute; affirmative; adequate.
- DOGMATICAL, (dòg-mát'-è-kái) *a.* Positive; confident; relating to dogmas.
- DOGMA, (dòg-ma) *n.* A settled opinion; a principle.
- SERGEANT, (sàr'-jánt) *n.* A petty officer in the army.
- STIR, (stîr) *n.* Tumult; bustle. *v. t.* To move; to agitate; to incite.
p. STIRRED; *ppr.* STIRRING; *pp.* STIRRED.
- SOUVENIR, (sòdv'-è-nèér) *n.* A remembrancer.
- SORCERY, (sòr'-sè-rè) *n.* Magic; enchantment; witchcraft.
- SORCERER, (sòr'-sèr-âr) *n.* A conjurer; a magician; an enchanter.
- MAGIC, (mád'-jik) *n.* Sorcery; enchantment.
- MAGICAL, (mád'-jè-kái) *a.* Done or produced by magic; enchanted.
- MAGICIAN, (má-jish'-ân) *n.* An enchanter; a necromancer.
- SOIREE, (swá-rá') *n.* An evening party held for conversation.
- SCOUR, (skòâr) *v. t.* To rub hard with anything rough; to clear away.
p. SCURED; *ppr.* SCOURING; *pp.* SCURED.
- SUITABLE, (sû-tâ-bl) *a.* Fit; meet; agreeable to; proper.
- SUITE, (swéte) *n.* Series; a train of followers; retinue.
- SUIT, (sûte) *n.* Petition; courtship; action at law; a set of things.
- SUIT, (sûte) *v. t.* To fit; to adapt to; to become.
- SUE, (sû) *v. t.* To prosecute by law; to seek; to entreat.
p. SUED; *ppr.* Suing; *pp.* SUED.
- SOBRIQUET, (sòb'-rè-ká') *n.* A nickname.
- SOUBRETTE, (sòb-brèt') *n.* A waiting maid.
- ALAMODE, (âl-â-mòde') *ad.* In or according to the fashion.
- AMATEUR, (âm-â-târe') *n.* One versed in any art, &c., but not a professor.
- SUPREME, (sû-prème') *a.* Highest in dignity or authority; most excellent.
- SUPREMACY, (sû-prém'-â-sè) *n.* Highest place; highest authority.
- SUPREMELY, (sû-prème'-lè) *ad.* In the highest degree.
- SOLEMN, (sòl'-âm) *a.* Religiously grave; awful; sacred.
- SOLEMNLY, (sòl'-âm-lè) *ad.* In a solemn manner; seriously.
- SOLEMNITY, (sò-lêm'-nè-tè) *n.* A religious ceremony; gravity.
- SOLEMNIZE, (sòl'-âm-nize) *v. t.* To dignify by solemn ceremonies.
p. SOLEMNIZED; *ppr.* SOLEMNIZING; *pp.* SOLEMNIZED.
- APROPOS, (âp-rò-pò') *ad.* Opportunely; seasonably.
- BELLES LETTRES, (bèl-lèt'-târ) *n.* Polite literature as rhetoric, poetry, &c.
- BUREAU, (bû-rò') *n.* A chest of drawers; an office or court.
- CHAPERON, (shâp'-âr-ôn) *n.* One who attends a lady to a public place.
- CLIQUE, (klèk) *n.* A party; coterie; a company or band of followers.
- CONTOUR, (kôn-tòôr') *n.* The outline of a figure.
- PLANTAIN, (plân'-tîn) *n.* A tree which bears an esculent fruit.
- PLANTATION, (plân-tâ-shôn) *n.* Act of planting; a large farm.
- PLANTER, (plânt'-âr) *n.* One who plants; one who owns a plantation.
- PLANT, (plânt) *n.* Any vegetable production. *v. t.* To put in the ground.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *categorical* and *dogmatical*? Why does *stir* double the *r* in *stirred*? Repeat the words classed with *sue*. Spell the participles of the verbs *sue* and *suit*? Repeat the words classed with *solemn*, classed with *supreme*? classed with *plant*. What is the difference between a *dogma* and a *category*? What sound of *o* in *solemn*? what sound of *o* in *solemnity*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PREDICTIVE, (prê-dik'-tîv) *a.* Prophetic; foretelling.

PREDICTION, (prê-dik'-shôn) *n.* Prophecy; declaration of something future.

PREDICT, (prê-dikt') *v. t.* To foretell; to foreshow; to prophesy.

p. PREDICTED; *ppr.* PREDICTING; *pp.* PREDICTED.

PREDICAMENT, (prê-dik'-â-mânt) *n.* Situation; condition; state.

PREDICATE, (prêd'-â-kâte) *v. t.* To affirm of something.

p. PREDICATED; *ppr.* PREDICATING; *pp.* PREDICATED.

DEBUT, (dâ-bôô') *n.* First attempt; first appearance.

DEBUTANT, (dôb-bôô'-tâng') *n.* One who appears for the first time.

DENOUEMENT, (dân-bôô'-mâng') *n.* The unravelling or discovery of the plot.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, (ê-klâr-sis-mâng') *n.* The act of clearing up an affair.

DEPOT, (dê-pô') *n.* A store; a place for starting and stopping on a railroad.

DEPOSITORY, (dê-pôz'-ê-târ-ê) *n.* A place where anything is lodged.

DEPOSITION, (dêp-dô-zish'-ân) *n.* Act of giving testimony.

DEPOSIT, (dê-pôz'-it) *v. t.* To lay up; to lodge in any place.

p. DEPOSITED; *ppr.* DEPOSITING; *pp.* DEPOSITED.

REPOSITORY, (rê-pôz'-ê-târ-ê) *n.* A place where things were safely laid up.

REPOSIT, (rê-pôz'-it) *v. t.* To lay up; to place for safety.

REPOSE, (rê-pôzê') *v. t.* To lay to rest; to place as in trust. *n.* Sleep; rest.

p. REPOSED; *ppr.* REPOSING; *pp.* REPOSED.

FAUX-PAS, (fô'-pâr') *n.* A false step; a fault or error in conduct.

MIGNONETTE, (mîn-yô-nê't) *n.* An annual flower prized for its fragrance.

NONCHALANCE, (nôn-shâ-lâns') *n.* Indifference; coolness.

NONPAREIL, (nôn-pâ-rêl') *n.* Excellence unequalled; sort of type.

OUTRE, (ôô-trâ') *a.* Extravagant; out of the common limits; odd.

RENCOUNTER, (rên-kôôn'-târ) *n.* Collision; a sudden contest.

RESTAURANT, (rês-tô-râng') *n.* An eating house.

RESTAURATION, (rês-tô-râ'-shôn) *n.* Act of restoring to a former good state.

RESTAURATEUR, (rês-tôr'-â-târ) *n.* One who keeps an eating house.

RESTITUTION, (rês-tê-tû'-shôn) *n.* Act of restoring what is lost or taken.

RESTORATION, (rês-tô-râ'-shôn) *n.* Act of replacing in a former state.

RESTORATIVE, (rê-stô'-râ-tîv) *a.* Having power to restore.

RESTORE, (rê-stôre) *v. t.* To give back; to return; to replace; to cure.

p. RESTORED; *ppr.* RESTORING; *pp.* RESTORED.

SANG-FROID, (sâng-frwâ') *n.* Coolness; freedom from excitement.

EXEMPLIFICATION, (êgz-âm-plê-fê-kâ'-shôn) *n.* Illustration; a copy.

EXEMPLIFY, (êgz-âm-plê-fî) *v. t.* To illustrate by example; to transcribe.

p. EXEMPLIFIED; *ppr.* EXEMPLIFYING; *pp.* EXEMPLIFIED.

EXEMPLARY, (êgz-âm-plê-rê) *a.* Worthy of imitation; serving for a pattern.

THEME, (thême) *n.* A subject; a topic; a short dissertation.

RECOGNITION, (rêk-ôg-nish'-ân) *n.* Formal avowal; knowledge confessed.

RECOGNIZE, (rêk-ôg-nize) *v. t.* To know again; to acknowledge.

p. RECOGNIZED; *ppr.* RECOGNIZING; *pp.* RECOGNIZED.

RECLUSE, (rê-klûse') *n.* A retired person; a hermit *a.* Shut up.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *predict* and *predicate*? Why does not *predict* double the final *t* in *predicted*? Why does *predicate* omit the final *e* in *predicated*? What is the difference between *deposit* and *reposit*? Spell the participles of the verb *reposit*? Repeat the words classed with *repose*; classed with *deposit*; classed with *restore*. On what syllable is the accent in *recognition*? In *recognition*? Does the verb *exemplify* change any of its letters in forming its participles?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâte, tâb, bâll.

HOMOGENEOUS, (hò-mò-jé'-nò-às) *a.* Having the same nature or principles.
HOMOGENY, (hò-mòd'-jè-nò) *n.* Joint nature.

HETEROGENEOUS, (hèt-è-rò-jé'-nò-às) *a.* Of a different kind.

IMMENSE, (im-mènse') *a.* Unlimited; unbounded; enormous.

IMMENSITY, (im-mèn'-sè-tè) *n.* Unlimited extent.

VERACIOUS, (vè-rà'-shàs) *a.* Observant of truth; honest; true.

VERACITY, (vè-ràs'-è-tè) *n.* Habitual observance of truth.

VORACIOUS, (vò-rà'-shàs) *a.* Ready to devour or swallow up; ravenous.

VORACITY, (vò-ràs'-è-tè) *n.* Greediness; rapacity.

ELASTIC, (è-làs'-fík) *a.* Springing back; rebounding.

ELASTICITY, (è-làs-tis'-è-tè) *n.* The property of springing back to its original

RECENT, (rè'-sènt) *a.* New; late; fresh; modern. [form.

REGENCY, (rè'-sèn-sè) *n.* Newness; late origin; freshness.

RECENTLY, (rè'-sènt-lé) *ad.* Newly; lately; freshly.

RECENTNESS, (rè'-sènt-nès) *n.* Newness; freshness.

MOSQUITO, (mòs-kè'-tò) *n.* A very troublesome insect.

MORTISE, (mòr'-tis) *n.* A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put

MORTISE, (mòr'-tis) *v. t.* To cut a hole, or mortise. [into it.

p. MORTISED; *ppr.* MORTISING; *pp.* MORTISED.

FRANCHISE, (fràn'-tshíz) *n.* Privilege; right granted.

AQUILINE, (ák'-wè-lín) *a.* Hooked as an eagle's beak; like an eagle.

AQUILA, (ák'-wè-lá) *n.* An eagle; a constellation.

ERROR, (èr'-ràr) *n.* Deviation from truth; a mistake; a blunder.

ERRONEOUS, (èr-rò'-nè-às) *a.* Incorrect; false; untrue.

HEMORRHAGE, (hèm'-òr-rádjé) *n.* A flow of blood, as from the bursting of a

PARTRIDGE, (pàr'-tridje) *n.* A well-known bird of game. [vessel.

PARTICIPIAL, (pàr-tè-síp'-è-ài) *a.* Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICIPLE, (pàr'-tè-síp-pl) *n.* A part of speech; anything that partakes.

PARTICIPATION, (pàr-tis-è-pà'-shùn) *n.* Act of sharing; a share; division.

PARTICIPATE, (pàr-tis'-è-pà-te) *v. i.* To partake; to have a share or part.

p. PARTICIPATED; *ppr.* PARTICIPATING; *pp.* PARTICIPATED.

PARTAKE, (pàr-tàke') *v. i.* To take part with others; to take share with.

p. PARTOOK; *ppr.* PARTAKING; *pp.* PARTAKEN.

CUTICLE, (kà'-tè-kl) *n.* The exterior covering of the body; the scarf skin.

CUTANEOUS, (kà-tà'-nè-às) *a.* Relating to or affecting the skin.

SPRINKLING, (spríng'-klíng) *n.* A small quantity scattered.

SPRINKLE, (spríng'-kl) *v. t.* To scatter; to disperse in small masses.

p. SPRINKLED; *ppr.* SPRINKLING; *pp.* SPRINKLED.

INQUISITIVE, (ín-kwíz'-è-tív) *a.* Busy in making search; curious; prying.

INQUISITION, (ín-kwè-zish'-àn) *n.* Judicial inquiry in criminal matters.

INQUIRY, (ín-kwí'-rè) *n.* Search by questions; scrutiny; research.

INQUIRE, (ín-kwíre') *v. i.* To ask questions; to make search.

p. INQUIRED; *ppr.* INQUIRING; *pp.* INQUIRED.

IMPOLITE, (ím-pò-líte') *a.* Rude in manners; uncivil; coarse.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *homogeneous* and *heterogeneous*? What is the difference between *veracity* and *voracity*? Why does *immense* omit the final *e* in *immensity*? What effect has the suffix *ity* upon the word *immense*? What is a *participle*? Repeat the words classed with *participle*. Why does *participate* omit the final *e* in *participated*? Repeat the words classed with *inquire*; the words classed with *recent*.

fàte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mè, mêt,—pine, pín,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nôt,—tùbe, táb, báll.

DEVIATION, (dè-vè-à'-shân) *n.* Variation from the right, or from rule.

DEVIATE, (dè'-vè-àte) *v. i.* To wander from the way; to digress.

p. DEVIATED; *ppr.* DEVIATING; *pp.* DEVIATED.

DIARRHEA, (dì-âr-rè-â) *n.* A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

ADDRESS, (âd-drès') *v. t.* To prepare for; to get ready. *n.* A petition; an ora-

p. ADDRESSED; *ppr.* ADDRESSING; *pp.* ADDRESSED.

[*tion.*]

EXPEDITIOUS, (èks-pè-dish'-âs) *a.* Speedy; quick; soon done.

EXPEDITION, (èks'-pè-dish'-ân) *n.* Haste; speed; important enterprise.

EXPEDITE, (èks'-pè-dite) *v. t.* To facilitate; to hasten; to quicken.

p. EXPEDITED; *ppr.* EXPEDITING; *pp.* EXPEDITED.

AGREEABLE, (â-grèè'-â-bl) *a.* Suitable to; consistent with; pleasing.

AGREEMENT, (pòz-zèsh'-mènt) *n.* Concord; stipulation; compact; bargain.

AGREE, (â-grèè') *v. i.* To be in concord; to yield to; to concur.

p. AGREED; *ppr.* AGREEING; *pp.* AGREED.

POSSESSIVE, (pòz-zèsh'-siv) *a.* Having possession; denoting possession.

POSSESSION, (pòz-zèsh'-ân) *n.* The act of owning or having in one's power.

POSSESS, (pòz-zèsh') *v. t.* To have as an owner; to occupy; to enjoy.

p. POSSESSED; *ppr.* POSSESSING; *pp.* POSSESSED.

APARTMENT, (â-pârt'-mènt) *n.* A room; a part of a house.

MISTLETOE, (miz'-zl-tò) *n.* The name of a plant which draws its nourish-

BASIN, (bâ'-sn) *n.* A small vessel to hold water. [*ment from another.*]

CHOCOLATE, (tshòk'-ô-lâte) *n.* A paste made from the kernels of a cocoa tree.

STADTHOLDER, (stât'-hòld-âr) *n.* The title of the chief magistrate of Holland.

DISSUASIVE, (dis-swâ'-siv) *n.* Argument to turn the mind.

DISSUASION, (dis-swâ'-zhân) *n.* Advice against a thing.

DISSUADE, (dis-swâde') *v. t.* To advise against; to discourage.

p. DISSUADED; *ppr.* DISSUADING; *pp.* DISSUADED.

GRIDIRON, (grîd'-l-îrn) *n.* A portable grate upon which meats are broiled.

GYMNASTIUM, (jim-nâ'-zhè-ûm) *n.* Any place of exercise; a school.

GYMNASTIC, (jim-nâs'-tik) *a.* Relating to athletic exercises; athletic.

PRACTICAL, (prâk'-tè-kâil) *a.* Relating to practice or action; designed for prac-

PRACTICABILITY, (prâk'-tè-kâ-bil'-â-tè) *n.* Possibility. [*tice.*]

PRACTICABLE, (prâk'-tè-kâ-bl) *a.* That may be done; possible.

PRACTICE, (prâk'-tis) *n.* The habit of doing anything; frequent use.

PRACTISE, (prâk'-tis) *v. t.* To do habitually or repeatedly; to exercise.

p. PRACTISED; *ppr.* PRACTISING; *pp.* PRACTISED.

PREACHING, (prèetsh'-îng) *n.* The employment or act of a preacher.

PREACH, (prèetsh) *v. i.* To discourse publicly on the Gospel; to proclaim.

p. PREACHED; *ppr.* PREACHING; *pp.* PREACHED.

HYDROPHOBIA, (hi-drò-fò'-bè-â) *n.* A dread of water; canine madness.

LUNCHEON, (lânsh'-ân) *n.* A slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

LUNCH, (lânsh) *n.* A slight repast. *v. t.* To take refreshment.

p. LUNCHEDED; *ppr.* LUNCHING; *pp.* LUNCHEDED.

LUNGS, (lângez) *n.* The organs of respiration; the lungs.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *deviation* and *derivation*? Why does *agree* omit the final *e* in *agreed*? Why does *agreeable* retain the final *e*? What is the difference between *preach* and *practise*? What grammatical distinction between *practice* and *practise*? Repeat the words classed with *expedite*. Repeat those classed with *practise*; those classed with *possess*. On what syllable is the accent in *practicable*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll

- ATTRITION, (át-trish'-ân) *n.* Act of wearing by rubbing; grief for sin only from CONTRITION, (kôn-trish'-ân) *n.* Penitence; sorrow for sin. [fear of punish-
CONTRITE, (kôn'-trite) *a.* Worn with sorrow; broken-hearted for sin. [ment.
NAPHTHA, (náp'-thá) *n.* An inflammable bituminous substance
OPHTHALMIA, (óp'-thál-mê-â) *n.* A disease of the eyes. [sicians.
ORCHESTRA, (ôr'-kês-trá) *n.* A place or gallery for musicians; a band of mu-
ORCHESTRAL, (ôr'-kês-trál) *a.* Relating to or befitting an orchestra
QUARRELSOME, (kwôr'-rêl-sâm) *a.* Disposed to quarrel; irascible.
QUARRELLING, (kwôr'-rêl-ing) *n.* Contention; disagreement.
QUARREL, (kwôr'-rêl) *n.* A dispute; a contest. *v. i.* To dispute violently.
p. QUARRELLED; *ppr.* QUARRELLING; *pp.* QUARRELLED.
CAULIFLOWER, (kól'-lê-nôô-âr) *n.* A species of cabbage well known.
HYENA, (hl'-ê-nâ) *n.* A fierce animal like a wolf.
YACHT, (yôt) *n.* A small ship of state or pleasure.
EXCHEQUER, (êks-tshêk'-âr) *n.* The court to which are brought all revenues.
BDELLIUM, (dêl'-yâm) *n.* A resinous juice of an oriental tree.
RECUPERATIVE, (rê-kâ'-pêr-â-tív) *a.* Restorative; recovering.
EXORDIUM, (êgz-ôr'-dô-âm) *n.* The opening part of a speech.
PROCTOR, (prók'-tôr) *n.* A manager of another man's affairs.
PROGNOSTICATION, (prôg-nôs-tê-ká'-shâm) *n.* Prediction; a foretelling.
PROGNOSTIC, (prôg-nôs-tik) *a.* Foreshowing. *n.* A prediction.
PROGNOSTICATE, (prôg-nôs-tê-kâte) *v. t.* To foretell; to foreshow.
p. PROGNOSTICATED; *ppr.* PROGNOSTICATING; *pp.* PROGNOSTICATED.
INSIDIOUS, (in-sîd'-ê-ús) *a.* Sly; treacherous; diligent to entrap.
AFFABILITY, (áf-fá-bil'-ê-tê) *n.* Easiness of manners; civility.
AFFABLE, (áf-fá-bl) *a.* Courteous; civil; mild.
AFFABLY, (áf-fá-blê) *ad.* Courteously; civilly; mildly.
ACCOMPLICE, (ák-kóm'-plis) *n.* An associate, (usually in an ill sense.)
CHAMELEON, (kâ-mê'-lê-ân) *n.* A lizard noted for changing its color.
PATRIARCH, (pâ-trê-ârk) *n.* The head of a family or church.
PATRIARCHAL, (pâ-trê-ârk'-kál) *a.* Belonging to patriarchs.
APPROVAL, (áp-prôô'-vâl) *n.* Approbation; commendation.
APPROVE, (áp-prôôv) *v. t.* To like; to commend; to be pleased with.
p. APPROVED; *ppr.* APPROVING; *pp.* APPROVED.
COLLEGE, (kól'-lêdje) *n.* A seminary of learning established by authority.
COLLEGIATE, (kól'-lê-jê-âte) *a.* Relating to a college.
MAUSOLEUM, (mâw-sô-lê-âm) *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument.
WHOLE, (hôle) *a.* All; total; complete; entire. *n.* All of a thing.
WHOLESALE, (hôle'-sâle) *n.* Sale of goods in large quantities.
WHOLESOME, (hôle'-sâm) *a.* Contributing to health; sound.
WHOLLY, (hôle'-lê) *ad.* Completely; perfectly; totally.
WHIZ, (hwiz) *v. i.* To make a loud humming or hissing noise.
p. WHIZZED; *ppr.* WHIZZING; *pp.* WHIZZED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *attrition* and *contrition*? Why does *whole* retain the *e* in *wholesale*? Why does *whole* omit the *e* in *wholly*? Why does *whiz* double the *z* in *whizzed*? Repeat the words classed with *whole*. Repeat the words classed with *quarrel*. Spell the plural of *czord*. Spell the plural of *patriarch*. Spell or write the possessive case of *patriarch*. What sound has *ch* in *orchestra*? What sound has *o* in *proctor*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, môt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, báll

SPECULUM, (spêk'-û-lâm) *n.* (PLU. SPECULA.) A mirror; a looking-glass.
SPECULATIVE, (spêk'-û-lâ-tiv) *a.* Contemplative; theoretical.
SPECULATION, (spêk'-û-lâ'-shân) *n.* Mental view; mercantile transaction.
SPECULATE, (spêk'-û-lâ-te) *v. t.* To meditate; to traffic with view of great
p. SPECULATED; *ppr.* SPECULATING; *pp.* SPECULATED. [profit.]

PECULATION, (pêk'-kô-lâ'-shân) *n.* Embezzlement of public money.

PECULATOR, (pêk'-kô-lâ-tôr) *n.* A robber of the public.

PECULATE, (pêk'-kô-lâ-te) *v. t.* To rob or defraud the public.

p. PECULATED; *ppr.* PECULATING; *pp.* PECULATED.

VOCATION, (vô-kâ'-shân) *n.* Trade; calling; employment.

VOCABULARY, (vô-kâb'-û-lâ-rê) *n.* A collection of words.

VOCAL, (vô-kâl) *a.* Relating to the voice; uttered by the voice.

VOICE, (vôis) *n.* Sound uttered by the voice; a vote.

VOCIFEROUS, (vô-sif'-ôr-ûs) *a.* Clamorous; noisy; loud.

VOCIFERATION, (vô-sif'-ôr-â'-shân) *n.* Clamor; outcry.

VOCIFERATE, (vô-sif'-ôr-â-te) *v. i.* To cry out loudly; to clamor; to halloo.

p. VOCIFERATED; *ppr.* VOCIFERATING; *pp.* VOCIFERATED.

QUERULOUS, (kwêr'-û-lûs) *a.* Disposed to find fault; whining.

QUERULOUSLY, (kwêr'-û-lûs-lê) *adv.* In a complaining manner.

QUERULOUSNESS, (kwêr'-û-lûs-nêss) *n.* Practice of murmuring.

PHYSIOGNOMY, (fiz-ô-ôg'-nô-mê) *n.* The art of discovering character by the

RHAPSODY, (râp'-sô-dê) *n.* A wild, rambling composition. [face.]

DIAPHRAGM, (di'-â-frâm) *n.* The muscle which separates the chest from the

ERYSIPELAS, (êr-ê-sip'-ê-lâs) *n.* An inflammation of the skin. [abdomen.]

FLAGITIOUS, (flâ-jish'-ûs) *a.* Wicked; villanous; atrocious; heinous.

FLAGRANT, (flâ-grânt) *a.* Ardent; burning; notorious.

FLAGRANCY, (flâ-grân-sê) *n.* Burning; heat; fire.

FRAGRANCE, (frâ-grânse) *n.* Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent.

FRAGRANT, (frâ-grânt) *a.* Odorous; sweet of smell.

HYPOCHONDRIA, (hip-ô-kôn'-drê-â) *n.* Melancholy; low spirits.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL, (hip-ô-kôn-dri'-â-kâl) *a.* Disordered in imagination.

HYSTERIA, (his-tê'-rê-â) *n.* A nervous disease.

HYSTERICAL, (his-têr'-ê-kâl) *a.* Troubled with nervous fits.

NAUSEA, (nâw'-shê-â) *n.* Disposition to vomit; qualm; sickness.

NAUSEOUS, (nâw'-shûs) *a.* Loathsome; disgusting.

NAUSEATE, (nâw'-shê-â-te) *v. i.* To feel disgust or inclination to vomit.

p. NAUSEATED; *ppr.* NAUSEATING; *pp.* NAUSEATED.

METAPHYSICS, (mêt-â-fiz'-iks) *n.* The philosophy or science of mind.

METAPHYSICAL, (mêt-â-fiz'-ê-kâl) *a.* Existing only in thought; abstract.

METAPHYSICIAN, (mêt-â-fê-zish'-ân) *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

UNCTION, (ângk'-shân) *n.* Anything softening; that which excites to de-

UNCTUOUS, (ângk'-yû-ûs) *a.* Fat; oily; greasy. [votion.]

UNEASY, (ân-ê'-zê) *a.* Disturbed; not at ease; constrained.

UNEASINESS, (ân-ê'-zê-nêss) *n.* Some degree of pain; disquiet.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *speculation* and *peculation*? Repeat the words classed with *voice*. What is the difference between *querulous*, *irascible*, and *irritable*? What is the difference between a *vocation* and a *vacation*? Repeat the words classed with *nausea*. Repeat the words classed with *speculate*. What sound has *qu* in *querulous*? What sound has *u* in the second syllable of *querulous*? What sound has the first *a* in *fragrance* and *fragrant*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pline, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- PREEMPTION**, (prê-âm'-shân) *n.* The privilege of purchasing before others.
- EXEMPTION**, (êgz-âm'-shân) *n.* Freedom from that to which others are liable.
- EXEMPT**, (êgz-âm't) *v. t.* To free from; to privilege; to excuse.
p. EXEMPTED; *ppr.* EXEMPTING; *pp.* EXEMPTED.
- QUALITY**, (kwôl'-ê-tê) *n.* The nature of a thing; the property of a thing.
- QUALIFICATION**, (kwôl'-ê-fê-kâ'-shân) *n.* Any endowment, or acquirement.
- QUALIFY**, (kwôl'-ê-fî) *v. t.* To make fit or capable; to soften.
p. QUALIFIED; *ppr.* QUALIFYING; *pp.* QUALIFIED.
- OSTIARY**, (ôst'-tê-â-rê) *n.* The mouth of a river.
- ESTUARY**, (êst'-rû-â-rê) *n.* The widening of a river at its mouth.
- SUFFOCATION**, (sûf-fô-kâ'-shân) *n.* Act of choking.
- SUFFOCATE**, (sûf-fô-kâte) *v. t.* To choke by exclusion of air; to smother.
p. SUFFOCATED; *ppr.* SUFFOCATING; *pp.* SUFFOCATED.
- NECROMANCY**, (nêk'-krô-mân-sê) *n.* The art of foretelling future events by communication with the dead.
- NEFARIOUS**, (nê-fâ-rê-ôz) *a.* Wicked; vile.
- GENEALOGY**, (jê-nê-âl-ô-jê) *n.* The pedigree of a family.
- GENEALOGICAL**, (jê-nê-â-lôdjo'-ê-kâl) *a.* Pertaining to descents or families.
- DUDGEON**, (dûd'-jûn) *n.* A small dagger; malice; anger; ill-will.
- BLASPHEMOUS**, (blâs'-fê-mâs) *a.* Impiously irreverent with regard to God or sacred things.
- BLASPHEMY**, (blâs'-fê-mê) *n.* Some indignity offered to God or divine things.
- BLASPHEMED**, (blâs-fê-me) *v. t.* To speak irreverently of God or his works.
p. BLASPHEMED; *ppr.* BLASPHEMING; *pp.* BLASPHEMED.
- APPARITION**, (âp-pâ-rîsh'-ân) *n.* An appearance; a ghost; a spectre.
- ALACRITY**, (â-lâk-krê-tê) *n.* Cheerfulness; liveliness; gayety.
- NEGOTIABLE**, (nê-gô'-shê-â-bl) *a.* That may be transferred or exchanged.
- NEGOTIATION**, (nê-gô-shê-â'-shân) *n.* Transaction of business between states.
- NEGOTIATE**, (nê-gô'-shê-atê) *v. i.* To transact business; to treat with.
p. NEGOTIATED; *ppr.* NEGOTIATING; *pp.* NEGOTIATED.
- CATARACT**, (kât'-â-râkt) *n.* A great fall of water over a precipice.
- OCEAN**, (ô'-shân) *n.* The body of salt water which surrounds the earth.
- OCEANIC**, (ô-shê-ân'-îk) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
- PROPINQUITY**, (prô-plîng'-kwê-tê) *n.* Nearness; proximity; kindred.
- RHEUMATISM**, (rêd'-mât-tîzm) *n.* A painful disease affecting the joints and [muscles].
- RHEUMATIC**, (rêd-mât'-îk) *a.* Relating to rheumatism.
- TAUTOLOGY**, (tâw-tôi'-ô-jê) *n.* Repetition of the same words or meaning.
- TAUTOLOGICAL**, (tâw-tô-lôj'-ê-kâl) *a.* Repeating the same thing.
- VIAND**, (vî-ând) *n.* Food; meat dressed; victuals.
- VETERINARY**, (vê'-êr-ê-nâ-rê) *a.* Relating to healing the diseases of animals.
- WHEEZE**, (hwêze) *v. i.* To breathe with noise.
p. WHEEZED; *ppr.* WHEEZING; *pp.* WHEEZED.
- CUDGEL**, (kûd'-jêl) *n.* A short thick stick to strike with. *v. t.* To beat.
- INDORSE**, (în-dôrse) *v. t.* To write upon; to write an order upon the back [of a note].
p. INDORSED; *ppr.* INDORSING; *pp.* INDORSED.
- INDUBITABLE**, (în-dû'-bê-tâ-bl) *a.* Not to be doubted.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *preemption* and *exemption*? Why does *qualify* change *y* into *i* in *qualification*? Repeat the words classed with *blaspheme*. Why does *qualify* retain the *y*? What is the difference between *ostiary* and *estuary*? Repeat the words classed with *negotiate*. Spell the participles of the verb *cudgel*. Why do you double the *l*? What effect has the prefix *in* on the word *indubitable*? Why do you change *y* into *i* in *tautological*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâil.

- ARISTOCRACY**, (ár-lá-tók'-krá-sé) *n.* The nobility; the gentry.
ARISTOCRATIC, (ár-ris-tó-krát'-ík) *a.* Relating to aristocracy; haughty.
ARISTOCRAT, (ár-ris'-tó-krát) *n.* One who favors aristocracy; an overbearing
DEMOCRACY, (dém-mók'-krá-sé) *n.* A government by the people. [person.
DEMOCRATIC, (dém-ó-krát'-ík) *a.* Pertaining to a government by the people.
DEMOCRAT, (dém'-ó-krát) *n.* One devoted to democracy.
PATRICIAN, (pá-trish'-án) *n.* A nobleman; one of the nobility. *a.* Noble.
HERESY, (hár'-é-sé) *n.* A fundamental error in religion; a sect.
HERETIC, (hár'-é-tík) *n.* One who adopts heretical opinions.
HERETICAL, (hó-rét'-é-kál) *a.* Containing heresy; schismatical.
FACILITY, (fá-síl'-é-té) *n.* Easiness; ease; ready compliance.
FACILITATE, (fá-síl'-é-táte) *v. t.* To free from difficulty; to make easy.
p. FACILITATED; *ppr.* FACILITATING; *pp.* FACILITATED.
ARRIVAL, (ár-rí'-vái) *n.* The coming to or reaching any place.
ARRIVE, (ár-ríve') *v. i.* To come to any place; to reach any point.
p. ARRIVED; *ppr.* ARRIVING; *pp.* ARRIVED.
DEPARTURE, (dà-pár'-tshúre) *n.* A going away; death; decease.
DEPARTMENT, (dè-párt'-mènt) *n.* Separate part; office or division.
DEPART, (dè-párt') *v. i.* To go away from a place; to desert.
p. DEPARTED; *ppr.* DEPARTING; *pp.* DEPARTED.
BARRISTER, (bár'-ris-tér) *n.* An advocate; a counsellor at law.
BELLOW, (bèl'-lò) *v. i.* To make a noise as a bull. *n.* A loud outcry.
BELLOWS, (bèl'-lòs) *n.* A machine used to blow the fire.
COROLLARY, (kór'-ó-lár-é) *n.* A consequent truth.
EULOGIUM, (yá-ló'-jè-ám) *n.* Praise; a laudatory discourse.
EULOGISTIC, (yá-ló-jis'-tík) *a.* Containing eulogy or praise.
EULOGY, (yá-ló'-jè) *n.* Praise; encomium; laudatory discourse.
EULOGIZE, (yá-ló-jízé) *v. t.* To commend; to praise; to extol.
p. EULOGIZED; *ppr.* EULOGIZING; *pp.* EULOGIZED.
HARDIHOOD, (hár'-dè-húð) *n.* Boldness, stoutness; bravery.
GRANARY, (grán'-á-ré) *n.* A store house for grain.
ALPHA, (ái'-fá) *n.* The first; the first letter in the Greek alphabet.
OMEGA, (ó-mè'-gá) *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet; the last.
IRRETRIEVABLE, (ir-rè-tréè'-vái-bl) *a.* Not to be repaired.
JUGGLER, (jág'-glár) *n.* One who practises sleight of hand.
JUGULAR, (jò'-gú-lár) *a.* Belonging to the throat.
LOTTERY, (lót'-túr-é) *n.* Distribution of blanks and prizes by chance.
KNACK, (nák) *n.* A readiness; a facility; dexterity; a toy.
MALLEABILITY, (mái-lè-á-bíl'-é-té) *n.* The quality of being malleable.
MALLEABLE, (mái'-lè-á-bl) *a.* Capable of being spread by beating.
NOVEL, (nów'-èl) *a.* New; not ancient; unusual. *n.* A fictitious tale.
NOVELTY, (nów'-èl-té) *n.* Something new; newness; freshness.
NOVICE, (nów'-is) *n.* One who is new to any business; a beginner.
NOVITIATE, (nó-vish'-é-áte) *n.* Time for learning the rudiments.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between an *aristocracy* and a *democracy*? What is the difference between a *plebeian* and a *patrician*? Repeat the words classed with *novel*. Spell the participles of the verb *bellow*. Repeat the words classed with *eulogy*. What sound of a in *departure*? What is the difference between *alpha* and *omega*? State the difference between a *juggler* and a *jugular*? Repeat the words classed with *depart*.

fáte, fár, fát, fáil,—mè, mèt,—píne, pín,—tòne, mówe, nór, nót,—túbe, túb, báil.

PARTICLE, (pâr'-tê-kî) *n.* A minute part; a very small portion; an atom.
PARTICULAR, (pâr-tîk'-kâ-lâr) *a.* Attentive to minute things; single; minute.
PARTICULARLY, (pâr-tîk'-kâ-lâr-lê) *ad.* Distinctly; singly; not universal.
PARTICULARIZE, (pâr-tîk'-kâ-lâr-ize) *v. t.* To mention distinctly; to detail.

p. PARTICULARIZED; *ppr.* PARTICULARIZING; *pp.* PARTICULARIZED.

PECULIAR, (pê-kûle'-yâr) *a.* Belonging to only one; singular.

PEOUILIARITY, (pê-kûle'-yê-âr'-ê-tê) *n.* Something found only in one.

PECULIARLY, (pê-kûle'-yâr-lê) *ad.* Singularly; particularly.

NULL, (nûl) *a.* Void; of no force; ineffectual.

NULLITY, (nûl'-lê-tê) *n.* Want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NULLIFICATION, (nûl'-lê-tê-kâ'-shân) *n.* Rendering void or of no effect.

NULLIFY, (nûl'-lê-î) *v. t.* To make null; to annul; to make void.

p. NULLIFIED; *ppr.* NULLIFYING; *pp.* NULLIFIED.

OBSTACLE, (ôb'-stâ-kî) *n.* Anything which opposes; obstruction.

OBSTRUCTIVE, (ôb-strâk'-tîv) *a.* Hindering; causing impediment.

OBSTRUCTION, (ôb-strâk'-shân) *n.* Hinderance; difficulty; obstacle.

OBSTRUCT, (ôb-strâkt') *v. t.* To block up; to prevent; to impede.

p. OBSTRUCTED; *ppr.* OBSTRUCTING; *pp.* OBSTRUCTED.

PREVALENT, (prêv'-â-lênt) *a.* Predominant; common; powerful.

PREVALENCE, (prêv'-â-lênsê) *n.* Superior strength; influence.

PREVAILING, (prê-vâle'-îng) *a.* Having most influence; predominant.

PREVAIL, (prê-vâle') *v. i.* To overcome; to be prevalent.

p. PREVAILED; *ppr.* PREVAILING; *pp.* PREVAILED.

OPERA, (ôp'-ê-râ) *n.* A dramatic composition set to music.

OPERATIC, (ôp'-ê-râ-tîk) *a.* Relating to the opera; musical.

ORATORIO, (ôr-â-tô-rê-ô) *n.* A sacred musical drama.

SURPLUS, (sûr'-plûs) *n.* What remains; excess above what is wanted.

STATISTICS, (stâ-tîs'-tîks) *n.* A collection of facts respecting a country.

STATISTICAL, (stâ-tîs'-tê-kâl) *a.* Relating to the condition, &c., of a country.

TACIT, (tâs'-î) *a.* Silent; not expressed.

TACITLY, (tâs'-î-lê) *adv.* Silently; without words.

TACITURN, (tâs'-ê-tûrn) *a.* Habitually silent; reserved; uttering little.

TACITURNITY, (tâs'-ê-tûr'-nê-tê) *n.* Habitual silence; stillness.

VOGUE, (vôg) *n.* Fashion; mode; reputation.

VOID, (vôid) *a.* Empty; vacant; null. *n.* Empty space; vacuum.

WARRIOR, (wâr'-yâr) *n.* A person engaged in war; a soldier.

WARLIKE, (wâr'-lîk) *a.* Relating to war; martial; hostile.

WARFARE, (wâr'-fâre) *n.* Military service; military life; struggle.

WAR, (wâr) *n.* Open hostility between nations. *v. i.* To contend by force.

p. WARRED; *ppr.* WARRING; *pp.* WARRED.

JOCOSE, (jô-kôse') *a.* Merry; waggish; given to jests or jokes.

JOCULAR, (jôk'-â-lâr) *a.* Used in jest; merry; facetious.

JOCULARITY, (jôk'-â-lâr'-ê-tê) *n.* Merriment; disposition to jest.

JOCUND, (jôk'-ând) *a.* Merry; gay; airy; lively.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference in the meaning of the words *particular* and *peculiar*. Why does *nullify* change *y* into *i* in *nullified*? Why does *nullifying* retain the *y*? Repeat the words classed with *null*. State the difference between an *opera* and an *oratorio*. Repeat the words classed with *tacit*. What is the difference between *taciturn* and *garrulous*? Repeat the words classed with *war*. Why does *war* double the *r* in *warrior*? Why not in *warlike*? *warfare*? Repeat the words classed with *jocose*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- AGRICULTURE**, (ăg'-rê-kâl-tahûre) *n.* The science of cultivating the earth.
- AGRICULTURAL**, (ăg'-rê-kâl't-yâ-râi) *n.* Pertaining to husbandry.
- AGRICULTURIST**, (ăg'-rê-kâl't-yû-rîst) *n.* A farmer; a husbandman.
- HORTICULTURE**, (hôr-tê-kâl'-tahûre) *n.* The cultivation of kitchen gardens [and orchards.
- FORGERY**, (fôrj'-âr-ê) *n.* The crime of falsifying.
- JERK**, (jêrk) *v. t.* To give a sudden pull.
p. JERKED; *ppr.* JERKING; *pp.* JERKED.
- MIRROR**, (mir'-râr) *n.* A looking-glass; any polished body capable of reflecting.
- REDOUBT**, (rê-dôût) *n.* An outwork; a fortress. [ing.
- REDOUBTABLE**, (rê-dôût'-ă-bl) *a.* Formidable; terrible to foes.
- REFLECTIVE**, (rê-âêk'-tîv) *n.* Throwing back images; considering things past.
- REFLECTION**, (rê-âêk'-shûn) *n.* Act of reflecting; thought on the past; censure.
- REFLECT**, (rê-âêk't) *v. t.* To throw back; to think on what is past; to consider.
p. REFLECTED; *ppr.* REFLECTING; *pp.* REFLECTED.
- FORMIDABLE**, (fôr'-mê-dă-bl) *a.* Terrible; powerful; fearful.
- FORMIDABLENESS**, (fôr'-mê-dă-bl-nêss) *n.* Quality exciting terror or dread.
- FORMIDABLY**, (fôr'-mê-dă-blê) *ad.* In a terrible manner.
- FAIRY**, (fâre'-ê) *n.* An imaginary diminutive aerial being in human shape.
- EMPHASIS**, (êm'-fâ-sîs) *n.* A stress or force of voice; force; accent.
- EMPHATIC**, (êm-fât'-îk) *a.* forcible; strong; striking.
- EMPHASIZE**, (êm-fâ-size) *v. t.* To utter with emphasis.
p. EMPHASIZED; *ppr.* EMPHASIZING; *pp.* EMPHASIZED.
- GALLOWS**, (gâl'-lôss) *n.* A beam laid on two posts on which criminals are
- CREVICE**, (krêv'-is) *n.* A fissure; a crack; a cleft. [hung.
- CREVASSE**, (krê-vâss) *n.* A gap; a breach in the embankment of a river.
- DIALOGUE**, (di'-ă-lôg) *n.* A conversation between two or more persons.
- DIGESTIVE**, (dê-jêst'-tîv) *a.* That which causes digestion.
- DIGESTION**, (dê-jêst'-yân) *n.* The process of converting food into chyme.
- DIGEST**, (di'-jêst) *n.* A system; a code; a body of laws.
- DIGEST**, (dê'-jêst) *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach; to distribute into classes.
p. DIGESTED; *ppr.* DIGESTING; *pp.* DIGESTED.
- THERMOMETER**, (thêr-môm'-ê-têr) *n.* An instrument for measuring heat.
- THERMOMETRICAL**, (thêr-mô-mêt'-rê-kâl) *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer.
- THERMAL**, (thêr-mâl) *a.* Relating to heat; hot; warm. [atmosphere.
- BAROMETER**, (bâ-rôm'-ê-têr) *n.* An instrument for measuring the weight of the
- BAROMETRICAL**, (bâ-rô-mêt'-rê-kâl) *a.* Pertaining to a barometer.
- SUCCINCT**, (sûk-sîngkt') *a.* Short; concise; brief; summary.
- SUCCINCTNESS**, (sûk-sîngkt'-nêss) *n.* Brevity; conciseness.
- SUCCESS**, (sûk-sêss) *n.* Happy termination of any affair; good fortune.
- SUCCESSFUL**, (sûk-sêss'-fâl) *a.* Prosperous; fortunate; lucky.
- SUCCESSIVE**, (sûk-sêss'-sîv) *a.* Following in order; uninterrupted.
- SUCCESSION**, (sûk-sêsh'-ân) *n.* A series of things following one another.
- SUCCEED**, (sûk-sêêd') *v. i.* To follow in order; to obtain one's wish.
p. SUCCEEDED; *ppr.* SUCCEEDING; *pp.* SUCCEEDED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *agriculture* and *horticulture*? Repeat the words classed with *digest*. What orthoepical distinction between *digest* and *digest*? Why does not *reflect* double the *t* in *reflected*? Repeat the words classed with *success*. Why does *emphasize* omit the final *e* in *emphasized*? What is the difference between *digest* and *digest*? Repeat the words classed with *reflect*. Repeat the words classed with *emphasis*. What sound of *i* in the verb *digest*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

- CRIME**, (krime) *n.* A great fault; a wicked act; an offence.
- CRIMINAL**, (krim'-l-nál) *a.* Contrary to law. *n.* A convict; a culprit.
- CRIMINATION**, (krim'-l-ná'-shún) *n.* Accusation; charge.
- CRIMINATE**, (krim'-l-ná-te) *v. t.* To charge with crime; to censure; to accuse.
p. CRIMINATED; *ppr.* CRIMINATING; *pp.* CRIMINATED.
- PENAL**, (pé'-nál) *a.* Enacting punishment; inflicting punishment.
- PENALTY**, (pén'-ái-té) *n.* Punishment; judicial infliction; a fine.
- PENANCE**, (pén'-ánse) *n.* Suffering for sin or offences, voluntary or imposed.
- AGGREGATE**, (ág'-grè-gáte) *v. t.* To collect together. *n.* Sum; mass. *a.* Formed
p. AGGREGATED; *ppr.* AGGREGATING; *pp.* AGGREGATED. [of parts.
- ANTIPODES**, (án-típ'-ò-déz) *n.* Those who stand feet to feet.
- BANDIT**, (bán'-dí) *n.* An outlaw; a robber; a lawless fellow.
- BANDITTI**, (bán-dít-tí) *a.* A band of outlaws, robbers, or ruffians.
- DECLAMATION**, (dèk-klá-má'-shún) *n.* Harangue; an exercise in speaking.
- DECLAIM**, (dè-kláim) *v. i.* To harangue; to inveigh.
p. DECLAIMED; *ppr.* DECLAIMING; *pp.* DECLAIMED.
- HERB**, (èrb) *n.* A plant that has a soft stalk that dies to the root every year.
- HERBACEOUS**, (hèrb-bá'-shús) *a.* Having green and cellular stalks.
- HERBAGE**, (èr'-bádje) *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
- EXPLICIT**, (èks-píls'-ít) *a.* Plain; clear; direct; definite.
- IMPLICIT**, (ím-píls'-ít) *a.* Received without examination or proof.
- ISOLATION**, (íz-ò-lá'-shún) *n.* The state of being isolated.
- ISOLATED**, (íz-ò-lá-téd) *a.* Detached; separate; alone.
- ISOLATE**, (íz-ò-lá-te) *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to detach.
p. ISOLATED; *ppr.* ISOLATING; *pp.* ISOLATED.
- LYNCH-LAW**, (lín-tsh'-láw) *n.* Mob law; law administered by a mob without
- LUSTERING**, (lús'-string) *n.* A shining silk. [legal authority.
- MEDIOCRE**, (mè'-dè-ò-kúr) *a.* Of moderate degree; middling.
- MEDIOCRITY**, (mè'-dè-òk'-rè-té) *n.* Middle rate or degree; moderate degree.
- NECTAR**, (nèk'-tér) *n.* The fabled drink of the gods.
- NECTARINE**, (nèk'-tér-ín) *a.* Delicious. *n.* A fruit of the plum kind.
- OSSEOUS**, (òsh'-è-ús) *a.* Bony; resembling bone.
- OSSIFICATION**, (òs-sè-fè-ká'-shún) *n.* The changing from flesh into a bony sub-
- OSSIFY**, (òs'-sè-fí) *v. t.* To convert or change into bone. [stance.
p. OSSIFIED; *ppr.* OSSIFYING; *pp.* OSSIFIED.
- PERJURY**, (pèr'-jù-rè) *n.* A false oath or swearing; a wilful false oath.
- PERJURED**, (pèr'-jùrd) *a.* Having sworn falsely; guilty of perjury.
- PERJURE**, (pèr'-jùre) *v. t.* To swear falsely; to break an oath.
p. PERJURED; *ppr.* PERJURING; *pp.* PERJURED.
- SPEECHLESS**, (spéèsh'-lès) *a.* Unable to speak; mute; dumb.
- SPEECH**, (spéèsh) *n.* The power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.
- SPEAKABLE**, (spéke'-á-bl) *a.* That may be spoken.
- SPEAK**, (spéke) *v. t.* To utter words; to express thoughts by words.
p. SPOKE; *ppr.* SPEAKING; *pp.* SPOKEN.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *criminal* and *penal*? Repeat the words classed with *criminal*. Why does *criminate* omit the final *e* in *criminating*? Repeat the words classed with *penal*. What is the difference between *explicit* and *implicit*? Repeat the words classed with *speech*. What is the difference between *ossify* and *petrify*? Why does *ossify* change final *y* into *i* in *ossified*? Why does *ossify* retain the *y*? What sound of *e* in *speak*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mè, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll

CHEMISTRY, (kêm'-lê-trê) *n.* The study of heat and mixture, to discover their
CHEMICAL, (kêm'-ê-kâl) *a.* Resulting from natural agents. [general laws.

MECHANICAL, (mê-kân'-nê-kâl) *a.* Constructed according to the laws of me-
MECHANIC, (mê-kân'-ik) *n.* An artisan; an artificer. [chanics.

MECHANICS, (mê-kân'-iks) *n.* The science of moving forces.

MECHANICIAN, (mêk-â-nish'-ân) *n.* A maker of machines.

MECHANISM, (mêk'-â-nizm) *n.* Action according to mechanic laws.

SPECIE, (spê'-shê) *n.* Coined money in distinction from paper money.

SPECIES, (spê'-shêz) *n.* A sort; kind; class; an order of beings.

SPECIAL, (spêsh'-âl) *a.* Noting a sort or species; particular; extraordinary.

SPECIALLY, (spêsh'-âl-lê) *ad.* Particularly above others; chiefly.

SPECIOUS, (spê'-shûs) *a.* Pleasing to the view; plausible; apparently right.

SPECIMEN, (spêz'-ê-mên) *n.* A sample; a part like the rest.

SPECIFICATION, (spêz'-ê-fê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* Particular mention; distinct notation.

SPECIFY, (spê'-stîf'-ik) *a.* Distinguishing one thing from another; peculiar.

SPECIFY, (spêz'-ê-fî) *v. t.* To designate in words so as to distinguish a thing
p. SPECIFIED; *ppr.* SPECIFYING; *pp.* SPECIFIED. [from every other.

TERGIVERSATION, (têr-jê-vêr-sâ'-shûn) *n.* Evasion; change; fickleness.

UMBRAGE, (âm'-brâdjê) *n.* Resentment; offence; sense of injury.

UNANIMOUS, (yâ-nân'-ê-mûs) *a.* Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion.

UNANIMITY, (yâ-nâ-nim'-ê-tê) *n.* Agreement in opinion.

UNANIMOUSLY, (yâ-nân'-ê-mûs-lê) *ad.* Without any dissent.

WOE, (wê) *n.* Grief; sorrow; misery.

WOFUL, (wê'-fûl) *a.* Sorrowful; mournful; calamitous.

WOFULLY, (wê'-fûl-lê) *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; wretchedly.

VENDUE, (vên-dê) *n.* A public auction.

VENDITION, (vên-dish'-ân) *n.* The act of selling; sale.

VENDIBLE, (vên-dê-bl) *a.* That may be sold; salable.

VEND, (vênd) *v. t.* To sell; to offer for sale.

p. VENDED; *ppr.* VENDING; *pp.* VENDED.

SALABLE, (sâ'-lâ-bl) *a.* Fit for sale; vendible; marketable.

TURBID, (târ'-bid) *a.* Not clear; thick; muddy.

TURBULENT, (târ'-bâ-lênt) *a.* Raising agitation or commotion; violent.

TURBULENCE, (târ'-bâ-lênsê) *n.* Tumult; confusion; disorder.

REHEARSAL, (rê-hêrs'-âl) *n.* A recital previous to public exhibition.

REHEARSE, (rê-hêrsê) *v. t.* To repeat; to recite; to relate; to tell.

p. REHEARSED; *ppr.* REHEARSING; *pp.* REHEARSED.

THEORY, (thê'-ô-rê) *n.* A connected arrangement of facts according to some

THEORETICAL, (thê'-ô-rê-tîk'-ê-kâl) *a.* Not practical. [law.

THEORIZE, (thê'-ô-rîze) *v. i.* To form theories; to speculate.

p. THEORIZED; *ppr.* THEORIZING; *pp.* THEORIZED.

NOCTURNAL, (nôk-târ'-nâl) *a.* Relating to the night; nightly. [life.

NOMAD, (nôm'-âd) *a.* Wandering; pastoral. *n.* One who leads a pastoral

NOMADIC, (nô-mâd'-ik) *a.* Having no fixed abode; wandering.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *chemical* and *mechanical*. Repeat the words classed with *mechanical*. What is the difference between a *mechanic* and a *machinist*? Why does *sale* omit the final *e* in *salable*? Repeat the words classed with *specie*. Why does *woe* omit the final *e* in *woful*? Does it omit the final *e* in *wofully*? Do you double the final *i* in *wofully*? Why? Repeat the words classed with *unanimous*. What sound of *u* in *turbulent*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—rûbe, tûb, báll.

APPOSITE, (áp'-d-zít) *a.* Proper; fit; suitable.

APPOSITION, (áp-pd-zlah'-án) *n.* Addition; the putting of two nouns in the

OPPONENT, (áp-pd'-nánt) *n.* One who opposes; an antagonist. [same case.

OPPOSITE, (áp'-pd-zít) *a.* Placed in front; facing each other.

OPPOSITION, (áp-pd-zlah'-án) *n.* Resistance; position over against.

OPPOSE, (áp-pdze') *v. t.* To act against; to hinder; to resist.

p. **OPPOSED**; *ppr.* **OPPOSING**; *pp.* **OPPOSED**.

PORT, (pórt) *n.* A harbor; a gate; carriage; air; mien.

PORTABLE, (pórt'-á-bl) *a.* That may be carried.

PORTLY, (pórt'-lá) *a.* Dignified in mien; bulky; corpulent.

PORTFOLIO, (pórt-fó'-lá-d) *n.* A case for loose papers.

PORTMANTEAU, (pórt-mán'-tó) *n.* A bag in which clothes are carried.

PORTAL, (pór'-tái) *n.* A gate; the frame of a gateway.

LOWER, (lá'-ár) *v. t.* To bring or make low; to humble; to reduce.

LOW, (lá) *a.* Not high; depressed; humble. *v. t.* To bellow as a cow.

LOWER, (láá'-ár) *v. t.* To appear dark; stormy and gloomy.

LOWERING, (láá'-ár-ing) *a.* Cloudy; overcast; gloomy.

MIS-SPELL, (mís-spél') *v. t.* To write or utter with wrong letters.

p. **MISSPELLED**; *ppr.* **MISSPELLING**; *pp.* **MISSPELLED**.

MAHOGANY, (má-hóg'-á-né) *n.* A hard wood from Central America.

KNAVE, (náve) *n.* A petty rascal; a scoundrel.

KNAVERY, (ná'-vúr-è) *n.* Dishonesty; fraud; petty villany.

KNAVISH, (ná'-vish) *a.* Dishonest; fraudulent; mischievous.

POSTHUMOUS, (póst'-hú-más) *a.* Done or published after one's death.

OLYMPIAD, (ó-lím'-pé-ád) *n.* A Grecian epoch of four years.

OLYMPIC, (ó-lím'-pík) *a.* Relating to games in Greece.

NOTORIOUS, (nó-tó'-rè-ús) *a.* Publicly known (used in a bad sense).

NOTORIETY, (nó-tó-rí'-è-té) *n.* Public knowledge or exposure.

NOTORIOUSLY, (nó-tó'-rè-ús-lé) *adv.* Publicly; openly; evidently.

RESIGNATION, (rèz-ig-ná'-shún) *n.* Act of resigning; submission.

RESIGNED, (rè-zind') *pp. a.* Having made a resignation.

RESIGN, (rè-zine') *v. t.* To give up; to yield up; to relinquish.

p. **RESIGNED**; *ppr.* **RESIGNING**; *pp.* **RESIGNED**.

SUPERFICIAL, (sú-pér-fish'-ál) *a.* Being on the surface; not deep.

SUPERFICIES, (sú-pér-fish'-éz) *n.* The exterior face of anything; outside.

ARTIFICIAL, (ár-tè-fish'-ál) *a.* Made by art; not natural.

ARTIFICE, (ár-tè-fis) *n.* Trick; fraud; trade.

TRAVERSE, (tráv'-érse) *a.* Lying across. *v. t.* To cross.

SOLECISM, (só-l'-è-sizm) *n.* Impropriety of language; absurdity.

PECUNIARY, (pé-kún'-yá-rè) *a.* Relating to money.

QUANDARY, (kwón'-dà-rè) *n.* A doubt; a difficulty; perplexity.

LIMPID, (lím'-pld) *a.* Clear; pure; transparent.

MUNICIPAL, (mú-nis'-è-pál) *a.* Belonging to a corporation or a city.

MUNICIPALITY, (mú-nis-è-pál'-è-té) *n.* A district or its inhabitants.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *opposition* and *apposition*. Repeat the words classed with *oppose*. What orthoepical distinction between the words *lower* and *lower*? What is the difference in the significations? Repeat the participles of these verbs. Spell the parts of the verb *traverse*. What is the difference between *superficial* and *artificial*? Repeat the words classed with *port*; those classed with *notoriety*; those classed with *knave*; with *resign*.

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mètt,—pine, pin,—tône, mōve, nōr, nôt,—tābe, táb, báll.

IMPORTANT, (im-pôr'-tânt) *a.* Momentous; of great consequence.

IMPORTANCE, (im-pôr'-tânse) *n.* Consequence; moment; weight.

IMPORTATION, (im-pôr-tá'-shûn) *n.* The act of conveying; conveyance.

IMPORT, (im-pôr't) *v. t.* To bring into a country; to signify.

p. IMPORTED; *ppr.* IMPORTING; *pp.* IMPORTED.

EXPORTATION, (eks-pôr-tá'-shûn) *n.* Act of carrying out commodities.

EXPORT, (eks-pôr't) *v. t.* To carry or send out of a country.

p. EXPORTED; *ppr.* EXPORTING; *pp.* EXPORTED.

TRANSPORTATION, (trâns-pôr-tá'-shûn) *n.* Transmission; banishment.

TRANSPORT, (trâns-pôr't) *n.* Conveyance; rapture; ecstasy. [away by passion.

TRANSPORT, (trâns-pôr't) *v. t.* To convey from one place to another; to carry

p. TRANSPORTED; *ppr.* TRANSPORTING; *pp.* TRANSPORTED.

CONCAVITY, (kôn-káv'-ê-tê) *n.* The internal surface of a bowl.

CONCAVE, (kông'-kâve) *a.* Hollow as the inner surface of a bowl.

CONVEXITY, (kôn-vêks'-ê-tê) *n.* Globular form.

CONVEX, (kôn'-vêks) *a.* Rising or swelling externally into a spherical form.

JOLLY, (jôl'-lê) *a.* Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

JOLLITY, (jôl'-lê-tê) *n.* Gayety; merriment; mirth.

EGREGIOUS, (ê-grê'-jûs) *a.* Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

GAPE, (gáp) *v. i.* To yawn; to stare with wonder.

p. GAPED; *ppr.* GAPING; *pp.* GAPED.

CHARLATAN, (shâr'-lâ-tân) *n.* A quack; a mountebank.

BAGNIO, (bân'-yô) *n.* A bathing-house.

DESPERATE, (dês'-pê-râte) *a.* Without care of safety; furious.

DESPERATION, (dês-pê-râ'-shûn) *n.* Such a loss of hope as impels to greater

DESPAIR, (dê-spâre') *v. i.* To be without hope; to despond. [exertion.

p. DESPAIRED; *ppr.* DESPAIRING; *pp.* DESPAIRED.

CIGAR, (sê-gâr') *n.* A small roll of tobacco for smoking.

DIPLOMA, (dê-plô'-mâ) *n.* A writing conferring some privilege or authority.

DIPLOMACY, (dê-plô'-mâ-sê) *n.* Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations.

DIPLOMATIC, (dip-lô-mât'-ik) *a.* Relating to diplomacy; privileged.

VENTILATOR, (vên'-tê-lâ-târ) *n.* An instrument for ventilating.

VENTILATION, (vên-tê-lâ'-shûn) *n.* The act of ventilating.

VENTILATE, (vên'-tê-lâte) *v. t.* To fan with wind; to cause the air to pass

p. VENTILATED; *ppr.* VENTILATING; *pp.* VENTILATED. [through.

THREAT, (thrêt) *n.* A menace; denunciation of ill. [terrify.

THREATEN, (thrêt-tû) *v. t.* To menace; to denounce evil upon; to attempt to

p. THREATENED; *ppr.* THREATENING; *pp.* THREATENED.

SUPERCILIOUS, (sû-pêr-sil'-ê-ûs) *a.* Haughty; dictatorial.

TREATMENT, (trête'-mênt) *n.* Usage; management.

TREATISE, (trê'-tiz) *n.* A discourse; a tract; a formal essay.

TREATY, (trê'-tê) *n.* Negotiation; a compact; an agreement.

TREAT, (trête) *v. t.* To negotiate; to manage; to entertain without expense.

p. TREATED; *ppr.* TREATING; *pp.* TREATED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *export*, *import*, and *transport*? Repeat the words classed with *import*. Why does not *import* double the *t* in *imported*? Why does *conceive* omit the final *e* in *conceived*? What noun is formed from the verb *despair*? Repeat the words classed with *treat*. Repeat the words classed with *diploma*. What effect has the suffix *en* upon the word *threat*? Why does not *treat* double the final *t* in *treaty*? What sound of *a* in *treat*?

tâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

ACCIDENT, (âk'-sê-dênt) *n.* An unforeseen event; casualty.

ACCIDENTAL, (âk-sê-dênt'-âi) *a.* Unforeseen; casual.

INCIDENT, (în'-sê-dênt) *n.* An occurrence; an event.

INCIDENTAL, (în-sê-dên'-tâi) *a.* Not premeditated; occasional.

REITERATION, (rê-îr-êr-â'-shân) *n.* Repetition.

REITERATE, (rê-îr-êr-âte) *v. t.* To repeat again and again.

p. REITERATED; *ppr.* REITERATING; *pp.* REITERATED.

REFRIGERATOR, (rê-frîj-êr-â'-târ) *n.* An air-tight box for ice and edibles.

REFRIGERATION, (rê-frîj-êr-â'-shân) *n.* Act of cooling.

REFRIGERATE, (rê-frîj-êr-âte) *v. t.* To cool; to allay the heat of.

p. REFRIGERATED; *ppr.* REFRIGERATING; *pp.* REFRIGERATED.

OXYGEN, (ôks'-ê-jên) *n.* The vital part of common air; a gas.

NITROGEN, (nî'-trô-jên) *n.* The element of nitre; a gas which constitutes .79

NITROUS, (nî'-trôus) *a.* Impregnated with nitre. [of the air.

NITRE, (nî'-târ) *n.* Saltpetre.

NITRIC, (nî'-trîk) *a.* Relating to, or containing nitre.

NITRATE, (nî'-trâte) *n.* A salt formed of nitric acid and a base.

QUARANTINE, (kwôr-ân-têên') *n.* The time during which a ship is not allowed to communicate with the shore.

IMMORTAL, (îm-môr'-tâi) *a.* Exempt from death.

JAR, (jâr) *n.* A rattling sound; an earthen vessel. *v. t.* To clash; to inter-
p. JARRED; *ppr.* JARRING; *pp.* JARRED. [fere.

KNAPSACK, (nâp'-sâk) *n.* The bag which a soldier carries on his back.

MIMIC, (mîm'-îk) *n.* A ludicrous imitator. *v. t.* To imitate for sport.

p. MIMICKED; *ppr.* MIMICKING; *pp.* MIMICKED.

FIDELITY, (îê-dêl'-ê-tê) *n.* Faithful adherence to duty; honesty.

GOVERNMENT, (gâv'-âr-n-mênt) *n.* Power or authority which rules a com-

GOVERNABLE, (gâv'-âr-n-â-bl) *a.* Subject to rule; manageable. [munty.

GOVERN, (gâv'-âr-n) *v. t.* To rule; to regulate; to direct; to manage.

p. GOVERNED; *ppr.* GOVERNING; *pp.* GOVERNED.

ERUDITE, (êr'-â-dîte) *a.* Learned; instructed.

ERUDITION, (êr'-â-dîsh'-ân) *n.* Knowledge obtained from books; learning.

HERO, (hê'-rô) *n.* A man distinguished for valor; a brave man.

HEROIC, (hê'-rô'-îk) *a.* Noble; courageous; gallant; fearless.

HEROINE, (hêr'-ô-în) *n.* A female hero.

HEROISM, (hêr'-ô-îzm) *n.* Valor; bravery; courage.

DESPICABLE, (dê-s'-pê-kâ-bl) *a.* Base; mean; vile; worthless.

DESPISAL, (dê-spl'-sâi) *n.* Scorn; contempt.

DESPISE, (dê-spl'-ze) *v. t.* To look down upon with contempt; to abhor.

p. DESPISED; *ppr.* DESPISING; *pp.* DESPISED. [straction of heat.

CONGELATION, (kôn-jê-lâ'-shân) *n.* Passing from a fluid to a solid state by ab-

CONGEAL, (kôn-jêâl') *v. t.* To turn by cold from a fluid to a solid state.

p. CONGEALED; *ppr.* CONGEALING; *pp.* CONGEALED.

CAPILLARY, (kâp'-pîl-lâ-rê) *a.* Resembling hairs; long and slender like a hair.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between an *accident* and an *incident*? What is the difference between *conceal* and *conceal*? Why does *jar* double the *r* in *jarred*, &c.? What is the difference between *oxygen* and *nitrogen*? Repeat the words classed with *nitre*. What adjective is formed from *despise*? Why does *mimic* take *k* to final *c* in the participles? *Ans.*—To retain the hard sound of *c*. Repeat the words classed with *nitre*. What sound of *u* in *erudite*? What is the sound of *u*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

ULTIMO, (ăl'-tê-mô) *n.* In the last month preceding the present.

INSTANT, (in'-stânt) *a.* Pressing; urgent. *n.* A moment; the present month.

INSTANTANEOUS, (in-stân-tâ'-nê-ûs) *a.* Done in an instant.

INSTANCE, (in'-s:tânse) *v. i.* To give an example. *n.* A case occurring.

p. INSTANCED; *ppr.* INSTANCING; *pp.* INSTANCED.

PROXIMATE, (prôks'-ê-mât) *a.* Next in the series; near; immediate.

PROXIMITY, (prôks-im'-ê-tê) *n.* State of being next; nearness.

BOMBAST, (bâm-bâst') *n.* High sounding, senseless language.

BOMBASTIC, (bâm-bâs'-tik) *a.* Of great sound with little meaning.

ADJACENT, (âd-jâ'-sênt) *n.* That which lies next to another. *a.* Near or close.

CHROMATIC, (krô-mât'-ik) *a.* Relating to musical sounds or semitones.

AREA, (â'-rê-â) *n.* Any open or flat surface.

ENIGMA, (ê-nig'-mâ) *n.* A riddle; an obscure question.

GYRATION, (jî-râ'-shôn) *n.* The act of turning round a fixed centre.

GYRATORY, (jî'-râ-târ-ê) *a.* Moving round; vibrating; turning.

FARCE, (fârse) *n.* A short play of low comic character.

FARCICAL, (fâr'-sê-kâl) *a.* Ludicrous; belonging to a farce.

HEREDITARY, (hê-rêd'-ê-târ-rê) *a.* Descending, or claimed by inheritance.

HEREDITAMENT, (hêr-ê-dît'-â-mênt) *n.* An inheritance.

IRRECONCILABLE, (ir-rêk-ôn-sî-lâ-bl) *a.* Not to be appeased.

LYING, (lî'-ing) *ppr.* or *a.* Addicted to telling lies; being recumbent.

LYE, (lî) *n.* Water impregnated with salt imbibed from ashes of wood.

LIE, (lî) *n.* A criminal falsehood; an untruth. *v. i.* To represent falsely.

p. LIED; *ppr.* LYING; *pp.* LIED.

LIE, (lî) *v. i.* To rest horizontally or nearly so; to recline.

p. LAY; *ppr.* LYING; *pp.* LAIN.

MORTGAGER, (môr'-gâ-jâr) *n.* One who gives a mortgage or pledge.

MORTGAGEE, (môr'-gâ-jêê') *n.* A person to whom a mortgage is given.

MORTGAGE, (môr'-gâdje) *n.* A grant of an estate in fee as security.

MORTGAGE, (môr'-gâdje) *v. i.* To make over to a creditor as security.

p. MORTGAGED; *ppr.* MORTGAGING; *pp.* MORTGAGED.

NEUTER, (nê'-târ) *a.* Not of either side or party; indifferent. [part.

NEUTRAL, (nê'-trâl) *a.* Not engaged on either side. *n.* One who takes no

NEUTRALITY, (nê'-trâl'-ê-tê) *n.* State of being neutral; indifference; inaction.

NEUTRALIZE, (nê'-trâl-ize) *v. i.* To render neutral or inactive.

p. NEUTRALIZED; *ppr.* NEUTRALIZING; *pp.* NEUTRALIZED.

OPAQUE, (ô-pâke') *a.* Dark; not transparent; not clear; cloudy.

OPACITY, (ô-pâs'-ê-tê) *n.* Cloudiness; want of transparency.

[injury.

REPARATIVE, (rê-pâr'-â-tîv) *n.* That which repairs. *a.* Amending defect or

REPARATION, (rêp-â-râ'-shôn) *n.* Act of repairing; recompense for injuries.

REPARABLE, (rêp'-â-râ-bl) *a.* That may be repaired.

REPAIR, (rê-pâre') *v. i.* To restore after injury or decay. *n.* Supply of loss.

p. REPAIRED; *ppr.* REPAIRING; *pp.* REPAIRED.

CANOE, (kâ-nôê') *n.* An Indian boat.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *ultimo* and *instant*? What difference between *lie* and *lye*? Repeat the words classed with *neuter*. Why does *lie* change *e* into *y* in *lying*? What sound has *t* in *mortgage*? Repeat the words classed with *mortgage*. What effect has the prefix *tr* upon *reparable*? How many *r*'s in the word after prefixing *tr*? Repeat the words classed with *repair*. What sound of *o* in *mortgage*? On what syllable is the accent in *reparable*? in *reparative*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- PRECIOUS**, (prěsh'-ús) *a.* Valuable; being of great worth; costly.
- PRECOCIOUS**, (prě-kd'-shús) *a.* Ripe before the natural time. [ity.
- PRECOCITY**, (prě-kds'-è-tè) *n.* Ripeness before the natural time; Prematur-
- PARTISAN**, (pár'-tè-zán) *n.* An adherent to a party or faction; a follower.
- PARTNERSHIP**, (párt'-nēr-shlp) *n.* The union of two or more in the same trade.
- PARTNER**, (párt'-nēr) *n.* A partaker; sharer; associate.
- PARTING**, (párt'-lng) *n.* Division; separation.
- PART**, (párt) *n.* Something less than the whole. *v. t.* To divide; to distrib- [ute.
- p.* PARTED; *ppr.* PARTING; *pp.* PARTED.
- CONTRARY**, (kón'-trá-rè) *a.* Opposite; contradictory; adverse.
- CONTRARILY**, (kón'-trá-rè-lè) *ad.* In a contrary manner.
- CONTRARIWISE**, (kón'-trá-rè-wize) *ad.* Conversely; oppositely.
- REPARTÉE**, (rèp-ár-tèè') *n.* A smart, ready, and worthy reply.
- SIPHON**, (sí'-fân) *n.* A bent tube for drawing off liquors.
- TURMOIL**, (túr'-móil) *n.* Trouble; disturbance; tumult.
- TURKOID**, (túr'-kèèze') *n.* A mineral of a light blue color.
- VICINITY**, (vè-sín'-è-tè) *n.* Nearness; neighborhood.
- TARTAN**, (tár'-tân) *n.* Cloth checked with stripes of various colors.
- VARY**, (vá'-rè) *v. t.* To make of different kinds; to alter; to diversify.
- p.* VARIED; *ppr.* VARYING; *pp.* VARIED.
- VARIABLE**, (vá'-rè-á-bl) *a.* Changeable; inconstant; fickle.
- VARIANCE**, (vá'-rè-á-nse) *n.* Disagreement; discord; dissension.
- VARIATION**, (vá'-rè-á'-shún) *n.* Change; alteration; deviation.
- VARIETY**, (vá'-rí'-è-tè) *n.* Many and different kinds; change.
- VARIOUS**, (vá'-rè-ús) *a.* Different; several; manifold.
- VARIEGATE**, (vá'-rè-è-gáte) *v. t.* To mark with different colors; to diversify.
- p.* VARIEGATED; *ppr.* VARIEGATING; *pp.* VARIEGATED.
- TARIFF**, (tár'-lí) *n.* A table of duties or customs on goods exported or im-
- TAWNY**, (táw'-nè) *a.* Of a yellowish dark color. [ported.
- RECITATIVE**, (rès-è-tá-tèèv') *n.* A kind of musical pronunciation.
- RECITATION**, (rès-è-tá'-shún) *n.* The rehearsal of a lesson by pupils.
- RECITAL**, (rè-sí'-tál) *n.* Rehearsal; repetition; narration.
- RECITE**, (rè-síte') *v. t.* To repeat; to rehearse; to relate.
- p.* RECITED; *ppr.* RECITING; *pp.* RECITED.
- OCCUPANT**, (ók'-kú-pánt) *n.* One who has possession; an occupier.
- OCCUPATION**, (ók'-kú-pá'-shún) *n.* Employment; business; trade.
- OCCUPY**, (ók'-kú-pl) *v. t.* To possess; to keep; busy; to employ.
- p.* OCCUPIED; *ppr.* OCCUPYING; *pp.* OCCUPIED.
- NOTIFICATION**, (nò-tè-fè-ká'-shún) *n.* Information; notice given.
- NOTIFY**, (nò'-tè-fí) *v. t.* To declare; to make known.
- NOTICEABLE**, (nò'-tis-á-bl) *a.* Worthy of notice; that may be noticed.
- NOTICE**, (nò'-tis) *n.* Remark; observation. *v. t.* To note; to observe.
- p.* NOTICED; *ppr.* NOTICING; *pp.* NOTICED. [other.
- IDIOSYNCRASY**, (íd-è-ò-sín'-krá-sè) *n.* A peculiar temper not common to an-

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *precious* and *precocious*? Why does *contrary* change *y* into *i* in *contrarily*? Why does *vary* change *y* into *i* in *variable*, &c.? Spell the plural of *variety*. Does *varying* retain the *y*? Why? What effect has the prefix *un* upon *vary*? Spell the participles of *notify*. Does *notice* omit the *e* in *noticing*? Does it omit the *e* in *noticeable*? Repeat the words classed with *vary*. Repeat the words classed with *recite*; classed with *part*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pín,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâte, tâb, bâll.

UNDESIGNED, (ân-dê-sind') *a.* Not intended; not designed.

UNDESIGNED, (ân-dêr-sind') *a.* Noting one who has signed his name.

LOGIC, (lôd'-jîk) *n.* The science or art of reasoning.

LOGICAL, (lôd'-jê-kâl) *a.* Conformed to correct principles of reasoning.

LOGICIAN, (lô-jîsh'-ân) *n.* A teacher or professor of logic.

HILARITY, (hî-lâr'-ê-tê) *n.* Mirth; merriment; gayety.

GIDDY, (gîd'-dê) *a.* Having a whirling sensation; unsteady.

GIDDINESS, (gîd'-dê-nêss) *n.* Quick rotation; lightness; levity.

GIDDILY, (gîd'-dê-lê) *ad.* Carelessly; unsteadily.

FERTILE, (fêr'-tî) *a.* Fruitful; abundant; productive.

FERTILITY, (fêr'-tî-ê-tê) *n.* Fruitfulness; richness.

FERTILIZE, (fêr'-tî-lîze) *v. t.* To make fruitful; to make productive.

p. FERTILIZED; *ppr.* FERTILIZING; *pp.* FERTILIZED.

DRIZZLE, (drîz'-zî) *v. t.* To shed in small slow drops as winter rains.

p. DRIZZLED; *ppr.* DRIZZLING; *pp.* DRIZZLED.

COINCIDENT, (kô-in'-sê-dênt) *a.* Agreeing; concurring; harmonious.

COINCIDENCE, (kô-in'-sê-dênsê) *n.* Agreement; concurrence.

COINCIDE, (kô-in'-sîdê') *v. i.* To fall on the same point; to concur; to agree.

p. COINCIDED; *ppr.* COINCIDING; *pp.* COINCIDED.

CAPRICE, (kâ-prêssê') *n.* A sudden start of the mind; a whim; a fancy.

CAPRICIOUS, (kâ-prîsh'-êss) *a.* Full of caprice; whimsical; fanciful.

BARRIER, (bâr'-rê-âr) *n.* A barricade; an obstruction; a stop.

ARGUMENTATIVE, (âr-gû-mên'-tâ-tîv) *a.* Containing a process of reasoning.

ARGUMENT, (âr-gû-mên't) *n.* A reason offered in proof to induce belief.

ARGUE, (âr-gû) *v. t.* To reason; to dispute; to debate.

p. ARGUED; *ppr.* ARGUING; *pp.* ARGUED.

AUGMENTABLE, (âwg-mên'-tâ-bl) *a.* Capable of being increased.

AUGMENT, (âwg-mên't) *v. t.* To increase; to enlarge; to multiply.

p. AUGMENTED; *ppr.* AUGMENTING; *pp.* AUGMENTED.

CLASSICAL, (klâs'-sê-kâl) *a.* Of the first order or rank in literature; elegant.

CLASSIFICATION, (klâs-sê-fê-ka'-shûn) *n.* Act of classifying; arrangement.

CLASSIFY, (klâs'-sê-fi) *v. t.* To arrange in classes; to distribute; to class.

p. CLASSIFIED; *ppr.* CLASSIFYING; *pp.* CLASSIFIED.

ACCELERATION, (âk-sêl-lâr-â'-shûn) *n.* An increase of motion.

ACCELERATE, (âk-sêl'-lâr-âte) *v. t.* To hasten; to quicken motion.

p. ACCELERATED; *ppr.* ACCELERATING; *pp.* ACCELERATED.

ESCHEW, (êss-tshêd') *v. t.* To fly; to avoid; to shun.

ESCULENT, (êss'-kû-lênt) *a.* Good for food; eatable.

DIMENSION, (dê-mên'-shûn) *n.* Space; bulk; extent; capacity.

FROLICHOME, (frôl'-îk-shûm) *a.* Full of wild gayety; playful.

FROLIC, (frôl'-îk) *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to be merry. *n.* A sport.

p. FROLICKED; *ppr.* FROLICKING; *pp.* FROLICKED.

FRUIT, (frôôt) *n.* Whatever the earth produces in supply of the necessities of

FRUITFUL, (frôôt'-fûl) *a.* Fertile; productive; prolific. [animals.]

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *undesigned* and *undersigned*. Why does *argue* omit the *e* in *arguing*? Why does *argue* omit the *e* in *argument*? What is the difference between *argument* and *augment*? Does *classify* change *y* into *i* in *classified*? Does *classify* retain the *y*? Repeat the words classed with *classify*. Repeat the words classed with *argue*; classed with *coincident*; classed with *fertile*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâl

APOPLEXY, (áp'-b-piék-s) *n.* A disease which suddenly attacks the brain.
APOPLECTIC, (áp'-b-piék'-fik) *a.* Relating to apoplexy.

EPILEPSY, (ép'-b-lép-sé) *n.* A disease of the brain which causes muscular agitation at intervals.

EPILEPTIC, (ép'-b-lép'-fik) *a.* Diseased with epilepsy; convulsed.

GYPSEY, (jíp'-sé) *n.* A wanderer; a vagrant; a fortune-teller.

HERITAGE, (hêr'-b-tâje) *n.* An estate devolved by succession.

HERITABLE, (hêr'-it-â-bl) *a.* That can inherit; that may be inherited.

ICICLE, (i'-fik-kl) *n.* A pendant conical mass of ice.

LEPER, (lêp'-pêr) *n.* One affected with a leprosy.

LEPROSY, (lêp'-rô-sé) *n.* A loathsome disease of the skin, which covers the
ORIGIN, (ôr'-b-jîn) *n.* Beginning; first existence; source. [body with scales.

ORIGINAL, (ô-rîd'-jê-nâil) *a.* Primitive; first; pristine. *n.* First copy.

ORIGINALLY, (ô-rîd'-jê-nâil-lê) *ad.* Primarily; from the beginning.

ORIGINATE, (ô-rîd'-jê-nâte) *v. t.* To bring into existence; to produce.

p. ORIGINATED; *ppr.* ORIGINATING; *pp.* ORIGINATED.

RESPIRE, (rê-s'-pi) *n.* Pause; delay; reprieve. *v. t.* To relieve by a pause.

p. RESPITED; *ppr.* RESPITING; *pp.* RESPITED.

SUBALTERN, (sûb'-âil-têrn) *a.* Inferior; subordinate. *n.* An inferior officer.

BAWBLE, (bâw'-bl) *n.* A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery.

TECHNICAL, (têk'-nê-kâl) *a.* Belonging to a profession.

TECHNICALITY, (têk'-nê-kâl'-b-tê) *n.* A technical expression.

DEFAMATORY, (dê-fâm'-mâ-tûr-ê) *a.* Calumnious; slanderous.

DEFAMATION, (dê-f-â-mâ'-shôn) *n.* Slander; calumny; reproach.

DEFAME, (dê-fâm-e) *v. t.* To censure falsely in public; to calumniate.

p. DEFAMED; *ppr.* DEFAMING; *pp.* DEFAMED.

EPISCOPACY, (ê-pis'-kô-pâ-sé) *n.* Church government by bishops.

EPISCOPAL, (ê-pis'-kô-pâil) *a.* Belonging to a bishop; invested in a bishop.

GREGARIOUS, (grê-gâ'-rê-ô-s) *a.* Going in flocks, herds, or companies.

GREYHOUND, (grâ'-hôûnd) *n.* A dog remarkable for keen sight and swiftness.

JAUNDICE, (jân'-dis) *n.* A disease which gives the eyes and skin a yellow

JAUNDICED, (jân'-dis) *a.* Having jaundice; envious; prejudiced. [hue.

INAUGURATION, (in-âw-gû-râ'-shôn) *n.* Installation; investiture.

INAUGURATE, (in-âw-gû-râte) *v. t.* To introduce into an office with ceremony.

p. INAUGURATED; *ppr.* INAUGURATING; *pp.* INAUGURATED.

LAVENDER, (lâv'-ên-dâr) *n.* A genus of aromatic plants or shrubs.

LAUNDRESS, (lân'-drês) *n.* A woman whose business is to wash and iron clothes.

LAUNDRY, (lân'-drê) *n.* The room in which clothes are washed and ironed.

ABERRATION, (âb-êr-râ'-shôn) *n.* Deviation from the right way.

ALLEVIATION, (âil-lê-vê-â'-shôn) *n.* That which lessens or makes more tolerable.

ALLEVIATE, (âil-lê-vê-âte) *v. t.* To make light; to ease; to soften.

p. ALLEVIATED; *ppr.* ALLEVIATING; *pp.* ALLEVIATED.

BUBBLE, (bûb'-bl) *n.* A water bladder. *v. t.* To rise in bubbles.

BUFFET, (bûf'-fêt) *v. t.* To strike with the hand; to beat; to box. •

p. BUFFETED; *ppr.* BUFFETING; *pp.* BUFFETED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *apoplexy* and *epilepsy*. What adjective is formed from *apoplexy*? Repeat the words classed with *origin*. Spell the participles of the verb *bubble*. State the difference between *calamity* and *calumny*. Repeat the words classed with *defame*. Does *buffet* double the *t* in the participles? What sound has a in *jaundice*? What sound of a in *laundry*? What adjective is formed from *defame*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâil.

ACTUARY, (ăk'-tshû-ă-rê) *n.* A clerk of a court or society.

ACTUALLY, (ăkt'-yă-ăl-lê) *ad.* Positively; in act; really.

ACTUAL, (ăkt'-yă-ăl) *a.* Real; certain; effective; positive.

ACT, (ăkt) *v. t.* To perform; to imitate; to feign. *n.* A deed; exploit.
p. **ACTED**; *ppr.* **ACTING**; *pp.* **ACTED**.

NOMINAL, (nôm'-ê-năi) *a.* Existing in name only; not real.

NOMINALLY, (nôm'-ê-năi-lê) *ad.* By name, or in name only.

NOMINATIVE, (nôm'-ê-nă-tiv) *a.* That names and nothing more.

NOMINATION, (nôm'-ê-nă-shôn) *n.* The act of nominating or naming.

NOMINATE, (nôm'-ê-nâte) *v. t.* To name publicly; to propose by name.

p. **NOMINATED**; *ppr.* **NOMINATING**; *pp.* **NOMINATED**.

COEVAL, (kô-ê'-văl) *a.* Of the same age; of the same time.

DESIGNATION, (dê-ig-nă-shôn) *n.* Appointment; direction; intention.

DESIGNATE, (dê-ig-nâte) *v. t.* To point out; to distinguish.

DESIGN, (dê-sine') *v. t.* To purpose; to plan; to form an idea.

p. **DESIGNED**; *ppr.* **DESIGNING**; *pp.* **DESIGNED**.

DEBAR, (dê-băr') *v. t.* To exclude; to hinder; to prevent; to deprive.

p. **DEBARRED**; *ppr.* **DEBARRING**; *pp.* **DEBARRED**.

ECONOMY, (ê-kôn'-ô-mê) *n.* Frugality; arrangement; a system.

ECONOMICAL, (êk-ô-nôm'-ê-kăl) *a.* Frugal; sparing; saving.

ECONOMIZE, (ê-kôn'-ô-mize) *v. t.* To manage frugally.

p. **ECONOMIZED**; *ppr.* **ECONOMIZING**; *pp.* **ECONOMIZED**.

GLUTTON, (glăt'-tn) *n.* One who eats to excess; a voracious eater.

GLUTTONOUS, (glăt'-tn-ăs) *a.* Given to excessive feeding; voracious.

GLUTTONY, (glăt'-tn-ê) *n.* Excess of eating; voracity; luxury of the table.

HAUTBOY, (hă'-bôê) *n.* A wind instrument; a species of strawberry.

INTERRUPTION, (in-têr-rûp'-shôn) *n.* Hinderance; stop; obstruction.

INTERRUPT, (in-têr-rûpt') *v. t.* To stop or hinder the progress of anything.

p. **INTERRUPTED**; *ppr.* **INTERRUPTING**; *pp.* **INTERRUPTED**.

JUBILEE, (jă'-bê-lê) *n.* A public festival; a season of joy.

JUBILANT, (jă'-bê-lânt) *a.* Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing.

JOYFULNESS, (jôê'-făl-nêss) *n.* Gladness; great gratification.

JOYFUL, (jôê'-făl) *a.* Full of joy; glad; exulting; happy.

JOY, (jôê) *n.* Gladness of mind; happiness. *v. t.* To rejoice; to be glad.

p. **JOYED**; *ppr.* **JOYING**; *pp.* **JOYED**.

PARTERRE, (păr-tăre') *n.* A level plot of ground planted with evergreens,

ROGUE, (rôg) *n.* A dishonest fellow; a villain;—a sly fellow. [*&c.*]

ROGUERY, (rô'-găr-ê) *n.* Knavery; waggery.

ROGUSH, (rô'-glăsh) *a.* Knavish; fraudulent; slightly mischievous.

SOMBRE, (sôm'-bêr) *a.* Dark; gloomy; dull; dusky.

TAMARIND, (tăm'-ă-rind) *n.* A tree and its fruit.

TAMBOURINE, (tăm-bô-rêên') *n.* A kind of drum.

STENTOR, (stên'-tăr) *n.* A Greek whose voice equalled the voices of fifty men.

STENTORIAN, (stên-tô'-rê-ăn) *a.* Loud; uncommonly loud.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *actual* and *nominal*? Repeat the words classed with *act.* Does *actually* double the *l*? Repeat the words classed with *nominal*. What noun is formed from *design*? Spell the participles of the verb *designate*. Does *debar* double the *r* in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *glutton*. Why do you put two *r*'s in *interrupt*? Repeat the words classed with *economy*; classed with *rogue*.

fâte, făr, făt, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- CONTACT**, (kôn'-tăkt) *n.* Touch; close union; juncture.
- CONTRACTION**, (kôn-trăk'-shân) *n.* Act of contracting; a shrinking.
- CONTRACT**, (kôn'-trăkt) *n.* A written agreement; a bargain; a compact.
- CONTRACT**, (kôn-trăkt) *v. t.* To draw into less compass; to lessen; to bar-
- p.* **CONTRACTED**; *ppr.* **CONTRACTING**; *pp.* **CONTRACTED**. [gain.]
- DESULTORY**, (dêsh'-ăl-tûr-ê) *a.* Roving from one thing to another; loose.
- EFFICIENCE**, (êf'-fîsh'-yênse) *n.* The act of producing effects; agency.
- EFFICIENT**, (êf'-fîsh'-yênst) *a.* Causing effects; effective; competent; able.
- GIBBET**, (jîb'-bêt) *n.* A gallows; the post on which criminals are hanged.
- HYMEN**, (hi'-mên) *n.* The god of marriage.
- HYMENEAL**, (hi-mê-nê'-ăl) *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
- IMPLACABLE**, (im-plă'-kă-bl) *a.* Malicious; constant in enmity.
- LITIGIOUS**, (lî-tîd'-jîs) *a.* Quarrelsome; engaged in lawsuits.
- LITIGATION**, (lî-tî-gâ'-shân) *n.* Judicial contest; suit at law.
- LITIGATE**, (lî-tî-gâte) *v. t.* To contend; dispute or contest in law.
- p.* **LITIGATED**; *ppr.* **LITIGATING**; *pp.* **LITIGATED**.
- NUMBNESS**, (nûm'-nêss) *n.* Torpor; interruption of action or sensation.
- PREDILECTION**, (prê-dê-lêk'-shân) *n.* A preference or liking beforehand.
- BEGUILE**, (bê-gîlê') *v. t.* To impose upon; to deceive; to delude.
- p.* **BEGUILED**; *ppr.* **BEGUILING**; *pp.* **BEGUILED**.
- AGONY**, (ăg'-ô-nê) *n.* Violent pain; anguish; the pangs of death.
- AGONIZE**, (ăg'-ô-nîze) *v. t.* To afflict with agony.
- p.* **AGONIZED**; *ppr.* **AGONIZING**; *pp.* **AGONIZED**.
- MISERY**, (mîz'-êr-ê) *n.* Wretchedness; unhappiness; calamity.
- MISERABLE**, (mîz'-êr-ă-bl) *a.* Full of misery; unhappy; wretched.
- COURAGE**, (kăr'-ăj) *n.* That quality of the mind which resists danger.
- COURAGEOUS**, (kăr-ră'-jîs) *a.* Brave; daring; bold; valiant.
- CHAPLAIN**, (tshăp'-lîn) *n.* One who performs divine service in the army or
- DESPONDENT**, (dê-spônd'-ênt) *a.* Despairing; hopeless. [navy]
- DESPONDENCY**, (dê-spônd'-ên-sê) *n.* Absence of hope; melancholy.
- DESPOND**, (dê-spônd') *v. i.* To be cast down; to despair; to lose hope.
- DUCHESS**, (dûsh'-ês) *n.* Consort, wife, or widow of a duke.
- EMPIRIC**, (êm-pîr'-îk) *n.* A trier of experiments; a quack.
- GIBBOUS**, (gîb'-bûs) *a.* Convex; rounded unequally; swelling.
- IMMOLATE**, (îm'-mô-lâte) *v. t.* To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.
- HYDRA**, (hi'-dră) *n.* A many-headed monster; any manifold evil.
- INNOVATION**, (în-nô-vă'-shân) *n.* Change; introduction of novelty.
- INNOVATE**, (în-nô-vâte) *v. t.* To change or alter by bringing in something
- p.* **INNOVATED**; *ppr.* **INNOVATING**; *pp.* **INNOVATED**. [new.]
- MELANCHOLY**, (mêl'-ăn-kôl-ê) *n.* A disease of the mind; depression of spirits.
- NADIR**, (năd'-dîr) *n.* The point of the heavens directly under feet.
- ZENITH**, (zê'-nîth) *n.* The point overhead.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *contact* and *contract*. What orthoepical difference between *contract* the noun and *contract* the verb? Repeat the words classed with *litigate*. What is the difference between *agony* and *misery*? Why does *courage* retain the *e* in *courageous*? State the difference between *zenith* and *nadir*. Repeat the words classed with *despond*. What sound of *o* in *despond*? What sound of *o* in *agony*? What sound of *o* in *desultory*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pîne, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- QUANTITY, (kwán'-tâ-tê) *n.* Anything capable of measurement; a portion.
 BEHEST, (bê-hêst') *n.* Command; precept; mandate.
 OCCURRENCE, (ôk-kûr'-rênsê) *n.* That which happens; accidental event.
 OCCUR, (ôk-kûr') *v. i.* To come to the mind; to be met with; to happen.
p. OCCURRED; *ppr.* OCCURRING; *pp.* OCCURRED.
 PACHA, (pâ-shâ') *n.* A title of a high officer in Turkey.
 PACHALIC, (pâ-shâ'-lik) *n.* The jurisdiction of a pacha.
 PROCLAMATION, (prôk-lâ-mâ'-shân) *n.* Official notice given to the public.
 PROCLAIM, (prô-kiâm') *v. t.* To pronounce publicly; to publish.
p. PROCLAIMED; *ppr.* PROCLAIMING; *pp.* PROCLAIMED.
 RAVINE, (râ-vêén') *n.* A long, deep hollow; a deep pass.
 SYRINGE, (sir'-inje) *n.* An instrument for ejecting fluids.
 TALC, (tâlk) *n.* A magnesian mineral.
 TALKATIVE, (tâwk'-â-tiv) *a.* Given to talk; loquacious.
 TALK, (tâwk) *v. i.* To speak in conversation; to converse. *n.* Mutual inter-
p. TALKED; *ppr.* TALKING; *pp.* TALKED. [course.
 ASSUMPTION, (âs-sûm'-shân) *n.* A taking upon one's self.
 ASSUME, (âs-sûme') *v. t.* To take upon one's self; to arrogate.
p. ASSUMED; *ppr.* ASSUMING; *pp.* ASSUMED.
 BENUMB, (bê-nûm') *v. t.* To make torpid; to stupefy.
p. BENUMBED; *ppr.* BENUMMING; *pp.* BENUMBED.
 DAUNTLESS, (dânt'-lêss) *a.* Fearless; not dejected.
 DAUNT, (dânt) *v. t.* To discourage; to dismay; to terrify.
p. DAUNTED; *ppr.* DAUNTING; *pp.* DAUNTED.
 GUIDANCE, (gi'-dânse) *n.* Direction; government.
 GUIDABLE, (gide'-â-bl) *a.* That may be governed or directed.
 GUIDE, (gide) *v. t.* To direct or lead in a way; to influence. *n.* A director.
p. GUIDED; *ppr.* GUIDING; *pp.* GUIDED. [water.
 HYDROGEN, (hi'-drô-jên) *n.* A gas which combined with oxygen produces
 IMMERSION, (im-mêr'-shân) *n.* The state of being in a fluid below the surface.
 IMMERSE, (im-mêrse') *v. t.* To put under water; to cover deep.
p. IMMERSED; *ppr.* IMMERSEING; *pp.* IMMERSED.
 MEDLEY, (mêd'-lê) *n.* A mixture; a mixed mass. *a.* Mingled.
 OBLIGE, (ô-blidje') *v. t.* To please; to gratify; to compel.
 OBLIGATION, (ôb-lê-gâ'-shân) *n.* A favor by which one is bound in gratitude.
 OBLIGATORY, (ôb'-lê-gâ-tôr-ê) *a.* Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive.
 OBLIGATE, (ôb'-lê-gâte) *v. t.* To bind by contract or duty; to oblige.
p. OBLIGATED; *ppr.* OBLIGATING; *pp.* OBLIGATED.
 PREFERMENT, (prê-fêr'-mênt) *n.* Advancement to a higher place.
 PREFERENCE, (prêf'-êr-ênse) *n.* Estimation of one thing rather than another.
 PREFERABLE, (prêf'-êr-â-bl) *a.* More excellent; of better quality.
 PREFER, (prê-fêr') *v. t.* To value or esteem more; to advance; to offer.
p. PREFERRED; *ppr.* PREFERRING; *pp.* PREFERRED.
 PRELIMINARY, (prê-lim'-ê-nâ-rê) *a.* Introductory; preparatory.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *quantity* and *quality*. What is the difference between *behest* and *request*? Repeat the words classed with *oblige*. What sound of *a* in *daunt*? Does *occur* double the *r* in *occurred*? What effect has the prefix *un* upon *daunted*? Spell the participles of the verb *oblige*. Do you omit the *e*? Repeat the words classed with *prefer*. Why is the *r* doubled in *preferred*? Why not in *preference* and *preferable*? Why not in *preferment*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûb, tûbe, bâll.

- DIAGRAM, (dī'-ă-grām) *n.* An explanatory sketch or drawing.
- EPIGRAM, (ēp'-ē-grām) *n.* A short poem ending in a point, or turn of wit.
- EPIGRAMMATIC, (ēp'-ē-grām-măt'-ik) *a.* Dealing in epigrams.
- FEROCIOUS, (fē-rō'-shūs) *a.* Savage; fierce; ravenous.
- FEROCITY, (fē-rōs'-ē-tē) *n.* Fierceness; wildness.
- SAVAGE, (sāv'-ăje) *a.* Wild; cruel; ferocious. *n.* A barbarian.
- SYNOPSIS, (sē-nōp'-sis) *n.* A collective view of any subject.
- SYNOPTICAL, (sē-nōp'-tē-kāl) *a.* Affording a general view.
- TENSE, (tēnsē) *a.* Drawn tight; stretched; rigid.
- TENSION, (tēn'-shūn) *n.* Act of stretching; state of being stretched.
- TENSITY, (tēn'-sē-tē) *n.* State of being tense; tightness; strain.
- ACQUITTAL, (ăk-kwit'-tāl) *n.* A judicial discharge; a verdict of not guilty.
- ACQUIT, (ăk-kwit') *v. t.* To set free; to clear from a charge.
p. ACQUITTED; *ppr.* ACQUITTING; *pp.* ACQUITTED.
- BURGLARY, (bŭr'-glă-rē) *n.* Robbing a house by night.
- LARCENY, (lăr'-sē-nē) *n.* Petty theft. [fire; one who inflames factions.
- INCENDIARY, (in-sēn'-dē-ă-rē) *n.* One who maliciously sets buildings on
- BURLESQUE, (bŭr-lēs'k) *n.* A ludicrous representation or contrast; a composi-
- BURLESQUE, (bŭr-lēs'k) *v. t.* To turn to ridicule. [tion tending to excite
p. BURLESQUED; *ppr.* BURLESQUING; *pp.* BURLESQUED. [ridicule.
- CHAOS, (kă'-ōs) *n.* A confused mass; confusion.
- CHAOTIC, (kă-ōt'-tik) *a.* Confused; indigested.
- DIZZY, (diz'-zē) *a.* Giddy; thoughtless; whirling.
- DIZZINESS, (diz'-zē-nēs) *n.* Giddiness; a whirl in the head.
- HYACINTH, (hī'-ă-sinθ) *n.* A plant and beautiful flower.
- INTELLIGENCE, (in-tēl'-lē-jēnsē) *n.* Information; notice; news; advice.
- INTELLIGENT, (in-tēl'-lē-jēnt) *a.* Well informed; knowing; instructed.
- INTELLIGIBLE, (in-tēl'-lē-jē-bl) *a.* That can be understood; clear; plain.
- MEDICAL, (mēd'-ē-kāl) *a.* Relating to the art of healing.
- MEDICINAL, (mē-dīs'-ē-nāl) *a.* Having the power of healing.
- MEDICINE, (mēd'-dē-sin) *n.* Any substance that has the property of miti-
- MATE, (mâte) *n.* A companion; one of a pair. [gating diseases
- OPPROBRIOUS, (ōp-prō'-brē-ŭs) *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful; scurrilous. -
- OPPROBRIUM, (ōp-prō'-brē-ŭm) *n.* Reproach; disgrace; infamy.
- PHARISEE, (făr'-ē-sē) *n.* One of a sect of the Jews whose pretended holiness
- PHARISAIICAL, (făr'-ē-să'-ē-kāl) *a.* Hypocritical. [led them to separate
- TURGID, (tŭr'-jīd) *a.* Swollen; bloated; tumid. [as a sect.
- ASSIDUITY, (ăs-sē-dŭ'-ē-tē) *n.* Diligence; constant or close application.
- ASSIDUOUS, (ăs-sid'-jŭ-ŭs) *a.* Very diligent; constant; attentive.
- CHARACTER, (kăr'-ăk-tŭr) *n.* A distinctive property or mark; personal repu-
- CHARACTERISTIC, (kăr'-ăk-tē-ris'-tik) *a.* Indicating character. [tation.
- CHARACTERIZE, (kăr'-ăk-tēr-ize) *v. t.* To give the peculiar qualities of; to de-
p. CHARACTERIZED; *ppr.* CHARACTERIZING; *pp.* CHARACTERIZED. [ignate.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *diagram* and *epigram*. State the difference between *ferocious* and *savage*. What sound of *o* in *ferocious*? Is the *t* doubled in *acquittal*? Why? What is the difference between *turbid* and *turgid*? What difference between *burglary* and *larceny*? Repeat the words classed with *medicine*. What sound of *e* in *medicine*? What sound of *e* in *Pharisee*? Repeat the words classed with *character*. How many sounds has *e*?

fâte, făr, făt, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, mōve, nŏr, nôt,—tâbe, táb, báll.

- CHANCE, (tshânse) *n.* Casual event; accident; fortune.
- OPPORTUNE, (ôp-pôr-tûne') *a.* Seasonable; convenient; well timed.
- OPPORTUNELY, (ôp-pôr-tûne'-lê) *ad.* Seasonably; conveniently.
- OPPORTUNITY, (ôp-pôr-tû'-nê-tê) *n.* Fit time; occasion; convenient means.
- DROUGHT, (drôdt) *n.* Dryness; want of rain.
- DIMINUTIVE, (dê-min'-d-tiv) *a.* Small; little; contracted.
- DIMINUTION, (dim-mê-nâ'-shûn) *n.* Decrease; abatement.
- DIMINISH, (dê-min'-ish) *v. t.* To make less; to impair; to lessen.
p. DIMINISHED; *ppr.* DIMINISHING; *pp.* DIMINISHED.
- EFFEMINACY, (êf-fêm'-ê-nâ-sê) *n.* Softness; unbecoming a man.
- EFFEMINATE, (êf-fêm'-ê-nâ-te) *v. t.* To make womanish. *a.* Tender; delicate.
p. EFFEMINATED; *ppr.* EFFEMINATING; *pp.* EFFEMINATED. [of fluids.]
- HYDROSTATICS, (hi-drô-stât'-iks) *n.* The science which treats of the weight
- HYDRAULICS, (hi-drâw'-like) *n.* The science which treats of the conveyance of
- HYDRANT, (hi'-drânt) *n.* A pipe for discharging water. [water.]
- OCULAR, (ôk'-kû-lâr) *a.* Relating to the eye; known by the eye; evident.
- OCULIST, (ôk'-kû-lîst) *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eyes.
- PUBLIC, (pûb'-lik) *a.* Belonging to a state or nation; common; open.
- PUBLICATION, (pûb-lê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* That which is published.
- PUBLICITY, (pûb-lis'-ê-tê) *n.* State of being public; notoriety.
- PUBLISH, (pûb'-lish) *v. t.* To make public; to make known.
p. PUBLISHED; *ppr.* PUBLISHING; *pp.* PUBLISHED.
- ASTHMA, (âst'-mâ) *n.* A frequent, difficult, and short respiration.
- ASTHMATIC, (âst-mât'-ik) *a.* Troubled with an asthma.
- CLANDESTINE, (klân-dês'-tîn) *a.* Secret; private; hidden.
- ENCYCLOPEDIA, (ên-si-klô-pê'-dê-â) *n.* A dictionary of arts, sciences, and
- GANGRENE, (gâng'-grêne) *n.* Mortification. *v. t.* To mortify. [literature.]
- MORTIFICATION, (môr-tê-fê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* Loss of vitality; humiliation; vexation.
- MORTIFY, (môr-tê-fi) *v. t.* To destroy vital qualities; to humble; to chagrin.
p. MORTIFIED; *ppr.* MORTIFYING; *pp.* MORTIFIED.
- VITAL, (vi'-tâl) *a.* Pertaining to life; necessary to life.
- VITALITY, (vi'-tâl'-ê-tê) *n.* The principle of life; life.
- VITALS, (vi'-tâls) *n. plu.* Parts essential to life.
- VITALIZE, (vi'-tâl-ize) *v. t.* To give life to; to vivify.
p. VITALIZED; *ppr.* VITALIZING; *pp.* VITALIZED.
- TURPITUDE, (tûr'-pê-tûde) *n.* Moral baseness or vileness; wickedness.
- TURPENTINE, (tûr'-pên-tine) *n.* A resinous juice of certain trees.
- ANNALS, (ân'-nâlz) *n.* Histories digested in the exact order of time.
- BAZAAR, (bâ-zâr') *n.* An eastern market; a large hall for the sale of goods.
- CATHEDRAL, (kâ-thê'-drâl) *n.* The head church of a diocese.
- DAISY, (dâ'-zê) *n.* A perennial plant and flower.
- CATHOLIC, (kâth'-ô-lik) *a.* Universal or general; embracing all; liberal.
- CATHOLICISM, (kâ-thôl'-ê-sizm) *n.* Adherence to the Catholic church; largeness
- CATHOLICITY, (kâth-ô-lis'-ê-te) *n.* The doctrine of the Catholic church. [of mind.]

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *chance* and *opportunity*. Does *mortify* change *y* into *i* in *mortified*? Why? Repeat the words classed with *public*. What is the difference between *hydraulics* and *hydrostatics*? Does *mortifying* retain the *y*? Why? State the difference between *chagrin* and *gangrene*. Repeat the words classed with *vital*. What sound of *i* in *public*? What sound of *i* in *turpitude*? How many sounds has *i*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- ORIENT, (ô'-rê-ânt) *a.* Rising as the sun; eastern; bright. *n.* The east.
- ORIENTAL, (ô'-rê-ânt'-âi) *a.* Eastern; placed in the east. *n.* An inhabitant [of the east.
- OCCIDENTAL, (ôk-sê-dênt'-âi) *a.* Western.
- OCCIDENT, (ôk-sê-dênt) *n.* The place of the sun's setting; the west.
- DENTAL, (dên'-tâl) *a.* Belonging or relating to the teeth.
- DENTIFICATION, (dên-tik-ô-lâ'-shân) *n.* The state of being set with small [teeth.
- DENTITION, (dên-tiâh'-ân) *n.* The breeding of teeth.
- DENTIFRICE, (dên'-tê-frîs) *n.* A powder for scouring and cleaning the teeth.
- EXHILARATION, (êgz-hîl-â-râ'-shân) *n.* Animation; gayety; hilarity.
- EXHILARATE, (êgz-hîl-â-râte) *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven.
- p.* EXHILARATED; *ppr.* EXHILARATING; *pp.* EXHILARATED.
- ILLUSION, (îl-lâ'-zhân) *n.* False show; deceptive appearance; error.
- ILLUSIVE, (îl-lâ'-sîv) *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceptive.
- ILLUSORY, (îl-lâ'-sâr-ô) *a.* Deceiving; delusive; fallacious.
- ILLUSTRATIVE, (îl-lâs'-trâ-tîv) *a.* Explanatory.
- ILLUSTRATION, (îl-lâs'-trâ'-shân) *n.* Explanation; exposition.
- ILLUSTRATE, (îl-lâs'-trâte) *v. t.* To make bright, plain, or clear.
- p.* ILLUSTRATED; *ppr.* ILLUSTRATING; *pp.* ILLUSTRATED.
- ILLUSTRIOUS, (îl-lâs'-trê-âs) *a.* Conspicuous; eminent; famous.
- ORION, (ô-rî'-ân) *n.* A constellation of the southern hemisphere.
- APPRIZE, (âp-prîze') *v. t.* To inform; to give notice of; to value.
- p.* APPRIZED; *ppr.* APPRIZING; *pp.* APPRIZED.
- SAFETY, (sâfe'-tê) *n.* Freedom from danger; security.
- ADVERTISEMENT, (âd-vêr'-tiz-mênt) *n.* Announcement; information.
- ADVERTISE, (âd-vêr'-tîze') *v. t.* To announce; to publish; to proclaim.
- p.* ADVERTISED; *ppr.* ADVERTISING; *pp.* ADVERTISED.
- BLITHESOME, (blîthe'-sôm) *a.* Gay; cheerful; merry.
- INDIGENOUS, (în-dîj'-ô-nâs) *a.* Native to a country.
- INDIGESTION, (în-dê-jêst'-yân) *n.* Want of power to digest food.
- MELIORATE, (mêlî'-yô-râte) *v. t.* To make better; to improve.
- SOFT, (sôft) *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; not hard; tender.
- SOFTNESS, (sôft'-nâs) *n.* Mildness; gentleness; meekness.
- SOFTEN, (sôf'-m) *v. t.* To make less hard; to mitigate; to alleviate.
- p.* SOFTENED; *ppr.* SOFTENING; *pp.* SOFTENED.
- APPELLATION, (âp-pêl-lâ'-shân) *n.* A name; a title.
- APPELLATIVE, (âp-pêl-lâ-tîv) *a.* Common. *n.* A common name; a title.
- BECKON, (bêk'-kn) *v. i.* To call attention by motion of the head or hand.
- p.* BECKONED; *ppr.* BECKONING; *pp.* BECKONED.
- BATEAU, (bât-tô') *n. plu.* BATEAUX, *n.* A long, light boat.
- EVENT, (ê-vênt) *n.* Anything that happens, good or bad; occurrence.
- EVENTFUL, (ê-vênt'-fûl) *a.* Full of incidents or events; momentous.
- EVENTUAL, (ê-vênt'-yô-âi) *a.* Happening as a result; final.
- EVENTUALLY, (ê-vênt'-yô-âi-lâ) *ad.* In the event; in the last result.
- EVENTUATE, (ê-vênt'-yô-âte) *v. i.* To happen; to issue; to take effect.
- p.* EVENTUATED; *ppr.* EVENTUATING; *pp.* EVENTUATED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *oriental* and *occidental*? Why does *advertise* omit the final *e* in *advertising*? Why does *advertisement* retain the *e*? Repeat the words classed with *dental*. Does *soften* double the final consonant in the participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *event*? What is the difference between *illusion* and *allusion*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

COMMISSIONER, (kôm-mish'-ân-âr) *n.* One empowered to act in some matter.

COMMISSION, (kôm-mish'-ân) *v. t.* To authorize. *n.* A warrant; a trust.

p. COMMISSIONED; *ppr.* COMMISSIONING; *pp.* COMMISSIONED.

OMISSION, (ô-mish'-ân) *n.* Failure to do something; neglect.

OMIT, (ô-mît') *v. t.* To leave out; not to mention; to neglect.

p. OMITTED; *ppr.* OMITTING; *pp.* OMITTED.

EXALTATION, (êgz-âl-tâ'-shân) *n.* Elevation; dignity.

EXALT, (êgz-âl't') *v. t.* To raise on high; to elevate; to lift up.

p. EXALTED; *ppr.* EXALTING; *pp.* EXALTED.

EXULTANT, (êgz-âl't'-ânt) *a.* Rejoicing; triumphing; exulting.

EXULTATION, (êks-âl-tâ'-shân) *n.* Act of joy; rapturous delight.

EXULT, (êgz-âl't') *v. i.* To rejoice exceedingly; to triumph; to leap for joy.

p. EXULTED; *ppr.* EXULTING; *pp.* EXULTED. [and numbers.

MATHEMATICS, (mâth-ê-mât'-lks) *n.* The science which treats of magnitude

MATHEMATICAL, (mâth-ê-mât'-ê-kâl) *a.* According to mathematics.

MATHEMATICIAN, (mâth-ê-mâ-tish'-ân) *n.* One who is versed in mathematics.

PHILOMATH, (fil'-ô-mâth) *n.* A lover of learning.

PHRENOLOGY, (frê-nôl'-ô-jê) *n.* The science which professes to tell the qualities of the mind by organs in the head.

SAUSAGE, (sâw'-sâje) *n.* A roll of seasoned mince meat.

SARCOPHAGUS, (sâr-kôf'-fâ-gûs) *n.* A stone coffin or receptacle for a dead

ACCURACY, (âk'-kû-râ-sê) *n.* Exactness; correctness. [body.

ACCURATE, (âk'-kû-râ-te) *a.* Free from error; correct.

ACCURATELY, (âk'-kû-râ-te-lê) *ad.* Exactly; without error.

BEACON, (bê'-kn) *n.* A fire lighted on a height as a signal to navigators.

ENTHRONE, (ên-thrônê') *v. t.* To place on a regal seat; to invest with

p. ENTHRONED; *ppr.* ENTHRONING; *pp.* ENTHRONED. [power.

INTUITION, (în-tû-îsh'-ân) *n.* Act of seeing at once by the mind.

INTUITIVE, (în-tû-ê-tiv) *a.* Seeing, or seen at once with clearness.

PSEUDO, (sû'-dô) *a.* False; counterfeit.

PSYCHOLOGY, (sî-kôl'-ô-jê) *n.* The doctrine of the soul or mind.

SYLLOGISM, (sîl'-ô-jîzm) *a.* An argument consisting of three propositions.

ARSENIC, (âr-sê-nîk) *n.* A mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.

IDEA, (î-dê'-â) *n.* Mental image; perception; thought.

IDEAL, (î-dê'-âl) *a.* Mental; intellectual; existing in the mind.

IDEALIZE, (î-dê'-âl-ize) *v. t.* To imagine; to form ideas.

EXTEMPORE, (êks-têm'-pô-rê) *ad.* Suddenly; readily.

EXTEMPORARY, (êks-têm'-pô-râ-rê) *a.* Uttered without premeditation. [written.

EXTEMPORIZE, (êks-têm'-pô-rîze) *v. i.* To discourse without notes or anything

p. EXTEMPORIZED; *ppr.* EXTEMPORIZING; *pp.* EXTEMPORIZED.

PHARMACY, (fâr'-mâ-sê) *n.* The art or practice of preparing medicines.

PEST, (pêst) *n.* Plague; pestilence; anything mischievous or destructive.

PESTILENCE, (pêst'-tê-lênse) *n.* Any epidemic and fatal disease.

PESTILENTIAL, (pêst-tê-lên'-shâl) *a.* Producing plague; infectious; destructive.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *omission* and *commission*? Does *omit* double the *t* in the participles? What noun formed from *omit*? Repeat the words classed with *pest*. What is the difference between *exult* and *exalt*? Repeat the words classed with *exult*. Does *exult* double the *t* in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *idea*. Repeat the words classed with *extempore*. What sound has *u* in *accuracy*? What sounds in *intuition*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

CONVERTIBLE, (kôn-vâr'-tê-bl) *a.* Susceptible of change.

CONVERSION, (kôn-vâr'-shôn) *n.* Change from one state to another.

CONVERT, (kôn'-vêrt) *n.* One who is converted.

CONVERT, (kôn-vêrt) *v. t.* To change from one thing to another.

p. CONVERTED; *ppr.* CONVERTING; *pp.* CONVERTED.

POLYGON, (pôl'-ê-gôn) *n.* A figure of many angles.

ACQUISITION, (âk-kwê'-zish'-shôn) *n.* The thing gained; acquirement.

ACQUISITIVE, (âk-kwiz'-zê-tiv) *a.* That is acquired.

BULLETIN, (bûl'-lê-tîn) *n.* An official account of public news.

BITUMEN, (bê-tê'-mên) *n.* A compact mineral pitch.

BITUMINOUS, (bê-tê'-mê-nôus) *a.* Containing or resembling bitumen.

IRREMEDIABLE, (îr-rê-mê'-dê-â-bl) *a.* Admitting no cure.

MNEMONICS, (nê-môn'-iks) *n.* The art of improving and using the memory.

POMEGRANATE, (pôm-grân'-ât) *n.* A tree and its fruit.

PROGRAMME, (prô'-grâm) *n.* A bill of entertainment.

CONSTABLE, (kôn'-stê-bl) *n.* An officer charged with the preservation of the

DELECTABLE, (dê-lêk'-tê-bl) *a.* Pleasing; delightful. [peace.

DELETERIOUS, (dêl'-ê-tê'-rê-ôus) *a.* Injurious; poisonous; destructive.

INEFFICIENT, (în-êf'-fish'-ênt) *a.* Having little energy; inactive.

MYRMIDON, (mêr'-mê-dôn) *n.* A rude ruffian; a rough soldier.

ARCHIVES, (âr'-kîvez) *n.* A place where ancient or public records are kept.

ACUMEN, (â-kû'-mên) *n.* Quickness of perception; discernment.

ELEEMOSYNARY, (êl'-ê-môz'-ê-nâ-rê) *a.* Living on charity; given in charity.

SAGACIOUS, (sâ-gâ'-shôus) *a.* Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

SAGACITY, (sâ-gâs'-ê-tê) *n.* Acuteness of discovery; penetration.

COMPLEX, (kôm'-plêks) *a.* Intricate; of many parts. [ticularly the face.

COMPLEXION, (kôm-plêk'-shôn) *n.* Complication; the color of the skin, par-

ACCRUE, (âk-kroô') *v. i.* To arise; to follow; to accede.

p. ACCRUED; *ppr.* ACCRUING; *pp.* ACCRUED.

DRUDGERY, (drûdj'-âr-ê) *n.* Mean labor; hard servile work.

DRUDGE, (drûdje) *v. i.* To labor in mean offices; to work hard; to slave.

p. DRUDGED; *ppr.* DRUDGING; *pp.* DRUDGED.

CAUTIOUS, (kâw'-shôus) *a.* Wary; watchful; careful.

CAUTION, (kâw'-shôn) *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to warn. *n.* Advice.

p. CAUTIONED; *ppr.* CAUTIONING; *pp.* CAUTIONED.

CATECHETICAL, (kât-ê-kê'-ê-kâl) *a.* Consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHISM, (kât'-ê-kîzm) *n.* A form of instruction by questions and answers.

CATECHISM, (kât'-ê-kîze) *v. t.* To instruct by asking questions and receiving

p. CATECHISED; *ppr.* CATECHISING; *pp.* CATECHISED. [answers.

DRAMA, (drâ'-mâ) *n.* A poem accommodated to action; a play.

DRAMATIC, (drâ-mât'-ik) *a.* Represented by action.

DRAMATIZE, (drâm'-â-tîze) *v. t.* To give the form of a drama to.

p. DRAMATIZED; *ppr.* DRAMATIZING; *pp.* DRAMATIZED.

MUTABLE, (mâ'-tê-bl) *a.* Subject to change; alterable; fickle.

MUTATION, (mâ-tâ'-shôn) *n.* Change; alteration.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *delectable* and *deleterious*? Repeat the words classed with *convert*. Why does *accrue* omit the final *e* in *accrued*, &c.? Repeat the words classed with *catechise*. Does *drudgery* retain the final *e*? Why? Repeat the words classed with *drama*. What sound of *a* in *drama*? What sound of *a* in *dramatic*? What sound in *dramatic*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- DECOMPOSITION, (dê-kôm-pô-zîsh'-ân) *n.* Separation of parts.
- DECOMPOSE, (dê-kôm-pôze') *v. t.* To separate into original elements; to dis-
p. DECOMPOSED; *ppr.* DECOMPOSING; *pp.* DECOMPOSED. [solve.]
- DISCOMPOSURE, (dis-kôm-pô'-zhûre) *n.* Disorder; perturbation.
- DISCOMPOSE, (dis-kôm-pôze') *v. t.* To derange; to disturb the temper.
p. DISCOMPOSED; *ppr.* DISCOMPOSING; *pp.* DISCOMPOSED.
- DISTICH, (dis'-tik) *n.* A couplet of verses; two poetic lines.
- APPURTENANCE, (âp-pûr'-tê-nânse) *n.* Something belonging to.
- APPURTENANT, (âp-pûr'-tê-nânt) *a.* Joined to.
- CORUSCANT, (kô-rûs'-kânt) *a.* Glittering by flashes; gleaming; shining.
- CORUSCATION, (kôr-ûs-kâ'-shân) *n.* A flash; a quick vibration of light.
- CORUSCATE, (kô-rûs'-kâte) *v. i.* To glitter; to flash.
p. CORUSCATED; *ppr.* CORUSCATING; *pp.* CORUSCATED.
- SUBSIDY, (sûb'-sê-dê) *n.* Aid in money; pecuniary assistance.
- SUBSIDIARY, (sûb-sîd'-ê-â-rê) *a.* Aiding; assisting; furnishing help.
- DEROGATORY, (dê-rôg'-â-târ-ê) *a.* Tending to lessen or take from; detracting.
- DEROGATION, (dêr-ô-gâ'-shân) *n.* Diminution; a defamation; detraction.
- DEROGATE, (dêr'-ô-gâte) *v. t.* To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to
p. DEROGATED; *ppr.* DEROGATING; *pp.* DEROGATED. [disparage.]
- PROFOUND, (prô-fôund') *a.* Having great depth; deep; learned.
- PROFUNDITY, (prô-fûn'-dê-tê) *n.* Depth of place or knowledge. [cellence.]
- DISPARAGEMENT, (dis-pâr'-âje-mânt) *n.* Injurious comparison with inferior ex-
- DISPARAGE, (dis-pâr'-âje) *v. t.* To injure by comparison with something of less
p. DISPARAGED; *ppr.* DISPARAGING; *pp.* DISPARAGED. [value.]
- ARREAR, (âr-rêâr) *n.* That which remains unpaid.
- ARREARAGE, (âr-rêâr'-âje) *n.* The remainder of a debt.
- COMPACTNESS, (kôm-pâkt'-nêss) *n.* Firmness; closeness.
- COMPACTLY, (kôm-pâkt'-lê) *ad.* Closely; densely; with neat joining.
- COMPACT, (kôm-pâkt') *n.* A contract; an accord; an agreement.
- COMPACT, (kôm-pâkt') *v. t.* To join together with firmness; to league with.
p. COMPACTED; *ppr.* COMPACTING; *pp.* COMPACTED.
- ASCETIC, (âs-sêt'-ik) *n.* One devoted to a solitary life. *a.* Rigid; austere.
- AMENABLE, (â-mê'-nâ-bl) *a.* Liable to be called to account.
- SEVERANCE, (sêv'-âr-ânse) *n.* Separation; partition.
- SEVERAL, (sêv'-âr-â) *a.* Any small number more than two; different.
- SEVER, (sêv'-âr) *v. t.* To part by violence; to separate; to disjoin.
p. SEVERED; *ppr.* SEVERING; *pp.* SEVERED.
- SEVERE, (sê-vêre') *a.* Rigid; harsh; strict; cruel; painful.
- SEVERITY, (sê-vêr'-ê-tê) *n.* Strictness; rigor; harshness.
- LINGUIST, (ling'-gwist) *n.* One versed or skilled in languages.
- SETTLEMENT, (sêt'-ti-mânt) *n.* Act of settling; adjustment; a colony.
- SETTLE, (sêt'-ti) *v. t.* To fix in any place; to sink to the bottom.
p. SETTLED; *ppr.* SETTLING; *pp.* SETTLED.
- SCISSORS, (siz'-zârs) *n.* A cutting instrument with two blades.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *decompose* and *discompose*? What is the difference between *arrogate* and *derogate*? Repeat the words classed with *derogate*. What is the difference between *sever* and *severe*? Repeat the words classed with *compact*. What orthoepical distinction between *compact* the noun and *compact* the verb? What is the difference between *severed* and *severed*? Repeat the words classed with *coruscate*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

EFFULGENCE, (ĕf-fŭl'-jĕnse) *n.* Lustre; brightness; splendor.

EFFULGENT, (ĕf-fŭl'-jĕnt) *a.* Shining; bright; luminous.

REDOLENT, (rĕd'-ĕ-lĕnt) *a.* Diffusing an odor, smell, scent, or flavor.

REDOLENCE, (rĕd'-ĕ-lĕnse) *n.* Quality of being redolent; odor; scent.

ESCALADE, (ĕs-kă-lăde') *n.* The act of scaling walls by means of ladders.

ESCAPADE, (ĕs-kă-păde') *n.* Irregular motion of a horse; a fault.

PACKAGE, (păk'-lĕje) *n.* A bale; a parcel of goods packed.

PACK, (păk) *n.* A large bundle tied up. *v. t.* To bind and press together.

p. PACKED; *ppr.* PACKING; *pp.* PACKED.

VITUPERATIVE, (vĕ-tŭ'-pĕr-ă-tĭv) *a.* Containing censure or reproach.

VITUPERATION, (vĕ-tŭ'-pĕr-ă-shŭn) *n.* Blame; censure; reproach.

VITUPERATE, (vĕ-tŭ'-pĕr-ăte) *v. t.* To reproach; to blame; to censure.

p. VITUPERATED; *ppr.* VITUPERATING; *pp.* VITUPERATED.

ZIGZAG, (zĭg'-zăg) *a.* Having sharp and quick turns. *v. t.* To form into

p. ZIGZAGGED; *ppr.* ZIGZAGGING; *pp.* ZIGZAGGED. [sharp turns.

TREENAIL, (trĕn'-năil) *n.* A wooden pin for fastening the planks of a ship.

CANDELABRUM, (kăn-dă-lă-brŭm) *n. plu.* CANDELABRA. A branched candle-

IDIOM, (id'-ĕ-ŏm) *n.* A mode of expression peculiar to a language. [stick.

IDIOMATIC, (id'-ĕ-ŏ-mă-tĭk) *a.* Peculiar to a language or tongue.

ELEPHANTIASIS, (ĕl'-ĕ-făn-tĭ-ă-sĭs) *n.* A species of leprosy.

COAGULATION, (kô-ăg-ŭ-lă-shŭn) *n.* Congelation; concretion.

COAGULATE, (kô-ăg-ŭ-lăte) *v. t.* To curdle; to congeal; to force into con-

p. COAGULATED; *ppr.* COAGULATING; *pp.* COAGULATED. [cretions.

JEJUNE, (jĕ-jŏn) *a.* Wanting; empty; vacant; hungry; dry.

INDEFATIGABLE, (in-dĕ-făt'-ĕ-gă-bl) *a.* Unwearied; not tired; unceasing.

DEMURRAGE, (dĕ-măr'-răje) *n.* The allowance for the detention of a vessel in

DEMUR, (dĕ-măr') *v. i.* To hesitate; to doubt; to object. [port.

p. DEMURRED; *ppr.* DEMURRING; *pp.* DEMURRED.

EXORBITANCE, (ĕgz-ŏr'-bĕ-tănse) *n.* Enormity; gross deviation from rule or

EXORBITANT, (ĕgz-ŏr'-bĕ-tănt) *a.* Enormous; excessive. [right.

SEGREGATION, (sĕg-grĕ-gă-shŭn) *n.* Separation from others.

SEGREGATE, (sĕg-grĕ-găte) *v. t.* To set apart; to separate.

p. SEGREGATED; *ppr.* SEGREGATING; *pp.* SEGREGATED.

QUINTESENCE, (kwĭn-tĕs'-sĕnse) *n.* An extract containing all the virtues

QUI-VIVE, (kĕ'-vĕv') Who goes there; on the alert. [in a small quantity.

METHOD, (mĕth'-ăd) *n.* A regular order; a manner; regularity.

METHODOICAL, (mĕ-thŏd'-ă-kăil) *a.* Regular; orderly; systematic.

METHODIST, (mĕth'-ăd-ĭst) *n.* An observer of method; a sect.

METHODIZE, (mĕth'-ăd-ĭze) *v. t.* To regulate; to dispose in order.

p. METHODIZED; *ppr.* METHODIZING; *pp.* METHODIZED.

JUDICIOUS, (jă-dĭsh'-ăs) *a.* Prudent; wise; discreet; skilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, (jă-dĭsh'-ăs-lĕ) *adv.* Skilfully; wisely.

REPUGNANCE, (rĕ-pŭg'-nănse) *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance.

REPUGNANT, (rĕ-pŭg'-nănt) *a.* Contrary; reluctant; adverse; hostile.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *effulgent* and *redolent*? Does *demur* double the final *r* in the participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *method*. What is the difference between *escalade* and *escapade*? Repeat the words classed with *vituperate*. What sound of *e* in *method*? What sound of *e* in *methodical*? What noun formed from *exorbitant*? On what syllable is the accent in *segregate*?

făte, făr, făt, făll,—mă, măt,—pĭne, pln,—tŏne, mŏve, nŏr, nŏt,—tăbe, tăb, băll.

IMITATIVE, (im'-à-tà-tív) *a.* Inclined to imitate or copy.

IMITATION, (im-mò-tà'-shún) *n.* A copy; resemblance; counterfeit.

IMITE, (im'-mò-tàte) *v. t.* To copy; to counterfeit; to follow; to mimic.

p. IMITATED; *ppr.* IMITATING; *pp.* IMITATED.

INTIMATION, (in-tè-mà'-shún) *n.* Suggestion; insinuation; hint.

INTIMACY, (in'-tè-mà-sé) *n.* Close familiarity; acquaintance.

INTIMATE, (in'-tè-màte) *v. t.* To hint. *n.* A familiar friend. *a.* Inmost.

p. INTIMATED; *ppr.* INTIMATING; *pp.* INTIMATED.

ARABESQUE, (ár'-à-bèsk) *a.* Applied to fancy ornaments of foliage, plants, &c.

TRUCULENT, (tròd'-kù-lènt) *a.* Savage; barbarous; destructive.

PARAPHRASE, (pâr'-à-fràze) *n.* A translation containing explanations, &c., not

PARAPHRASE, (pâr'-à-fràze) *v. t.* To explain in many words. [in the original.

p. PARAPHRASED; *ppr.* PARAPHRASING; *pp.* PARAPHRASED.

DETERIORATION, (dè-tè-rè-d-rà'-shún) *n.* Act of making worse.

DETERIORATE, (dè-tè-rè-d-ràte) *v. t.* To impair; to make worse. •

p. DETERIORATED; *ppr.* DETERIORATING; *pp.* DETERIORATED.

PEREMPTORY, (pèr'-èm-tùr-è) *a.* That puts an end to all debate; decisive;

THORAX, (thò'-ràke) *n.* The breast; the chest. [positive.

THORACIC, (thò-ràs'-lk) *a.* Relating to the thorax or breast.

BAOCHANALIAN, (bâk-kâ-nâ'-lè-ân) *n.* A drunkard. *a.* Relating to revelry.

PENURY, (pèn'-d-rè) *n.* Extreme poverty; want; indigence.

PENURIOUS, (pè-nù'-rè-ús) *a.* Very sparing; not liberal; mean

RECAPTATION, (rè-kân-tà'-shún) *n.* Retraction.

RECALL, (rè-kánt') *v. t.* To retract; to recall.

p. RECALLED; *ppr.* RECALLING; *pp.* RECALLED.

PERSUASIVE, (pèr-swâ'-sív) *a.* Having power to persuade.

PERSUASION, (pèr-swâ'-zhún) *n.* Enticement; creed; belief; opinion.

PERSUADE, (pèr-swâde') *v. t.* To bring to a particular opinion; to prevail

p. PERSUADED; *ppr.* PERSUADING; *pp.* PERSUADED. [upon.

DELIBERATION, (dè-lìb-èr-à'-shún) *n.* Thought in order to choice; considera-

DELIBERATE, (dè-lìb-èr-à-tív) *a.* Apt to consider. [tion.

DELIBERATE, (dè-lìb-èr-àte) *v. t.* To ponder in the mind. *a.* Cautious; thought-

p. DELIBERATED; *ppr.* DELIBERATING; *pp.* DELIBERATED. [ful.

FAVORITE, (fâ'-vâr-ít) *n.* A person or thing regarded with favor.

FAVORABLE, (fâ'-vâr-à-bl) *a.* Kind; propitious; tender.

FAVOR, (fâ'-vâr) *v. t.* To support; to regard with kindness. *n.* Benefit.

p. FAVORED; *ppr.* FAVORING; *pp.* FAVORED.

METROPOLIS, (mè-tròp'-d-lîs) *n.* The mother city; the chief city of a country.

METROPOLITAN, (mèt-rò-pól'-è-tân) *a.* Belonging to a metropolis.

SEDATE, (sè-dàte') *a.* Calm; quiet; still; serene.

SEDATENESS, (sè-dàte'-nès) *n.* Calmness; tranquillity.

SEDATIVE, (sèd'-à-tív) *a.* Tending to assuage; composing; calming.

SEDULOUS, (sèd'-d-lîs) *a.* Assiduous; industrious; diligent.

SEDULITY, (sè-dâ'-lè-tè) *n.* Diligent application; sedulousness.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *imitate* and *intimate*? What nouns are formed from *intimate*? Repeat the words classed with *imitate*. What noun formed from *persuade*? What adjective? Repeat the words classed with *deliberate*. Why does *penury* change *y* into *i* in *penurious*? Repeat the words classed with *favor*; classed with *sedate*. What sound of *o* in *metropolis*? On what syllable is the accent in *metropolitan*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mè, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

TRANSCRIPT, (trăn'-skript) *n.* A copy from an original.

TRANSCRIBE, (trăn'-skribe) *v. t.* To copy; to write over again.

p. TRANSCRIBED; *ppr.* TRANSCRIBING; *pp.* TRANSCRIBED.

TRANSLATION, (trăn'-lâ'-shôn) *n.* Removal; that which is translated.

TRANSLATE, (trăn'-lâ'-te) *v. t.* To render into another language; to transport.

p. TRANSLATED; *ppr.* TRANSLATING; *pp.* TRANSLATED.

ABJECT, (âb'-jekt) *v. t.* To cast down. *a.* Mean; worthless; base; despicable.

ABJECTION, (âb'-jekt'-shôn) *n.* Want of spirit; baseness.

BANIAN, (băn'-yân') *n.* An East Indian fig tree; a morning-gown.

BAPTIST, (băp'-tist) *n.* One who baptizes; one opposed to infant baptism.

BAPTIZE, (băp'-tize) *v. t.* To immerse in water; to sprinkle with water.

BAPTISM, (băp'-tizm) *n.* One of the Christian sacraments.

BAPTISMAL, (băp'-tiz'-măl) *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

CABAL, (kă'-băl') *n.* A small body of intriguing men. *v. t.* To intrigue.

CABALISTIC, (kăb'-ăl'-is'-tik) *a.* Having a secret or hidden meaning.

DAINTY, (dâne'-tè) *n.* Something delicious, delicate, or nice.

DAINTILY, (dâne'-tè-lè) *ad.* Elegantly; delicately; nicely.

DAINTINESS, (dâne'-tè-nèss) *n.* Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

EARNEST, (êr'-nêst) *a.* Ardent; warm; zealous.

EARNESTNESS, (êr'-nêst-nèss) *n.* Ardor; zeal; eagerness.

EASILY, (ê'-zè-lè) *ad.* Without difficulty; without pain; with ease.

EASY, (ê'-zè) *a.* Not difficult; quiet; at rest; free from pain.

EASINESS, (ê'-zè-nèss) *n.* Freedom from restraint; rest.

EASE, (êze) *v. t.* To free from pain; to calm. *n.* Quiet; freedom from pain.

p. EASED; *ppr.* EASING; *pp.* EASED.

FABLE, (fă'-bl) *a.* A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.

FABULOUS, (făb'-û-lăs) *a.* Feigned; not literally true.

FABRICATION, (făb-rê-kă'-shôn) *n.* Construction; invention; falsehood.

FABRIC, (făb'-rik) *n.* A building; an edifice; a manufacture.

FABRICATE, (făb'-rê-kâte) *v. t.* To build; to construct; to invent.

p. FABRICATED; *ppr.* FABRICATING; *pp.* FABRICATED.

GAELIC, (gă'-lik) *a.* Pertaining to those who inhabit the highlands of Scotland. [land.]

p. GAINSAID; *ppr.* GAINSAYING; *pp.* GAINSAID.

HABILIMENT, (hă-bil'-ê-mênt) *n.* Dress; clothes; garments.

HALCYON, (hăl'-shê-ôn) *a.* Placid; quiet; peaceful; happy.

IDENTITY, (i-dên'-tè-tè) *n.* State of being the same; sameness.

IDENTICAL, (i-dên'-tè-kăl) *a.* The same; the very same.

IDENTIFY, (i-dên'-tè-f) *v. t.* To prove sameness; to make the same.

p. IDENTIFIED; *ppr.* IDENTIFYING; *pp.* IDENTIFIED.

KEEN, (kène) *a.* Sharp; acute; severe; cutting.

KEENLY, (kène'-lè) *ad.* Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KEENNESS, (kène'-nèss) *n.* Sharpness; eagerness; acuteness.

KEG, (kêg) *n.* A small barrel or cask.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *transcribe* and *translate*? Repeat the words classed with *baptist*. Spell the participles of the verb *baptize*. Spell the parts of the verb *cabal*. Repeat the words classed with *ease*. Does *dainty* change *y* into *i* in *daintily*, &c.? Does *gainway* change *y* into *i* in *gainway*? Why? Does *keen* double the *n* in *keenness*? Repeat the words classed with *identity*. How do you pronounce *hal-cy-on*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll.

STERILE, (stér'-lī) *a.* Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; arid.

STERILITY, (stè-rī'-lè-tè) *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.

TANTAMOUNT, (tân'-tâ-môunt) *a.* Equivalent in value or meaning.

CATAMOUNT, (kât'-â-môunt) *n.* A wild cat.

MADAM, (măd'-ăm) *n.* A term of compliment given to married ladies.

MADAME, (mă-dăm') *n.* A title of respect for a married lady.

MADMOISELLE, (măd-ëm-wă-zêl') *n.* A young lady; a young girl.

NAIVE, (nâ'-êve) *a.* Ingenuous; artless; having native simplicity.

NAIVETE, (nâ'-êv-tâ') *n.* Simplicity; innocence; frankness.

OBESE, (ô-bèse') *a.* Fat; fleshy; grass; corpulent.

OBEISITY, (ô-bèse'-lè-tè) *n.* Fatness; corpulence; fleshiness.

PALLOR, (pâl'-lôr) *n.* Paleness; wanness.

PALLID, (pâl'-lîd) *a.* Pale; wan; not high colored; not bright.

PALENESS, (pâle'-nès) *n.* Wanness; want of color; want of lustre.

PALE, (pâle) *a.* Not ruddy; white. *n.* A narrow piece of wood for a fence.

QUADRANGLE, (kwôd'-râng-gī) *n.* A figure with four right angles.

QUADRANT, (kwôd'-rânt) *n.* The fourth part; the quarter of a circle.

QUADRATIC, (kwôd'-rât'-ik) *a.* Square; belonging to a square.

QUADRATURE, (kwôd'-râ-tûre) *n.* The act of squaring; a square.

QUADRILLE, (kâ-drīl') *n.* A game of cards; a dance; a cotillon.

QUADRUPED, (kwôd'-râ-pêd) *n.* A four-footed animal.

QUADRUPEL, (kwôd'-râ-pl) *a.* Fourfold; four times told.

SABBATH, (săb'-băth) *n.* Rest; time of rest; the day of rest and worship.

SACHEM, (sâ'-tshēm) *n.* An American Indian chief.

TABLE, (tâ'-bl) *n.* A flat or level surface; an index.

TABLATURE, (tăb'-lâ-tûre) *n.* Painting on walls and ceilings.

TABLET, (tăb'-lêt) *n.* A small level surface; a little table.

TABULAR, (tăb'-lâr) *a.* Relating to a table; formed in tables.

TABEAU, (tăb-lô') *n. plu.* TABLEAUX. A representation; a picture.

TABLE D'HOTE, (tâ'-bl-dôte') *n.* An ordinary at an inn.

UBIQUITY, (yâ-bik'-wê-tè) *n.* Existence at the same time in all places.

UBIQUITOUS, (yâ-bik'-wê-tûs) *a.* Existing everywhere.

VACUUM, (vâk'-ûm) *n.* A portion of space void of matter.

VACUITY, (vâ-kû'-lè-tè) *n.* Emptiness; vacant space; chasm.

VACATION, (vâ-kâ'-shûn) *n.* Intermission; recess; leisure.

VACANCY, (vâ'-kân-sè) *n.* Empty space; a vacant office; vacuity.

VACANT, (vâ'-kânt) *a.* Empty; unfilled; not occupied.

VACATE, (vâ'-kâte) *v. t.* To make vacant; to quit possession of.

p. VACATED; *ppr.* VACATING; *pp.* VACATED.

WAGGISH, (wâg'-glsh) *a.* Like a wag; droll; frolicsome.

WAGGERY, (wâg'-gâr-ê) *n.* Mischievous merriment; sport.

WAG, (wâg) *n.* A joker; a ludicrous fellow. *v. t.* To shake lightly.

p. WAGGED; *ppr.* WAGGING; *pp.* WAGGED.

XYLOGRAPHY, (zi-lôg'-râ-fè) *n.* The art of engraving on wood.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *sterile* and *fertile*. Repeat the words classed with *quadrant*. What is the difference between *tantamount* and *catamount*? What sound of *a* in the first syllable of *madame*? in the second syllable? Repeat the words classed with *pale*. Why does *coag* double the *g* in *waggish*, &c.? Repeat the words classed with *vacate*. Repeat the words classed with *table*. What is the sound of *a* in *vacuum*? in *vacuity*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- SUPERINTENDENCE**, (sù-pêr-in-tënd'-ânse) *n.* Oversight; direction.
SUPERINTEND, (sù-pêr-in-tënd') *v. t.* To take charge with authority; to over-
p. SUPERINTENDED; *ppr.* SUPERINTENDING; *pp.* SUPERINTENDED. [see.]
SUPERVISION, (sù-pêr-vîzh'-ân) *n.* Superintendence; inspection.
SUPERVISE, (sù-pêr-vîze') *v. t.* To overlook; to oversee; to inspect.
p. SUPERVISED; *ppr.* SUPERVISING; *pp.* SUPERVISED.
YAWL, (yâwl) *n.* A boat belonging to a ship.
XEBEC, (zè'-bêk) *n.* A small three-masted vessel.
ABLUTION, (âb-lâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of cleansing or washing; purification.
BEGGARY, (bêg'-gâr-ê) *n.* Extreme poverty; indigence.
BEGGARLY, (bêg'-gâr-lê) *a.* Mean; poor; indigent. *ad.* Meanly.
BEGGAR, (bêg'-gâr) *n.* One who asks alms; a petitioner.
BEGGAR, (bêg'-gâr) *v. t.* To impoverish; to exhaust; to deprive.
BEG, (bêg) *v. t.* To ask; to entreat; to ask alms.
p. BEGGED; *ppr.* BEGGING; *pp.* BEGGED.
CACHINNATION, (kâk-kîn-nâ'-shûn) *n.* Loud laughter.
CALCAREOUS, (kâl-kâ'-rê-âs) *a.* Partaking of chalk and lime.
DAGUERRETYPE, (dâ-gêr'-ê-tîpe) *n.* The process of taking images by a lens.
EATABLE, (ê'-tâ-bi) *a.* Anything that may be eaten.
FACTITIOUS, (fâk-tîsh'-ûs) *a.* Made by art; artificial; unnatural.
FACTOTUM, (fâk-tê'-tûm) *n.* A doer of all work; a handy servant.
GALLERY, (gâl'-lâr-ê) *n.* A floor elevated on columns overlooking a ground
GALLON, (gâl'-lân) *n.* A liquid measure of four quarts. [floor.]
GALLICISM, (gâl'-lê-sîzm) *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French lan-
HAPPY, (hâp'-pê) *a.* Having the desires gratified; felicitous. [guage.]
HAPPINESS, (hâp'-pê-nêss) *n.* Felicity; bliss; prosperity.
HAPPILY, (hâp'-pê-lê) *ad.* Fortunately; successfully.
IDIOCY, (îd'-ê-ô-sê) *n.* A natural defect of understanding.
IDIOTIC, (îd'-ê-ô-tî-îk) *a.* Devoid of understanding; stupid.
JANITOR, (jân'-ê-târ) *n.* A door-keeper; a porter.
KILN, (kîl) *n.* A stove or furnace for drying or burning.
KILNDRY, (kîl'-dri) *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.
p. KILNDRIED; *ppr.* KILNDRYING; *pp.* KILNDRIED.
LABORER, (lâ'-bâr-âr) *n.* One employed in labor; a workman.
LABORIOUS, (lâ'-bôr-rê-âs) *a.* Requiring labor; tiresome.
LABORATORY, (lâb'-ô-râ-târ-ê) *n.* A chemist's shop or lecture-room.
LABOR, (lâ'-bâr) *n.* Exertion of muscular strength. *v. t.* To make exer-
p. LABORED; *ppr.* LABORING; *pp.* LABORED. [tion.]
MAGISTERIAL, (mâd-jîs-tê'-rê-âl) *a.* Authoritative; arrogant; proud.
MAGISTRATE, (mâd'-jîs-trâte) *n.* A public civil officer invested with authority.
NAIAD, (nâ'-yâd) *n.* A water nymph.
NATION, (nâ'-shûn) *n.* A people distinct from others.
NATIONAL, (nâsh'-ân-âl) *a.* Relating to a nation; public; general.
NATIONALITY, (nâsh'-ân-âl'-ê-tê) *n.* National bias or character.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *beg*. What is the difference between *superintend* and *superwise*? Why does *beg* double the *g* in *begged*? Repeat the words classed with *labor*; classed with *nation*. What is the sound of *a* in the first syllable of *nation*? What is the sound of *a* in the first syllable of *national*? What is the sound of *n* in *kîl*? What adjective formed from the noun *magistrate*? On what syllable is the accent in *magistrate*? in *magisterial*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

NATIVE, (nă'-tīv) *a.* Produced by nature; natural; born in.

NATIVITY, (nă'-tīv'-ē-tē) *n.* Time, place, or manner of birth.

RUBICUND, (rŭb'-bē-kŭnd) *a.* Inclining to redness.

READINESS, (rēd'-ē-nēs) *n.* Promptitude; facility; cheerfulness.

READILY, (rēd'-ē-lē) *ad.* Promptly; quickly; cheerfully.

READY, (rēd'-ē) *a.* Prepared; prompt; willing.

READING, (rēd'-ing) *n.* Perusal of books; public recital.

READABLE, (rēd'-ā-bl) *a.* That may be read.

READ, (rēd) *a.* Versed in reading; learned.

READ, (rēd) *v. t.* To peruse; to understand by characters or marks.

p. READ; *ppr.* READING; *pp.* READ.

OBJECTIVE, (ŏb-jĕk'-tīv) *a.* Relating to the object of thought and not to the

OBJECTIONABLE, (ŏb-jĕk'-shŭn-ā-bl) *a.* Exposed to objection. [thinker.

OBJECTION, (ŏb-jĕk'-shŭn) *n.* Adverse argument; a fault found.

OBJECT, (ŏb-jĕkt) *n.* That which is acted upon; design; purpose.

OBJECT, (ŏb-jĕkt) *v. t.* To oppose; to urge against.

p. OBJECTED; *ppr.* OBJECTING; *pp.* OBJECTED.

PARTIAL, (păr'-shāl) *a.* Inclined to favor one party more than another.

PARTIALITY, (păr'-shē-āl'-ē-tē) *n.* Stronger inclination to one than to another.

PARTIALLY, (păr'-shāl-lē) *ad.* With unjust favor; in part.

PATRIOT, (pă'-trē-ōt) *n.* A lover of his country.

PATRIOTIC, (pă'-trē-ōt'-ik) *a.* Relating to, or full of patriotism.

PATRIOTISM, (pă'-trē-ōt'-izm) *n.* Love of one's country; zeal for one's country

QUAINT, (kwănt) *a.* Nice; exact; fanciful; singular.

QUAINTNESS, (kwănt'-nēs) *n.* Nicety; oddness.

ROTUND, (rô-tŭnd) *a.* Round; circular; spherical.

ROTUNDITY, (rô-tŭn'-dē-tē) *n.* Roundness; spherical form.

ROTUNDA, (rô-tŭn'-dă) *n.* A round building.

SAINT, (sănt) *n.* A person eminent for piety and virtue.

SALIVATION, (săl-ē-vă'-shŭn) *n.* Excessive flow of saliva produced by mercury.

SALIVA, (săl-ē-vă) *n.* The fluid that is secreted in the mouth.

SALIVATE, (săl-ē-vâte) *v. t.* To purge by the salivary glands.

p. SALIVATED; *ppr.* SALIVATING; *pp.* SALIVATED.

TEMPLE, (tĕm'-pl) *n.* A building appropriated to religion.

TEMPORAL, (tĕm'-pô-răl) *a.* Relating to time; not eternal; not spiritual.

TEMPORALLY, (tĕm'-pô-răl-lē) *ad.* With respect to this life.

TEMPORARY, (tĕm'-pô-ră-rē) *a.* Lasting only for a limited time.

TEMPORIZE, (tĕm'-pô-rîze) *v. t.* To comply with occasions or times; to com-

p. TEMPORIZED; *ppr.* TEMPORIZING; *pp.* TEMPORIZED. [ply meanly.

UNION, (yŭne'-yŭn) *n.* Act of uniting; concord; a confederacy.

UNITY, (yŭ'-nē-tē) *n.* The state of being one; concord; agreement.

UNIT, (yŭ'-nit) *n.* One; the least whole number.

UNITE, (yŭ'-nite) *v. t.* To join two or more into one; to combine; to concur.

p. UNITED; *ppr.* UNITING; *pp.* UNITED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *rubicund* and *jocund*? Repeat the words classed with *object*. What is the difference between *readily* and *rapidly*? Repeat the words classed with *ready*. Why does *ready* change *y* into *i* in *readily*? Does *object* double the final *t* in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *unite*; classed with *temple*. Why does *unite* omit the final *e* in *united*? Repeat the words classed with *rotund*; with *patriot*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mă, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâb, tâbe, bâll.

NERVOUS, (nêr'-vûs) *a.* Having weak or diseased nerves; strong; vigorous.
NERVELESS, (nêrr'-lêss) *a.* Without strength; without force or vigor.
NERVE, (nêrve) *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; strength.
NERVE, (nêrve) *v. t.* To invigorate; to strengthen.

p. NERVED; *ppr.* NERVING; *pp.* NERVED.

NEURALGIA, (nê-râi'-jê-â) *n.* An acute affection in the course of the nerves.

NEUROLOGY, (nê-rôl'-ô-jê) *n.* A description of the nerves.

MUSCLE, (mûs'-sl) *n.* A fleshy fibre susceptible of contraction and relaxation.

MUSCULAR, (mûs'-kû-lâr) *a.* Relating to muscles; strong; brawny.

USUALLY, (yû'-zhû-âi-lê) *ad.* Commonly; customarily.

USUAL, (yû'-shû-âi) *a.* Common; frequent; customary.

USEFULNESS, (yûse'-fûl-nêss) *n.* The quality of being useful.

USEFUL, (yûse'-fûl) *a.* Beneficial; profitable; convenient.

USAGE, (yû'-zâj) *n.* Treatment; custom; practice.

USE, (yûse) *n.* Application of anything to a purpose; employment of.

USE, (yûse) *v. t.* To employ; to consume; to accustom.

p. USED; *ppr.* USING; *pp.* USED.

VADE-MECUM, (vâ'-dê-mê-kûm) *n.* A book or manual carried for daily use.

WANDERING, (wôn'-dêr-ing) *n.* A travelling without a settled course.

WANDER, (wôn'-dêr) *v. t.* To rove; to ramble here and there.

p. WANDERED; *ppr.* WANDERING; *pp.* WANDERED.

WAPT, (wâft) *v. t.* To convey through the air or on the water; to buoy; to

p. WAFTEO; *ppr.* WAFTEO; *pp.* WAFTEO.

[float.

YARN, (yâr) *n.* Spun wool or cotton.

YAWNING, (yâwn'-ing) *a.* Gaping; sleepy; drowsy.

YAWN, (yâwn) *v. t.* To gape; to open wide. *n.* Act of opening.

p. YAWNED; *ppr.* YAWNING; *pp.* YAWNED.

ABSENCE, (âb'-sêns) *n.* The state of being not present.

ABSENT, (âb'-sênt) *a.* Not present; careless; inattentive.

ABSENT, (âb'-sênt) *v. t.* To forbear to come into presence; to withdraw.

p. ABSENTED; *ppr.* ABSENTING; *pp.* ABSENTED.

BETROTHAL, (bê-trôth'-âi) *n.* The act of pledging for marriage; espousal.

BETROTH, (bê-trôth') *v. t.* To promise or pledge to marriage.

p. BETROTHED; *ppr.* BETROTHING; *pp.* BETROTHED.

CAPSIZING, (kâp'-siz) *v. t.* To upset; to overturn.

p. CAPSIZED; *ppr.* CAPSIZING; *pp.* CAPSIZED.

CAPTIOUS, (kâp'-shûs) *a.* Catching at faults; disposed to find fault.

CAPTIOUSNESS, (kâp'-shûs-nêss) *n.* Inclination to object; peevishness.

DALLIANCE, (dâi'-lê-âns) *n.* Acts of fondness; delay; procrastination.

DALLY, (dâi'-lê) *v. t.* To trifle; to exchange caresses; to delay.

p. DALLIED; *ppr.* DALLYING; *pp.* DALLIED.

EBULLITION, (êb-âi-lîsh'-ân) *n.* Act of boiling up with heat; any intestine

EAST, (êst) *n.* The quarter where the sun rises.

[commotion.

EASTERN, (êst'-âr) *a.* Relating to the east; oriental.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *nerve* and *muscle*? Repeat the words classed with *use*. Does *usual* double the *l* in *usually*? Why does not *useful* double the *l* in *usefulness*? What difference between *absent* the noun and *absent* the verb? Repeat the words classed with *nerve*. What is that science called that treats of the *nerves*? Why does *dally* change *y* into *i* in *dalliance*? Why does not *yawn* double the *n* in *yawned*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

PASTOR, (pās'-tôr) *n.* A shepherd; a clergyman who has the charge of a flock.
PASTORAL, (pās'-tôr-ăl) *a.* Relating to a pastor; rural. *n.* A poem describing
PASTURAGE, (pās't'-yû-râje) *n.* Lands grazed by cattle. [rural life.
PASTURE, (pās't'-yûre) *n.* Ground covered with grass for cattle. *v. t.* To feed
p. PASTURED; *ppr.* PASTURING; *pp.* PASTURED. [on grass.

MADRIGAL, (măd'-drô-găl) *n.* A pastoral song; any light, airy song.

FACULTY, (făk'-ăl-tê) *n.* A power of the mind or body; ability; talent.

LITERAL, (lîr'-têr-ăl) *a.* According to the letter; following the exact words.

LITERALLY, (lîr'-têr-răl-lê) *ad.* According to the letter or words.

LITERARY, (lîr'-têr-ăr-rê) *a.* Relating to letters or learning; learned.

LITERATI, (lîr'-têr-ră'-il) *n.* The learned; literary men.

LITERATURE, (lîr'-têr-ăr-tăre) *n.* Learning; skill in letters; erudition.

ILLITERATE, (il-lîr'-êr-ăt) *a.* Unlettered; untaught; unlearned.

GALVANIC, (găl'-văn'-ik) *a.* Relating to galvanism.

GALVANISM, (găl'-văn'-izm) *n.* A species of electricity.

GALVANIZE, (găl'-văn'-ize) *v. t.* To affect by galvanism.

p. GALVANIZED; *ppr.* GALVANIZING; *pp.* GALVANIZED.

HABITATION, (hăb-ê-tă'-shôn) *n.* A dwelling; a residence.

HABITABLE, (hăb'-it-ă-bl) *a.* Capable of being dwelt in.

INHABIT, (in-hăb'-it) *v. t.* To live in; to dwell in; to occupy.

p. INHABITED; *ppr.* INHABITING; *pp.* INHABITED.

IDOL, (î'-dôl) *n.* A figure representing a divinity; an image.

IDOLATRY, (î-dôi'-ă-trê) *n.* The worship of images; paganism.

IDOLATROUS, (î-dôi'-ă-três) *a.* Tending to idolatry; worshipping false gods.

IDOLIZE, (î'-dôi'-ize) *v. t.* To worship as an idol; to love vehemently; to adore.

p. IDOLIZED; *ppr.* IDOLIZING; *pp.* IDOLIZED.

JACCONET, (jăk'-kô-nêt) *n.* A light species of muslin.

KEEP, (kêep) *v. t.* To retain; to hold; to detain; to observe.

p. KEPT; *ppr.* KEEPING; *pp.* KEPT.

LABEL, (lă'-bêl) *n.* A title affixed to anything to indicate its contents or

LABEL, (lă'-bêl) *v. t.* To affix a label to. [nature.

p. LABELLED; *ppr.* LABELLING; *pp.* LABELLED.

LABIAL, (lă'-bê-ăl) *a.* Relating to, or uttered by the lips.

MACARONI, (măc-ă-rô'-nê) *n.* A kind of edible paste; a coxcomb.

MACADAMIZE, (măc-ăd'-ăm-ize) *v. t.* To cover a road with stones broken in

p. MACADAMIZED; *ppr.* MACADAMIZING; *pp.* MACADAMIZED. [pieces.

NARCOTIC, (năr-kôt'-ik) *n.* A medicine producing stupor or sleep.

NARCISSUS, (năr sîs'-sûs) *n.* A genus of bulbous plants, including the daffo-

OBJURGATION, (ôb-jûr-gă'-shôn) *n.* Reproof; reprehension. [dil.

OBITUARY, (ô-bîr'-ă-ă-rê) *n.* A register of deaths; an account of a deceased

PACIFICATION, (păs-ê-tô-kă'-shôn) *n.* Act of making peace. [person.

PACIFIC, (pă-sîf'-ik) *a.* Peace-making; peaceful; mild; gentle.

PACIFY, (păs'-sê-fî) *v. t.* To restore to peace; to calm; to still.

p. PACIFIED; *ppr.* PACIFYING; *pp.* PACIFIED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *pastoral* and *madrigal*? Does *literal* double the final *l* in *literally*? Repeat the words classed with *literal*. *Label* is not accented on the last syllable, why do you double the *l* in *labelled*? State the difference between *label* and *labial*. Repeat the words classed with *pacify*. Why does *pacify* change *y* into *i* in *pacified*? Why in *pacific*? Repeat the words classed with *idol*. Repeat the words classed with *pasture*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, môt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—râbe, túb, búll.

COGNIZANCE, (kóg'-nè-zânse) *n.* Knowledge or notice; perception; observation.
COGNIZANT, (kóg'-nè-zânt) *a.* Having knowledge of; knowing. [tion.

PARISH, (pâr'-ish) *n.* An ecclesiastical district.

PARISHIONER, (pâ'-rish'-ân-êr) *n.* One who belongs to a parish.

PAROCHIAL, (pâ'-rô'-kê-âl) *a.* Belonging to a parish; parishional.

ENQUIRE, (ên-kwire') *v. t.* To ask; to examine; to seek for. (*Inquire is pref-*

EN-PASSANT, (âng-pâs'-sâng') *ad.* By the way. [*erable.*]

QUACKERY, (kwâk'-êr-ê) *n.* False pretension to skill.

QUACK, (kwâk) *n.* The cry of a duck; one who pretends to skill which he does

QUACK, (kwâk) *v. i.* To cry like a duck; to brag loudly. [not possess.

p. QUACKED; *ppr.* QUACKING; *pp.* QUACKED.

RADIUS, (rà'-dê-ûs) *n.* The semi-diameter of a circle.

RADIATION, (rà'-dê-â'-shôn) *n.* Emission of rays; beamy lustre.

RADIANT, (rà'-dê-ânt) *a.* Shining; sparkling.

RADIANCE, (rà'-dê-ânse) *n.* Sparkling lustre; glitter.

RADIATE, (rà'-dê-âte) *v. i.* To send out rays; to shine; to sparkle.

p. RADIATED; *ppr.* RADIATING; *pp.* RADIATED. [fessor.

PROFESSIONAL, (prô'-fesh'-ân-âl) *a.* Relating to a profession; done by a pro-

PROFESSION, (prô'-fesh'-ân) *n.* Open declaration; known employment; busi-

PROFESS, (prô'-fêss') *v. t.* To declare openly; to avow. [ncsa.

p. PROFESSED; *ppr.* PROFESSING; *pp.* PROFESSED.

PRESSURE, (prêsh'-ûre) *n.* The force or weight which presses; distress.

PRESSING, (prêss'-ing) *ppr. a.* Squeezing; urgent; importunate.

PRESS, (prêss) *v. t.* To squeeze; to crush. *n.* An instrument for pressing.

TACTICS, (tâk'-tîks) The art of arranging forces for battle.

TACTICIAN, (tâk'-tîsh'-ân) *n.* One skilled in tactics.

TABERNACLE, (tâb'-êr-nâ-kl) *n.* A tent; a temporary habitation.

ULTERIOR, (ûl'-tê-rê-ôr) *a.* Being beyond, or on the further side.

ULTIMATE, (ûl'-tê-mât) *a.* Being the last; final; utmost.

ULTIMATUM, (ûl'-tê-mâ'-tûm) *n.* A final proposition.

VAGABOND, (vâg'-â-bônd) *a.* Strolling; wandering. *n.* A vagrant.

VAGRANT, (vâ'-grânt) *a.* Wandering; unsettled. *n.* A beggar.

VAGRANCY, (vâ'-grân-sê) *n.* State of wandering; unsettled condition.

VAGUE, (vâg) *a.* Wandering; unsettled; indefinite; of uncertain meaning.

VAGARY, (vâ-gâ'-rê) *n.* A wandering; a whim; a caprice.

WADDING, (wôd'-ding) *n.* A soft stuff used for stuffing.

WAGES, (wâ'-jêz) *n.* Pay for services; hire; salary.

WAGER, (wâ'-jâr) *n.* A bet; something hazarded on a contest. *v. t.* To bet.

p. WAGERED; *ppr.* WAGERING; *pp.* WAGERED.

YEA, (yâ) *ad.* Yes; not only so, but more.

YEAR, (yêr) *n.* The time in which the earth moves round the sun.

YEARLY, (yêr'-lê) *a.* Annual; happening every year. *ad.* Every year.

SALERATUS, (sâl'-ê-râ'-tûs) *n.* A sort of refined pearl ash.

SALAMANDER, (sâl'-â-mân-dâr) *n.* An animal supposed to live in fire.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *inquire* and *enquire*? What is the difference between *antipathy* and *prejudice*? Repeat the words classed with *radius*. Repeat those classed with *vague*. Why does *radiate* omit the final *e* in *radiating*? Repeat the words classed with *part-h*. Why does not *wager* double the final consonant in *wagered*? What sound of *a* in *wager*? What sound of *a* in *wadding*? What sound of *a* in *quack*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mâ, mêt,—pîne, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

ABSTRACTION, (áb-strák'-shún) *n.* Absence of mind; separation. [general view.

ABSTRACT, (áb'-strákt) *a.* Separated from something else. *n.* An epitome; a

ABSTRACT, (áb-strákt') *v. t.* To take one thing from another; to reduce.

p. ABSTRACTED; *ppr.* ABSTRACTING; *pp.* ABSTRACTED.

EXTRACTION, (éks-trák'-shún) *n.* The act of drawing out; lineage; descent.

EXTRACT, (éks-trákt) *n.* A quotation; an essence.

EXTRACT, (éks-trákt') *v. t.* To draw out of; to take from.

p. EXTRACTED; *ppr.* EXTRACTING; *pp.* EXTRACTED.

SUBTRAHEND, (súb-trá-hénd) *n.* The number to be subtracted.

SUBTRACTION, (súb-trák'-shún) *n.* Act of taking one number from another to

SUBTRACT, (súb-trákt') *v. t.* To take a smaller quantity from a greater. [find

p. SUBTRACTED; *ppr.* SUBTRACTING; *pp.* SUBTRACTED. [the difference.

BIAS, (bí'-ás) *v. t.* To incline to some side; to influence. *n.* Propension.

p. BIASED; *ppr.* BIASSING; *pp.* BIASED.

BIGAMY, (big'-gá-mé) *n.* The crime of having two wives living at the same

BIGAMIST, (big'-gá-míst) *n.* One who has committed bigamy. [time.

CARRION, (kár'-rè-àn) *n.* Dead, putrefying flesh unfit for food. [agate.

CARNELIAN, (kár'-nèl'-yán) *n.* A precious stone of a red color; a species of

DAHLIA, (dá'-lè-á) *n.* A genus of composite flowers, originally from Mexico.

DEAF, (dèf) *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing; deprived of hearing.

DEAFEN, (dèf'-fn) *v. t.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

p. DEAFENED; *ppr.* DEAFENING; *pp.* DEAFENED.

EACH, (étsh) *a.* Either of two; every one of any number.

ECLECTIC, (ék-lèk'-tik) *a.* Selecting; choosing. *n.* One who belongs to no par-

ECLAT, (ék'-kláw') *n.* Striking effect; brilliancy; applause. [ticular sec.

EDITORIAL, (éd-è-tò'-rè-ál) *a.* Belonging to, or written by an editor.

EDITOR, (éd'-è-túr) *n.* He that revises or prepares any work for publication.

EDITION, (è-dish'-àn) *n.* The whole impression of a book; republication.

EDIT, (éd'-it) *v. t.* To superintend, revise, or prepare for publication.

p. EDITED; *ppr.* EDITING; *pp.* EDITED.

FAILURE, (fàlò'-yàre) *n.* Deficiency; omission; cessation.

FAIL, (fàlò) *v. t.* To be deficient; to fall short; to become bankrupt.

p. FAILED; *ppr.* FAILING; *pp.* FAILED.

FAC-SIMILE, (fák-sim'-è-lè) *n.* An exact copy or likeness.

GALLOT, (gál'-yòt) *n.* A small galley or brigantine.

GALLOPADE, (gál-láp-pàrd') *n.* A kind of dance; a hand gallop.

GALLOP, (gál-láp) *v. t.* To move or run by leaps; to move very fast.

p. GALLOPED; *ppr.* GALLOPING; *pp.* GALLOPED.

HESITATION, (hèz-è-tá'-shún) *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; intermission of

HESITANCY, (hèz'-è-tàn-sè) *n.* Uncertainty; suspense. [speech.

HESITATE, (hèz'-è-tàte) *v. t.* To be doubtful; to delay; to pause.

p. HESITATED; *ppr.* HESITATING; *pp.* HESITATED.

HANDY, (hánd'-è) *a.* Ready; dexterous; skilful; convenient.

HANDINESS, (hánd'-è-nès) *n.* Readiness; dexterity.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *abstract*, *extract*, and *substract*? Why does not *sub-*trac-
 double the final *t* in *substracted*? Repeat the words classed with *edit*? Why does *hardy* change
y into *i* in *hardiness*? Does *gallop* double the final consonant in the participle? Repeat the
 words classed with *hesitate*. What sound of *e* in *editor*? What sound of *e* in *edition*? Repeat
 the words classed with *abstract*: *extract*; *substract*.

fàte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mè, mêt,—pine, pln,—tòne, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll.

- ANTHRACITE**, (ân'-thrâ-sîte) *n.* A species of hard mineral coal.
- IDES**, (îdz) *n.* A term denoting the 13th day of each month except March.
- IMBUE**, (im-bû') *v. t.* To tinge deeply; to tincture. [May, July, and October.
p. IMBUED; *ppr.* IMBUING; *pp.* IMBUED.
- IMBRUE**, (im-brû') *v. t.* To steep; to soak; to wet much or long.
p. IMBRUED; *ppr.* IMBRUING; *pp.* IMBRUED.
- IMAGINATION**, (â-mâd'-jîn-â'-shûn) *n.* Invention; conception; fancy.
- IMAGINARY**, (â-mâd'-jîn-â'-rê) *a.* Fancied; existing only in the imagination.
- IMAGINABLE**, (â-mâd'-jîn-â'-bl) *a.* Possible to be conceived.
- IMAGINE**, (â-mâd'-jîn) *v. t.* To form in the mind; to think; to fancy.
p. IMAGINED; *ppr.* IMAGINING; *pp.* IMAGINED.
- IMAGE**, (im'-âje) *n.* A statue; a picture; an idea. *v. t.* To fancy.
- IMAGERY**, (im'-â-jêr-rê) *n.* Sensible representations; pictures.
- IMMITIGABLE**, (im-mit'-â-gâ-bl) *a.* Not to be softened.
- JEHOVAH**, (jê-hô'-vâ) *n.* The Hebrew proper name of God.
- JEWELRY**, (jê'-âi-rê) *n.* Jewels collectively.
- JEWELLER**, (jê'-âi-lâr) *n.* A dealer in or maker of jewels.
- JEWEL**, (jê'-âi) *n.* A precious stone; a gem. *v. t.* To adorn with jewels.
p. JEWELLED; *ppr.* JEWELLING; *pp.* JEWELLED.
- KETTLE**, (kê't'-u) *n.* A metal vessel in which liquor is boiled.
- LACHRYMAL**, (lâk'-rê-mâi) *a.* Generating tears.
- LACHRYMOSE**, (lâk'-rê-môse') *a.* Producing or shedding tears.
- LACQUER**, (lâk'-kêr) *n.* A yellow varnish. *v. t.* To varnish with lacquer.
p. LACQUERED; *ppr.* LACQUERING; *pp.* LACQUERED.
- MAGNET**, (mâg'-nêt) *n.* The loadstone; one of the oxides of iron which attracts
- MAGNETIC**, (mâg'-nêt'-ik) *a.* Having power to attract; attractive. [iron.
- MAGNETISM**, (mâg'-nêt'-izm) *n.* The science which treats of the magnet.
- MAGNETIZE**, (mâg'-nêt'-ize) *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to any-
p. MAGNETIZED; *ppr.* MAGNETIZING; *pp.* MAGNETIZED. [thing.
- NOBILITY**, (nô-bîl'-â-tê) *n.* Rank; dignity; greatness; persons of high
- NOBLE**, (nô'-bi) *a.* Exalted in rank; great; generous. [rank.
- NOBLY**, (nô'-biê) *ad.* Greatly; magnanimously; splendidly.
- OBLITERATION**, (ôb-lit'-têr-â'-shûn) *n.* The act of effacing; extinction.
- OBLITERATE**, (ôb-lit'-têr-âte) *v. t.* To erase; to rub out; to efface; to destroy.
p. OBLITERATED; *ppr.* OBLITERATING; *pp.* OBLITERATED.
- OBLIVION**, (ôb-liv'-â-ân) *n.* Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.
- OBLIVIOUS**, (ôb-liv'-â-âs) *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
- PARENT**, (pâre'-ânt) *n.* A father or mother; cause; source.
- PARENTAGE**, (pâre'-ânt-âje) *n.* Extraction; birth; descent.
- PARENTAL**, (pâ-rânt'-âi) *a.* Relating to a parent; tender; cherishing.
- PATERNAL**, (pâ-têr'-nâi) *a.* Pertaining to a father; fatherly; kind.
- PATERNITY**, (pâ-têr'-nê-tê) *n.* The quality, state, or relation of a father.
- MATERNAL**, (mâ-têr'-nâi) *a.* Motherly; befitting a mother.
- MATERNITY**, (mâ-têr'-nê-tê) *n.* The state, character, or relation of a mother.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *anthracite* and *bituminous*? State the difference between *apprehend* and *comprehend*. Repeat the words classed with *imagine*. Why does *imagine* omit the *e* in *imaginary*? Why does *image* retain the *e* in *imagery*? Repeat the words classed with *magnet*. Why does *jewel* double the *l* in *jeweller*? Does it double the *l* in *jewelry*? Why? Repeat the words classed with *parent*; classed with *noble*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—râbe, tâb, bâll.

- MATURELY**, (mă-tûrê'-lê) *ad.* Ripely; completely; considerably.
- MATURITY**, (mă-tûrê'-rê-tê) *n.* Ripeness; completion.
- MATURE**, (mă-tûrê') *a.* Perfected by time; ripe. *v. t.* To ripen; to advance
p. MATURED; *ppr.* MATURING; *pp.* MATURED. [towards perfection.]
- ANTERIOR**, (ăn-tê'-rê-ăr) *a.* Going before; former; prior in point of time.
- POSTERIOR**, (pôs-tê'-rê-ăr) *a.* Later; happening after; subsequent.
- POSTERITY**, (pôs-têr'-ê-tê) *n.* Succeeding generations; descendants; children.
- EXTERIOR**, (êks-tê'-rê-ăr) *n.* Outward surface. *a.* Outward; external.
- EXTERNAL**, (êks-têr'-năl) *a.* Outward; exterior.
- INTERIOR**, (în-tê'-rê-ăr) *a.* Internal; inner; not outward. *n.* The inside.
- INTERNAL**, (în-têr'-năl) *a.* Inward; not external; spiritual.
- QUAGMIRE**, (kwăg'-mîrê) *n.* A soft yielding marsh or bog.
- RUSTIC**, (rûs-tik) *a.* Pertaining to the country; rude; coarse; simple.
- RUSTICITY**, (rûs-tis'-ê-tê) *n.* Want of refinement or polish; rudeness.
- RUSTICATION**, (rûs-tê-kă'-shûn) *n.* Residence in the country.
- RUSTICATE**, (rûs-tê-kâte) *v. t.* To reside in the country.
p. RUSTICATED; *ppr.* RUSTICATING; *pp.* RUSTICATED.
- SPHERE**, (sfêrê) *n.* A globe; an orb; the earth.
- SPHERICAL**, (sfêr'-ê-kăl) *a.* Globular; round. [sphere.]
- SPHEROID**, (sfê'-rôid) *n.* A body oblong approaching to the form of a
- TEMPERATE**, (têmp'-pêr-âte) *a.* Moderate in food and drink; not excessive;
- TEMPERANCE**, (têmp'-pêr-ânse) *n.* Moderation; sobriety. [calm.]
- TEMPERAMENT**, (têmp'-pêr-â-mênt) *n.* Constitution; predominance of a
 quality.
- TEMPER**, (têmp'-pâr) *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; disposition of the
- TEMPER**, (têmp'-pâr) *v. t.* To compound; to modify; to soften. [mind.]
p. TEMPERED; *ppr.* TEMPERING; *pp.* TEMPERED.
- URBANE**, (ăr-bâne') *a.* Civil; courteous; polite; elegant.
- URBANITY**, (ăr-băn'-ê-tê) *n.* Civility; elegance; politeness.
- VALEDICTION**, (văl-ê-dik'-shûn) *n.* A farewell.
- VALEDICTORY**, (văl-ê-dik'-târ-ê) *a.* Bidding farewell; taking leave.
- WAINSCOT**, (wâne'-skôt) *n.* The wooden lining of a room.
- WAKEN**, (wă'-kn) *v. t.* To wake; to rouse from sleep; to excite.
p. WAKENED; *ppr.* WAKENING; *pp.* WAKENED.
- YELLOW**, (yêl'-lê) *a.* Being of the color of gold.
- YELLOWISH**, (yêl'-lê-ish) *a.* Somewhat yellow.
- YELLOWNESS**, (yêl'-lê-nêss) *n.* Quality of being yellow.
- ABNEGATE**, (ăb-nê-gâto) *v. t.* To deny.
- ABNEGATION**, (ăb-nê-gă'-shûn) *n.* Denial; renunciation.
- BIPED**, (bi'-pêd) *n.* An animal with two feet.
- BIRTH**, (bêrth) *n.* The act of coming into life or of being brought into the world.
- CASUAL**, (kăzh'-yû-ăl) *a.* Happening by chance; accidental.
- CASUALLY**, (kăzh'-yû-ăl-lê) *ad.* Accidentally; inconstantly.
- CASUALTY**, (kăzh'-yû-ăl-tê) *n.* Accident; chance; event; incident.
- DAUGHTER**, (dăw'-târ) *n.* A female child or descendant.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *anterior*, *posterior*, *exterior*, and *interior*? Repeat the words classed with *temper*. Repeat the words classed with *casual*. Do you double the *t* in *casually*? What is the difference between *parental*, *paternal*, and *maternal*? Repeat the words classed with *rustic*. Why does *urbane* omit the *e* in *urbanity*? What sounds has *t* in *rusticity*? How many sounds has *t*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll

ENERVATION, (ên-êr-và'-shân) *n.* State of being weakened; effeminacy.

ENERVATE, (ê-nêr'-vâte) *v. t.* To weaken; to deprive of force.

pp. ENERVATED; *ppr.* ENERVATING; *pp.* ENERVATED.

RENOVATION, (rên-ô-và'-shân) *n.* The act of renewing; renewal.

RENOVATE, (rên'-ô-vâte) *v. t.* To renew; to restore to the first state.

p. RENOVATED; *ppr.* RENOVATING; *pp.* RENOVATED.

FAIR, (fâre) *a.* Beautiful; equal; honest. *n.* A show for trade.

FAIRLY, (fâre'-lê) *ad.* With fairness; justly; openly.

FAIRNESS, (fâre'-nêss) *n.* Honesty; candor; frankness.

GASTRONOMY, (gâs-trôn'-ô-mê) *n.* Epicurism; the pleasures of the table.

GASTRONOMIC, (gâs-trô-nôm'-ik) *a.* Relating to gastronomy.

GASTRONOMER, (gâs-trôn'-ô-mâr) *n.* One who delights in good living; an

GAUDERY, (gâw'-dêr-ê) *n.* Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress. [epicure.]

GAUDINESS, (gâw'-dê-nêss) *n.* Showiness; tinsel appearance.

GAUDY, (gâw'-dê) *a.* Showy; finical; gay.

GAUDILY, (gâw'-dê-lê) *ad.* Showily; in a gaudy manner.

HACKNEYED, (hâk'-nêdd) *a.* Much used; worn out.

HACKNEY, (hâk'-nê) *n.* A hired horse. *a.* Worn out like a hired horse;

HACKNEY, (hâk'-nê) *v. t.* To practise; to accustom. [much used.]

p. HACKNEYED; *ppr.* HACKNEYING; *pp.* HACKNEYED.

HABIT, (hâb'-it) *n.* The effect of a frequent repetition of the same act.

HABITUAL, (hâ-bît'-yû-âl) *a.* Formed by use; constant; customary.

HABITUATE, (hâ-bît'-yû-âte) *v. t.* To make habitual; to accustom.

p. HABITUATED; *ppr.* HABITUATING; *pp.* HABITUATED.

IGNORANCE, (ig'-nô-rânse) *n.* Want of knowledge; unlearnedness.

IGNORANT, (ig'-nô-rânt) *a.* Wanting knowledge; uninstructed.

IGNORAMUS, (ig'-nô-râ'-mâs) *n.* An ignorant fellow; a vain pretender to

IGNORE, (ig'-nôre') *v. t.* To declare ignorance of; not to know. [knowledge.]

p. IGNORED; *ppr.* IGNORING; *pp.* IGNORED.

JUDICATIVE, (jû'-dê-kâ-tiv) *a.* Having power to judge.

JUDICATORY, (jû'-dê-kâ-târ-ê) *n.* The dispensation of justice; court of justice.

JUDICATURE, (jû'-dê-kâ-tûre) *n.* The power of distributing justice; a court of

JUDICIAL, (jû'-dîsh'-âl) *a.* Proceeding from or inflicted by a court. [justice.]

JUDICIARY, (jû'-dîsh'-ê-â-rê) *a.* Passing judgment upon.

KEystone, (kê'-stône) *n.* The top or fastening stone of an arch.

KIDNAP, (kîd'-nâp) *v. t.* To steal children; to steal human beings.

p. KIDNAPPED; *ppr.* KIDNAPPING; *pp.* KIDNAPPED.

LIBERTY, (lib'-êr-tê) *n.* Power of acting without restraint; freedom.

LIBERATION, (lib'-êr-â'-shân) *n.* The act of setting free; deliverance.

LIBERATE, (lib'-êr-âte) *v. t.* To release; to set at large; to rescue; to free.

p. LIBERATED; *ppr.* LIBERATING; *pp.* LIBERATED.

LIBELLOUS, (li'-bêl-lûs) *a.* Defamatory; abusive.

LIBEL, (li'-bêl) *n.* A defamatory writing. *v. t.* To defame; to traduce.

p. LIBELLED; *ppr.* LIBELLING; *pp.* LIBELLED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *enervate* and *renovate*. Why does *enervate* omit the final *e* in *enervating*? Repeat the words classed with *gaudy*. What is the difference between *libel* and *label*? Does the verb *libel* double the final consonant in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *judicial*. Repeat those classed with *ignore*. Why does *gaudy* change *y* into *i* in *gaudily* and *gaudiness*? Repeat the words classed with *habit*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

DEPLORABLE, (dê-plô'-râ-bi) *a.* Lamentable; sad; calamitous.

DEPLORATION, (dêp-lô-râ'-shân) *n.* Lamentation; act of deploring.

DEPLORE, (dê-plô're') *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to mourn.

p. DEPLORED; *ppr.* DEPLORING; *pp.* DEPLORED.

IMPLORE, (im-plô're') *v. t.* To call upon in supplication; to petition with

p. IMploRED; *ppr.* IMploRING; *pp.* IMploRED. [urgency.

LAMENTATION, (lâm-mên-tâ'-shân) *n.* Expression of sorrow; audible grief.

LAMENTABLE, (lâm'-mên-tâ-bi) *a.* Deploable; causing sorrow; mournful.

LAMENT, (lâ-mên't) *v. i.* To mourn; to wail; to grieve. *n.* Sorrow.

p. LAMENTED; *ppr.* LAMENTING; *pp.* LAMENTED.

MANDAMUS, (mân-dâ'-mâs) *n.* A writ issued from a superior court.

MANDATE, (mân'-dâte) *n.* Command; precept; charge.

NASAL, (nâ'-zâl) *a.* Belonging to the nose; uttered through the nose.

NASCENT, (nâs'-sênt) *a.* Beginning to exist, or to grow; increasing.

OBSCENE, (ôb-sêên') *a.* Immodest; indelicate; disgusting.

OBSCENITY, (ôb-sên'-tê) *n.* Impurity of thought or language.

PALPITATION, (pâl-pê-tâ'-shân) *n.* A convulsive motion of any part.

PALPITATE, (pâl'-pê-tâte) *v. n.* To beat as the heart; to flutter; to pant.

p. PALPITATED; *ppr.* PALPITATING; *pp.* PALPITATED.

QUAHAUG, (kwâw'-hóg) *n.* A large species of American clam.

QUAIL, (kwâle) *n.* A bird. *v. i.* To depress; to sink; to subdue.

p. QUAILED; *ppr.* QUAILING; *pp.* QUAILED.

SADDLER, (sâd'-lâr) *n.* One whose trade is to make saddles.

SADDLE, (sâd'-dl) *n.* A seat on a horse's back. *v. t.* To cover with a saddle;

p. SADDLED; *ppr.* SADDLING; *pp.* SADDLED. [to load.

SALINE, (sâ-lîne') *a.* Consisting of salt; containing salt.

SALMAGUNDI, (sâl-mâ-gûn'-dê) *n.* A medley; a mixture of fish and onions.

SACRED, (sâ'-krêd) *a.* Devoted to religious uses; holy; divine.

TALISMAN, (tâl'-lîz-mân) *n.* A magical figure cut in stone, supposed to avert

TALISMAGIC, (tâl'-lîz-mân'-ik) *a.* Relating to talismans; magical. [evil.

TENABLE, (tên'-â-bi) *a.* That may be held or maintained; defensible.

TENACIOUS, (tê-nâ'-shâs) *a.* Holding fast; retentive; adhesive.

TENACITY, (tê-nâs'-tê) *n.* Quality of being tenacious; adhesiveness.

TENANT, (tên'-ânt) *n.* One who holds property of another; an occupant.

ULCER, (ûl'-sûr) *n.* A running sore. (Not to be used as a verb.)

ULCERATE, (ûl'-sûr-âte) *v. i.* To turn to an ulcer.

p. ULCERATED; *ppr.* ULCERATING; *pp.* ULCERATED.

VALID, (vâl'-ld) *a.* Strong; weighty; having legal force.

VALIDITY, (vâl-ld'-tê) *n.* Strength; force; justness.

VALUATION, (vâl-yû-â'-shân) *n.* Estimated worth; the value set.

VALUABLE, (vâl'-yû-â-bi) *a.* Having value; precious; costly.

VALUE, (vâl'-yû) *n.* Worth; importance; price. *v. t.* To have in high esteem;

p. VALUED; *ppr.* VALUING; *pp.* VALUED. [to rate.

VALISE, (vâ-lêse') *n.* A portmanteau.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *deplore* and *implore*. Repeat the words classed with *tenant*. Do you double the final consonant of *lament* in the participles? Why? Do you retain the final *e* of *obscene* in spelling the noun? Repeat the words classed with *lament*. Do you retain the final *e* of *value* in the participles? Do you retain it in the adjective and noun? Why? What sound of *i* in *saline*? What sound of *i* in *valid*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll,

- SPRAIN**, (sprá-ne) *v. t.* To overstrain the ligaments of a joint. *n.* A painful strain.
- STRAIN**, (strá-ne) *n.* An injury by stretching; part of a tune. [strain.
- STRAIN**, (strá-ne) *v. t.* To pass through some porous substance; to the utmost.
- STOUT**, (stóut) *a.* Strong; lusty; brave. [most strength.
- STOUTNESS**, (stóut'-nê-s) *n.* Strength; boldness; obstinacy.
- WALK**, (wálk) *v. i.* To move leisurely by steps. *n.* Gait; step.
- p.* WALKED; *ppr.* WALKING; *pp.* WALKED.
- WALLOW**, (wól'-lô) *v. i.* To tumble and roll; to live in any state of filth.
- WALTZ**, (wáltz) *n.* A dance; a tune. *v. i.* To perform the dance.
- ABSOLUTE**, (áb'-sô-lú-te) *a.* Positive; complete; unconditional.
- ABSOLUTION**, (áb'-sô-lú-shún) *n.* Acquittal; a remission of sins.
- ABSOLVE**, (áb'-sôlv-) *v. t.* To free from; to clear; to acquit.
- p.* ABSOLVED; *ppr.* ABSOLVING; *pp.* ABSOLVED.
- BISCUIT**, (bís'-kít) *n.* A kind of hard, dry bread; a cake.
- BLESSED**, (blêss'-sed) *a.* Happy; holy and happy; happy in heaven.
- BLESS**, (blêss) *v. t.* To bestow blessing upon; to make happy.
- p.* BLESSED; *ppr.* BLESSING; *pp.* BLESSED.
- CLUMSY**, (klúm'-zê) *a.* Awkward; heavy; unhandy.
- CLUMSILY**, (klúm'-zê-lê) *ad.* Awkwardly; in a clumsy manner.
- CABINET**, (ká'b'-ín-ét) *n.* A small room; a government council.
- CADENCE**, (ká'-dên-se) *n.* The fall of the voice, as at the end of a sentence.
- CADAVEROUS**, (ká-dáv'-ê-rús) *a.* Having the appearance of a corpse; pale.
- DECORATION**, (dêk'-kô-rá-shún) *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
- DECORATE**, (dêk'-kô-rá-te) *v. t.* To ornament; to adorn; to embellish.
- p.* DECORATED; *ppr.* DECORATING; *pp.* DECORATED.
- DECOROUS**, (dê-kô'-rús) *a.* Decent; suitable to a character; becoming.
- DECORUM**, (dê-kô'-rúm) *n.* Decency; propriety; order.
- DECOY**, (dê-kôê') *v. t.* To lure into a net, cage, or snare; to entice.
- p.* DECOYED; *ppr.* DECOYING; *pp.* DECOYED.
- EDUCATION**, (êd-yú-ká'-shún) *n.* Formation of the manners and improvement
- EDUCATE**, (êd-yú-ká-te) *v. t.* To instruct youth; to teach. [of the mind.
- p.* EDUCATED; *ppr.* EDUCATING; *pp.* EDUCATED.
- EGOTISM**, (ê'-gô-tizm) *n.* The vanity shown by talking or writing of one's
- EFFICACY**, (êf'-fê-ká-sê) *n.* Production of the consequence intended. [self
- EFFICACIOUS**, (êf'-fê-ká'-shús) *a.* Actually producing effects.
- EFFORT**, (êf'-fórt) *n.* Struggle; attempt; laborious endeavor.
- EFFRONTERY**, (êf-frán'-tê-rê) *n.* Impudence; boldness; audacity.
- PILGRIM**, (píl'-grím) *n.* One who travels to visit holy places. [holy place.
- PILGRIMAGE**, (píl'-grím-â-je) *n.* A journey for devotional purposes to some
- FAITH**, (fâth) *n.* Belief; trust in religious opinion; confidence.
- FAITHFUL**, (fâth'-fâ) *a.* Firm in religious belief; trusty; honest; true.
- SURREPTITIOUS**, (súr-rêp-tish'-ús) *a.* Done by stealth or fraud.
- SURVEILLANCE**, (súr-vál-yâns') *n.* Watch; inspection; oversight.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between a *sprain* and a *strain*. Repeat the words classed with *absolute*. Why do you change *y* into *i* in *clumsily*? On what syllable is the accent in *decorus*? Why does *decoy* retain the *y* in *decoying*? Does it in the perfect participle? Why? What sound of *u* in *educate*? How many sounds has *u*? Repeat them. What sound of *u* in *decorum*? What sound of *u* in *faithful*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, túb, búll.

- ENTRANCE, (ên'-trânse) *n.* Passage for entering; entry; avenue.
 ENTER, (ên'-têr) *v. t.* To go or come into; to place or bring in.
p. ENTERED; *ppr.* ENTERING; *pp.* ENTERED.
- ENTRANCE, (ên'-trânse') *v. t.* To put in a trance; to put into an ecstasy.
p. ENTRANCED; *ppr.* ENTRANCING; *pp.* ENTRANCED.
- GARBLE, (gâr'-bl) *v. t.* To pick out; to select in order to suit a purpose.
p. GARBLED; *ppr.* GARBLING; *pp.* GARBLED.
- GAUZE, (gâuze) *n.* A very thin transparent stuff.
- HALLUCINATION, (hâll-lû-sê-nâ'-shôn) *n.* A species of mania; delusion.
- HALT, (hâlt) *v. i.* To stop in walking or marching; to hesitate.
p. HALTED; *ppr.* HALTING; *pp.* HALTED.
- HAUGHTY, (hâw'-tè) *a.* Proud; insolent; arrogant.
- HAUGHTINESS, (hâw'-tè-nês) *n.* Pride; arrogance; disdain.
- IGNITION, (ig-nish'-ân) *n.* Act of kindling or setting on fire.
- IGNITE, (ig-nîte) *v. t.* To kindle; to set on fire.
p. IGNITED; *ppr.* IGNITING; *pp.* IGNITED.
- IGNOMINIOUS, (ig-nô-mîn'-yûs) *a.* Mean; shameful; dishonorable.
- IGNOMINY, (ig'-nô-mîn-ê) *n.* Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy.
- ILLEGAL, (il-lê'-gâl) *a.* Contrary to law; not legal.
- ILLEGITIMATE, (il-lê-jît'-ê-mâte) *a.* Not produced as the law prescribes.
- IMMACULATE, (im-mâk'-kû-lâte) *a.* Free from spot, stain, or defect.
- JOURNEYMAN, (jûr'-nê-mân) *n.* A hired workman, mechanic, or artisan.
- JOURNEY, (jûr'-nê) *n.* Passage from place to place. *v. i.* To travel.
p. JOURNEYED; *ppr.* JOURNEYING; *pp.* JOURNEYED.
- KITCHEN, (kîsh'-în) *n.* The room in a house where provisions are cooked.
- KNOB, (nôb) *n.* A hard bunch; a round ball at the end of anything.
- LACONIC, (lâ-kôn'-ik) *a.* Short; brief; concise; pithy.
- LACTEAL, (lâk'-tê-âl) *a.* Milky; resembling milk.
- LACTIFEROUS, (lâk-tîf'-fêr-ûs) *a.* That conveys or brings milk.
- LAITY, (lâ'-ê-tê) *n.* The people as distinguished from the clergy.
- LAMBATIVE, (lâm'-bâ-tîv) *a.* Taking by licking. *n.* A medicine taken by lick-
 MACKEREL, (mâk'-kêr-îl) *n.* A sea fish. [ing.]
- MAD, (mâd) *a.* Insane; crazy; disordered in the mind; furious.
- MADDEN, (mâd'-dn) *v. t.* To make mad. *v. i.* To become mad.
p. MADDENED; *ppr.* MADDENING; *pp.* MADDENED.
- MARINE, (mâ-rêên') *a.* Belonging to the sea; serving at sea.
- MARINER, (mâr'-rîn-êr) *n.* A seaman; a sailor.
- MARITIME, (mâr'-ê-tîm) *a.* Bordering on the sea; marine.
- MINERALOGY, (mîn-êr-âl'-ô-jê) *n.* The science of minerals.
- MINERAL, (mîn'-êr-âl) *a.* Consisting of, or impregnated with minerals.
- MINERAL, (mîn'-êr-âl) *n.* A body which naturally exists in the earth.
- MINE, (mîne) *n.* A pit from which minerals are dug. *v. i.* To dig ores.
- MINARET, (mîn'-â-rêt) *n.* A slender and lofty turret or spire.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *entrance* and *entrance*? Does *enter* double the final consonant in the participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *mine*. What effect has the prefix *il* before adjectives? Repeat the words classed with *marine*. Does the word *mad* double the final consonant in forming the verb? Why? Spell the plural of *journey*? Do you terminate it with *tes*? Why? Why do you retain the *y* in *journeyed*, &c.?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, môt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

MINUTE, (mê-nútê') *a.* Very small; little; slender.

MINUTE, (mîn'-ít) *n.* The sixtieth part of an hour; a short note.

MINUTELY, (mê-nútê'-lê) *ad.* Exactly to the least part; nicely.

MINUTELY, (mîn'-ít-lê) *a.* Happening every minute. *ad.* Every minute.

MINUTIAE, (mê-nút'-shê-ê) *n.* The smallest particulars.

MINUET, (mîn'-â-ét) *n.* A stately regular dance.

NARROW, (nâr'-rô) *a.* Not broad or wide; limited.

NARROWNESS, (nâr'-rô-nêss) *n.* Want of breadth; meanness; poverty.

NATAL, (nâ'-tâl) *a.* Relating to birth or nativity; native.

NEGLIGENT, (nêg'-lê-jênt) *a.* Careless; heedless; remiss; regardless.

NEGLIGENCE, (nêg'-lê-jênse) *n.* Habit of omitting by heedlessness.

NEGLECTFUL, (nêg'-lêkt'-fûl) *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive.

NEGLECT, (nêg'-lêkt') *v. t.* To omit by carelessness or design. *n.* Omission;

p. NEGLECTED; *ppr.* NEGLECTING; *pp.* NEGLECTED.

[alight.

OFFICIOUS, (ôf'-fish'-âs) *a.* Active; forward; meddling; obtrusive.

OFFICE, (ôf'-fis) *n.* A public charge or employment; duty; business.

OFFICIAL, (ôf'-fish'-âl) *a.* Done by authority; conducive; appropriate.

OFFICIATE, (ôf'-fish'-ê-âte) *v. i.* To perform the duties of an office; to act.

p. OFFICIATED; *ppr.* OFFICIATING; *pp.* OFFICIATED.

PATRON, (pâ'-trôn) *n.* One who countenances, supports, or protects.

PATRONAGE, (pât'-rôn-âje) *n.* Support; protection.

PATRONIZE, (pât'-rôn-îze) *v. t.* To protect; to support; to defend; to counte-

p. PATRONIZED; *ppr.* PATRONIZING; *pp.* PATRONIZED.

[nance.

RARE, (rârê) *a.* Uncommon; scarce; excellent; underdone.

RARELY, (rârê'-lê) *ad.* Seldom; not often; finely; nicely.

RARITY, (râr'-ê-tê) *n.* A thing valued for its scarcity; thinness.

RAREFY, (râr'-ê-fî) *v. t.* To make thin; to expand.

p. RAREFIED; *ppr.* RAREFYING; *pp.* RAREFIED.

SANCTUARY, (sângkt'-yû-â-rê) *n.* Holy place; shelter; protection.

SANCTIMONIOUS, (sângk-tê-mô-nê-âs) *a.* Having the appearance of sanctity.

SANCTIMONY, (sângk'-tê-mô-nê) *n.* Holiness; appearance or pretence of holi-

SANCTITY, (sângk'-tê-tê) *n.* Holiness; goodness; purity.

[ness.

SANCTIFY, (sângk'-tê-fî) *v. t.* To free from the power of sin; to make holy.

p. SANCTIFIED; *ppr.* SANCTIFYING; *pp.* SANCTIFIED.

TESTAMENT, (têss'-tâ-mênt) *n.* A will; a covenant; one of the two volumes

TESTAMENTARY, (têss-tâ-mên'-tâ-rê) *a.* Given by will.

[of the Bible.

TESTATE, (têss'-tâte) *a.* Having made a will.

TESTATOR, (têss-tâ'-târ) *n.* One who makes or leaves a will.

UNIFORM, (yû'-nê-fôrm) *a.* Unvaried in form, manner, or dress. *n.* A similar

UNIFORMITY, (yû'-nê-fôrm'-ê-tê) *n.* Sameness; conformity to a pattern. [dress.

UNIFORMLY, (yû'-nê-fôrm-lê) *ad.* Without variation.

VEHEMENT, (vê'-hê-mênt) *a.* Violent; forcible; ardent; eager.

VEHEMENCE, (vê'-hê-mênse) *n.* Violence; ardor; fervor.

VEHEMENTLY, (vê'-hê-mênt-lê) *ad.* Ardently; eagerly; forcibly.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *minute*, *minutely*, and *minuet*. Repeat the words classed with *minute*. What noun from the verb *neglect*? What words classed with *neglect*? Why do you not double the final consonant of *neglect* in *neglected*? What words classed with *rare*? Do you retain the *e* in *rarely*? Why? Do you retain the *e* in *rarity*? Why? Why do you retain the *e* in *rarefy*? Repeat the words classed with *office*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll.

DIFFUSIVE, (díf-fú'-sív) *a.* Having the quality of scattering every way.

DIFFUSION, (díf-fú'-zhún) *n.* Dispersion; copiousness.

DIFFUSE, (díf-fú'-ze') *v. i.* To spread or send out in all directions.

p. DIFFUSED; *ppr.* DIFFUSING; *pp.* DIFFUSED.

INFUSION, (ín-fú'-zhún) *n.* The act of instilling; that which is infused.

INFUSE, (ín-fú'-ze') *v. i.* To pour into the mind; to instil; to inspire.

p. INFUSED; *ppr.* INFUSING; *pp.* INFUSED.

WATER, (wá'-tár) *n.* A fluid which, when pure, has neither color, taste, nor

WATERY, (wá'-tár-é) *a.* Relating to water; wet; thin; tasteless. [smell.

WATER-GAUGE, (wá'-tár-gá'-je) *n.* An instrument for measuring water.

WATER-LOGGED, (wá'-tár-lógd) *a.* Applied to a ship when, by leaking, she

WATER, (wá'-tár) *v. i.* To supply with water. [becomes heavy and unman-

p. WATERED; *ppr.* WATERING; *pp.* WATERED. [ageable.

YOUNG, (yáng) *a.* Being in the first part of life.

YOUNGISH, (yáng'-lsh) *a.* Somewhat young. [animal and a vegetable.

ZOOPHYTE, (zó'-d-fíte) *n.* A body which partakes of the nature of both an

ACCENT, (ák'-sént) *n.* A stress of voice on a certain syllable.

ACCENT, (ák'-sént') *v. i.* To pronounce with accent.

p. ACCENTED; *ppr.* ACCENTING; *pp.* ACCENTED.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS, (áb-sté'-mê-ús-nê's) *n.* The quality of being very temperate in the use of food or strong drink.

ABSTEMIOUS, (áb-sté'-mê-ús) *a.* Sober; abstinent.

BLOT, (blót) *v. i.* To spot; to stain; to efface; to disgrace. *n.* A blur; a

p. BLOTTED; *ppr.* BLOTTING; *pp.* BLOTTED. [stain.

BOTANY, (bót'-á-nê) *n.* The science which treats of plants.

BOTANICAL, (bót'-tán'-ê-kál) *a.* Relating to botany; containing plants or herbs.

BOTANIST, (bót'-á-níst) *n.* One skilled in botany or plants.

BOTANIZE, (bót'-á-níze) *v. i.* To study plants or botany.

p. BOTANIZED; *ppr.* BOTANIZING; *pp.* BOTANIZED.

CARBON, (kár'-bôn) *n.* Pure charcoal; a simple body, bright, brittle, and

CARBONIC, (kár'-bôn'-ík) *a.* Relating to carbon. [inodorous.

CARBONIZE, (kár'-bôn-íze) *v. i.* To convert into carbon; to burn into coal.

p. CARBONIZED; *ppr.* CARBONIZING; *pp.* CARBONIZED.

CAPITULATION, (ká-pít-yú-lá'-shún) *n.* Surrender by treaty.

CAPITULATE, (ká-pít-yú-láte) *v. i.* To surrender on certain stipulations.

p. CAPITULATED; *ppr.* CAPITULATING; *pp.* CAPITULATED.

DEBAUCHEE, (dêb-âw-shêé') *n.* A drunkard.

DEBAUCHERY, (dê-bâwtsh'-âr-rê) *n.* The practice of excess; drunkenness.

DEBAUCH, (dê-bâwtsh') *v. i.* To corrupt; to vitiate. *n.* Drunkenness.

p. DEBAUCHED; *ppr.* DEBAUCHING; *pp.* DEBAUCHED.

DEBILITY, (dê-bli'-ê-te) *n.* Weakness; feebleness; languor.

DEBILITATE, (dê-bli'-ê-táte) *v. i.* To enfeeble; to weaken.

p. DEBILITATED; *ppr.* DEBILITATING; *pp.* DEBILITATED.

DEBONAIR, (dêb-ô-nâre') *a.* Elegant; civil; well-bred; gay.

DEBRIS, (dêb-rêé') *n.* Fragments of rocks, gravel, or sand; ruins; rubbish.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *diffusion* and *infusion*? Repeat the words classed with *botany*. Does *accent* double the final consonant in the participles? Why? Does the verb *blot* double the final consonant in the participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *carbon*. Repeat those classed with *diffuse*. On what syllable is the accent in *carbon*? in *carbonic*? What sounds has the *a* in those words? What words classed with *debauch*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mô't,—pine, pîn,—tône, m'ôve; nô'r, nô't,—tâbe, tâb, búll.

ATHEISM, (ă'-thê-izm) *n.* The denial or disbelief of a God.

ATHEIST, (ă'-thê-ist) *n.* One who denies the existence of a God.

ATHEISTIC, (ă-thê-ist-ik) *n.* Given to atheism; impious.

DEISM, (dê'-izm) *n.* The opinion that acknowledges one God but disbelieves

DEIST, (dê'-ist) *n.* A person who believes in deism. [revealed religion.]

ELECTRICIAN, (ê-lêk-trîsh'-ân) *n.* One versed in the science of electricity.

ELECTRIC, (ê-lêk'-trik) *a.* Relating to electricity. [by friction.]

ELECTRICITY, (ê-lêk-trîs'-ê-tê) *n.* The electric fluid; a subtile fluid produced

ELECTRIFY, (ê-lêk'-trê-fî) *v. t.* To rouse or shock; to render electric.

p. ELECTRIFIED; *ppr.* ELECTRIFYING; *pp.* ELECTRIFIED.

FASHIONABLE, (fâsh'-ân-â-bl) *a.* According to the mode; genteel.

FASHION, (fâsh'-ân) *v. t.* To form; to mould. *n.* The custom of many.

p. FASHIONED; *ppr.* FASHIONING; *pp.* FASHIONED.

FERVENT, (fêr'-vênt) *a.* Hot; boiling; ardent; warm in zeal.

FERVENCY, (fêr'-vên-sê) *n.* Heat of mind; ardor; eagerness.

FERVID, (fêr'-vid) *a.* Hot; burning; vehement; eager.

FERVOR, (fêr'-vôr) *n.* Heat; warmth; zeal; ardor.

GENERAL, (jên'-êr-âl) *a.* Not specified or particular. *n.* A commander of

GENERALITY, (jên'-êr-âl'-ê-tê) *n.* The main body; the bulk. [an army.]

GENERALLY, (jên'-êr-âl-ê) *ad.* Commonly; frequently; usually.

GENERALIZE, (jên'-êr-âl-ize) *v. t.* To extend from particulars.

HUMAN, (hâ'-mân) *a.* Having the qualities of a man; manly.

HUMANITY, (hâ'-mân-ê-tê) *n.* Human nature; human kind; kindness.

HUMANE, (hâ'-mâne') *a.* Kind; civil; benevolent; tender.

HUMANIZE, (hâ'-mân-ize) *v. t.* To soften; to civilize; to render humane.

IMPETUOSITY, (im-pêt-yâ-ôs'-ê-tê) *n.* Violence; fury; force.

IMPETUOUS, (im-pêt'-yâ-ôs) *a.* Violent; forcibly; rapid; furious.

IMPETUS, (im-pê-tûs) *n.* Force applied to anything; momentum.

INFINITE, (în-fê-nî-tî) *a.* Without limits; without end; boundless.

INFINITIVE, (în-fin'-ê-tîv) *a.* Not limited; the mood which affirms without

INFINITY, (în-fin'-ê-tê) *n.* Unlimited qualities; endless number. [limiting.]

JUSTLY, (jûst'-lê) *ad.* Uprightly; in a just manner; properly.

JUSTNESS, (jûst'-nêss) *n.* Justice; equity; accuracy; propriety.

KNOWLEDGE, (nôl'-êj) *n.* Certain perception; learning; skill; information.

KNOW, (nô) *v. t.* To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly.

p. KNEW; *ppr.* KNOWING; *pp.* KNOWN.

LANGUID, (lâng'-gwîd) *a.* Faint; weak; feeble; dull.

LANGUOR, (lâng'-gwôr) *n.* Lassitude; faintness; softness.

LANGUISH, (lâng'-gwîsh) *v. i.* To grow feeble; to pine away.

p. LANGUISHED; *ppr.* LANGUISHING; *pp.* LANGUISHED.

LAUREL, (lôr'-rêl) *n.* A genus of evergreen shrubs, used in making garlands

LAURELLED, (lôr'-rêld) *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel. [for victors.]

LAUREATE, (lâw'-rê-âte) *v. t.* To crown with laurels. *n.* One crowned with

p. LAUREATED; *ppr.* LAUREATING; *pp.* LAUREATED.

[laurel.]

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *laurel*. Why do you double the final *l* in *laurelled*? What is the difference between *atheism* and *deism*? Repeat the words classed with *electric*. Does *electrify* change *y* into *i* in the participles? What is the difference between *human* and *humane*? Repeat the words classed with *human*. What words classed with *impetus*? Spell the participles of the verb *know*. Repeat the words classed with *fervor*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

ASSURANCE, (ăsh-shûre'-rânse) *n.* Confidence; want of modesty; security.
 ASSURE, (ăsh-shûre') *v. t.* To give confidence; to make secure; to assert
p. ASSURED; *ppr.* ASSURING; *pp.* ASSURED. [positively.]

INSURANCE, (in-shûre'-rânse) *n.* Security against loss.
 INSURE, (in-shûre') *v. t.* To make sure or secure.

p. INSURED; *ppr.* INSURING; *pp.* INSURED. [portance.]

MOMENT, (mô'-mânt), *n.* A very small portion of time; consequence; im-

MOMENTARY, (mô'-mân-tă-rê) *a.* Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS, (mô'-mânt'-ăs) *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence.

MOMENTUM, (mô'-mân'-tâm) *n.* The force of a moving body.

MOLLIENT, (môl'-yânt) *a.* Softening; tending to mollify or soften.

MOLLIFY, (môl'-lê-fl) *v. t.* To soften; to assuage; to appease.

pp. MOLLIFIED; *ppr.* MOLLIFYING; *pp.* MOLLIFIED.

NAUTILUS, (năw'-tî-ăs) *n.* A shell-fish furnished with something like oars and

NAUTICAL, (năw'-tê-kăl) *a.* Pertaining to seamen or navigation. [a sail.]

NAVY, (nă'-vê) *n.* An assemblage of ships; a fleet of ships.

NAVAL, (nă'-văl) *a.* Consisting of ships; marine; maritime; nautical.

NAVIGATION, (năv'-ê-gă'-shûn) *n.* The art of conducting ships over the ocean.

NAVIGABLE, (năv'-ê-gă-bl) *a.* Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NAVIGATE, (năv'-ê-gâte) *v. t.* To direct a ship on its course; to sail.

p. NAVIGATED; *ppr.* NAVIGATING; *pp.* NAVIGATED.

ORATION, (ô-ră'-shûn) *n.* A public speech; an address.

ORATOR, (ôr'-ă-tôr) *n.* A public speaker; one appointed to speak for others.

ORATORICAL, (ôr'-ă-tôr'-ê-kăl) *a.* Rhetorical; eloquent.

ORATORY, (ôr'-ă-tôr-ê) *n.* The art of speaking well; elocution. [dom.]

ORACLE, (ôr'-ă-kl) *n.* One famed for wisdom; delivered by supernatural wis-

ORACULUM, (ô-răk'-ă-lăr) *a.* Uttering oracles; positive; authoritative; obscure.

ORAL, (ô'-răl) *a.* Uttered by the mouth; spoken; not written.

ORALLY, (ô'-răl-lê) *ad.* By mouth; without writing.

PENETRATIVE, (pên'-ê-tră-tív) *a.* Piercing; acute; discerning; sagacious.

PENETRATION, (pên'-ê-tră'-shûn) *n.* Act of entering; discernment; sagacity.

PENETRABLE, (pên'-ê-tră-bl) *a.* That may be pierced or entered.

PENETRATE, (pên'-ê-trâte) *v. t.* To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to

p. PENETRATED; *ppr.* PENETRATING; *pp.* PENETRATED. [bore.]

PEDAL, (pê'-dăl) *a.* Belonging to a foot.

PEDAL, (pêd'-ăl) *n.* A key acted upon by the foot.

PEDESTAL, (pêd'-ês-tăl) *n.* The foot or base of a column, statue, or pillar.

PEDESTRIAN, (pê-dês'-trê-ăn) *a.* Using the feet; going on foot.

PENDANT, (pên'-dănt) *n.* Something which hangs; an ear-ring.

PENDENT, (pên'-dênt) *a.* Hanging; jutting over; projecting.

PENDENCY, (pên'-dên-sê) *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.

PENDULOUS, (pên'-dû-lûs) *a.* Hanging; not supported below.

PENDULUM, (pên'-dû-lûm) *n.* A weight suspended so as to swing backwards

PENCHANT, (pân-shăng') *n.* Inclination; bias; declivity. [and forwards.]

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *pendant*. What is the difference between *pendant* and *pendent*? What is the difference between *assurance* and *insurance*? Repeat the words classed with *navigate*. Why does *mollify* change *y* into *i* in *mollified*? Why does *mollifying* retain the *y*? Does *oral* double the *t* in *orally*? Why not? Repeat the words classed with *moment*; the words classed with *penetrate*. Why does *penetrate* omit the final *e* in *penetrated*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, báll.

EXPATiation, (êks-pâ-shê-â'-shôn) *n.* Act of expatiating.

EXPATiate, (êks-pâ-shê-â'te) *v. n.* To enlarge upon in language; to take a
p. EXPATiated; *ppr.* EXPATiating; *pp.* EXPATiated. [wide view.

EXPATiation, (êks-pâ-trê-â'-shôn) *n.* Banishment.

EXPATRIATE, (êks-pâ'-trê-â'te) *v. t.* To banish from one's native country.
p. EXPATRIATED; *ppr.* EXPATRIATING; *pp.* EXPATRIATED.

QUALM, (kwâm) *n.* A sudden fit of sickness; nausea.

QUALMISH, (kwâm'-ish) *a.* Inclined to vomit; seized with sickly languor.

RELIGION, (rê-lid'-jôn) *n.* Duty to God; a system of faith and worship.

RELIGIOUS, (rê-lid'-jûs) *a.* Attentive to religion; pious; devout.

RELIGIOUSLY, (rê-lid'-jûs-lê) *ad.* Piously; reverently; exactly.

RELEVANT, (rêl'-ê-vânt) *a.* Affording something to the purpose; applicable.

RELEVANCY, (rêl'-ê-vân-sê) *n.* Applicableness; pertinence.

REVOCABLE, (rêv'-ô-kâ-bl) *a.* That may be recalled or repealed.

REVOCATION, (rêv'-ô-kâ'-shôn) *n.* Repeal; reversal.

REVOKE, (rê-vôkê) *v. t.* To reverse by authority; to repeal; to recall.
p. REVOKED; *ppr.* REVOKING; *pp.* REVOKED.

SOLVENCY, (sôlv'-ên-sê) *n.* Ability to pay all debts.

SOLVENT, (sôlv'-ênt) *a.* Having the power of dissolving; able to pay all debts.

SOLVABLE, (sôlv'-â-bl) *a.* That may be explained; capable of being paid.

SOLUTION, (sô-lid'-shôn) *n.* That which is dissolved; explanation.

SOLUBLE, (sôl'-â-bl) *a.* That may be dissolved; capable of dissolution.

SOLVE, (sôlv) *v. t.* To separate the parts of anything; to clear; to explain.
p. SOLVED; *ppr.* SOLVING; *pp.* SOLVED.

TEXT, (têkst) *n.* That on which comment is written.

TEXTUAL, (têkst'-yû-âil) *a.* Contained in the text.

TEXTURE, (têkst'-yûrê) *n.* The act of weaving; a thing woven; a web.

TEXTILE, (têks'-tîl) *a.* Woven; capable of being woven.

THANKSGIVING, (thângks'-giv-ing) *n.* A day or season of giving thanks.

THANKLESS, (thângk'-lêss) *a.* Ungrateful; unthankful.

THANKFUL, (thângk'-fûl) *a.* Full of gratitude; grateful.

THANK, (thângk) *v. t.* To express gratitude for a favor or kindness.

p. THANKED; *ppr.* THANKING; *pp.* THANKED.

UTTERLY, (ût'-tûr-lê) *ad.* Fully; completely; perfectly; entirely.

UTMOST, (ût'-môst) *a.* Extreme; furthest.

UTTERANCE, (ût'-tûr-ânse) *n.* The act or manner of speaking.

UTTER, (ût'-tûr) *a.* Extreme; excessive; utmost.

UTTER, (ût'-tûr) *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to express.

p. UTTERED; *ppr.* UTTERING; *pp.* UTTERED.

VILLAIN, (vil'-lîn) *n.* A vile person; a rascal; a knave.

VILLANOUS, (vil'-lâ-nûs) *a.* Base; vile; wicked; very bad.

VILLANY, (vil'-lâ-nê) *n.* Wickedness; baseness; a wicked action.

VILLANIZE, (vil'-lâ-nîze) *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame.

p. VILLANIZED; *ppr.* VILLANIZING; *pp.* VILLANIZED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *expatriate*, *expatiate*, and *expiate*. Repeat the words classed with *solve*. Does *utter* double the final consonant in the participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *villain*. Repeat the words classed with *revoke*. Why does *revoke* omit the *e* in *revoked*, &c.? What effect has the suffix *ful* upon the word *thank*? What effect has the suffix *less*? On what syllable is the accent in *revoke*? in *revocation*? in *revocable*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bûll.

SUBSEQUENT, (sûb'-sâ-kwânt) *a.* Following in time or order; coming after.

MODERN, (môd'-êrn) *a.* Late; recent; not ancient; new.

WRATH, (râth) *n.* Anger; fury; rage; resentment.

WRATHFUL, (râth'-fûl) *a.* Angry; furious; raging.

WROTH, (râwth) *a.* Excited by wrath; angry; exasperated.

WRITING, (rî'-ting) *n.* Anything written; a composition; a book.

WRITER, (rî'-târ) *n.* A penman; a scribe; an author.

WRITE, (rite) *v. t.* To express by letters; to send letters; to compose.

p. WROTE; *ppr.* WRITING; *pp.* WRITTEN.

PEN, (pên) *n.* A feather; an instrument for writing. *v. t.* To write.

PENNED, (pênd) *pp.* Written;—enclosed.

ACRID, (âk'-krîd) *a.* Hot and biting, or rough to the taste; bitter.

ACRIMONY, (âk'-krê-mô-nê) *n.* Sharpness; bitterness; severity.

ACRIMONIOUS, (âk'-krê-mô-nê-ûs) *a.* Corrosive; severe; sharp.

BLOW, (blô) *v. t.* To drive by the wind. *n.* A stroke; a sudden or fatal

p. BLEW; *ppr.* BLOWING; *pp.* BLOWN.

CAPABLE, (kâ'-pâ-bl) *a.* Able to hold; Equal to; qualified for.

CAPABILITY, (kâ'-pâ-bîl'-ê-tê) *n.* The quality of being capable.

CAPACIOUS, (kâ'-pâ'-shûs) *a.* Wide; large; extensive.

CAPACITY, (kâ'-pâs'-ê-tê) *n.* Room; space; power; ability.

CENSORIOUS, (sên-sô'-rê-ûs) *a.* Prone to find fault; severe.

CENSURABLE, (sên'-shû-râ-bl) *a.* Worthy of censure; culpable; faulty.

CENSURE, (sên'-shûre) *v. t.* To reproach; to blame. *n.* Imputation of wrong;

p. CENSURED; *ppr.* CENSURING; *pp.* CENSURED.

DECAY, (dê-kâ) *v. i.* To lose excellence; to decline; to rot.

p. DECAYED; *ppr.* DECAYING; *pp.* DECAYED.

ELECTIVE, (ê-lêk'-tîv) *a.* Regulated by choice.

ELECTION, (ê-lêk'-shûn) *n.* Public ceremony of choosing officers of government.

ELECT, (ê-lêkt') *v. t.* To choose for any office or use; to appoint.

p. ELECTED; *ppr.* ELECTING; *pp.* ELECTED.

ENERGETIC, (ên-êr-jêt'-ik) *a.* forcible; strong; vigorous.

ENERGY, (ên-êr-jê) *n.* Power to operate; force; vigor.

ENERGIZE, (ên-êr-jîze) *v. t.* To excite to action.

p. ENERGIZED; *ppr.* ENERGIZING; *pp.* ENERGIZED.

FIGURATIVE, (fig'-yû-râ-tîv) *a.* Representing by figure; not literal.

FIGURE, (fig'-yûre) *v. t.* To form; to note by figures. *n.* Shape; form; a

p. FIGURED; *ppr.* FIGURING; *pp.* FIGURED. [numerical character.]

FICTION, (fik'-shûn) *n.* A falsehood; a lie; act of feigning.

FICTIOUS, (fik'-shûs) *a.* Inventive; imaginary.

FICTITIOUS, (fik'-tîsh'-ûs) *a.* Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

GARLIC, (gâr'-îlk) *n.* A kind of strong-scented onion.

GARLICKY, (gâr'-îlk-ê) *a.* Containing or resembling garlic.

GARNER, (gâr'-nûr) *v. t.* To store. *n.* A place for grain; a granary.

p. GARNERED; *ppr.* GARNERING; *pp.* GARNERED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *antecedent* and *consequent*? Spell the participles of the verb *pen*. Do you double the final consonant or not? State the difference between *ancient* and *modern*. Repeat the words classed with *capable*. Why does *censure* omit the *e* in *censured*? Why in *censurable*? Does *elect* double the final consonant or not in the participles? Why does *decay* retain the *y* in *decaying*? Why in *decayed*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- LUMBAGO, (lũm-bá'-gô) *n.* Pain in the loins and small of the back.
- PLUMBAGO, (plũm-bá'-gô) *n.* A mineral; black lead.
- HEARTY, (hãr'-tê) *a.* Sincere; cordial; warm; vigorous.
- HEARTILY, (hãr'-tê-lê) *ad.* From the heart; fully; sincere.
- HEARTINESS, (hãr'-tê-nêss) *n.* Sincerity; cordiality; vigor; eagerness.
- HEARTH, (hãrth) *n.* The pavement on which a fire is made.
- HEBDOMADAL, (hêb-dôm'-ă-dăi) *a.* Relating to, or consisting of a week.
- HEAVEN, (hêv'-vn) *n.* The habitation of God; state of bliss.
- HEAVENLY, (hêv'-vn-lê) *a.* Supremely excellent; celestial; divine.
- PERQUISITE, (pêr'-kwê-zit) *n.* A gift or allowance in addition to fixed wages.
- HERALD, (hêr'-ăid) *n.* A proclaimer; a forerunner.
- HERALDIC, (hêr'-ăi-dik) *a.* Relating to heraldry or blazonry.
- HERALDRY, (hêr'-ăid-rê) *n.* Registry of genealogies; blazonry.
- BLAZONRY, (blă'-zn-rê) *n.* The art of drawing coats of arms; heraldry.
- BLAZON, (blă'-zn) *v. t.* To explain the figures on ensigns armorial.
- EMBLAZON, (êm-blă'-zn) *v. t.* To adorn with ensigns armorial; to deck in
p. EMBLAZONED; *ppr.* EMBLAZONING; *pp.* EMBLAZONED. [glowing colors.
- INTREPID, (in-trêp'-id) *a.* Fearless; daring; bold; brave.
- INTREPIDITY, (in-trê-plid'-ê-tê) *n.* Courage; bravery; valor; boldness.
- INTERROGATIVE, (in-têr-rôg'-gă-tiv) *a.* Asking a question; denoting a question.
- INTERROGATION, (in-têr-rô-gă-shôn) *n.* A question put; an inquiry.
- INTERROGATE, (in-têr'-rô-gă-tê) *v. t.* To examine by questioning; to question.
p. INTERROGATED; *ppr.* INTERROGATING; *pp.* INTERROGATED.
- INTESTATE, (in-têss'-tâte) *a.* Wanting a will; dying without a will.
- INTESTINE, (in-têss'-tîn) *a.* Internal; inward; contained in the body.
- LAUGHTER, (lăf'-têr) *n.* Convulsive merriment; giggle.
- LAUGHABLE, (lăf'-ă-bl) *a.* That may be laughed at; ridiculous.
- LAUGH, (lăf) *n.* The convulsion caused by mirth, peculiar to the human
- LAUGH, (lăf) *v. i.* To make that noise which sudden mirth excites. [species.
p. LAUGHED; *ppr.* LAUGHING; *pp.* LAUGHED.
- INTRODUCTORY, (in-trô-dăk'-têr-ê) *a.* Serving to introduce; prefatory.
- INTRODUCTION, (in-trô-dăk'-shôn) *n.* Presentation; preface.
- INTRODUCE, (in-trô-dăssê') *v. t.* To lead, bring, conduct, or usher in; to make
p. INTRODUCED; *ppr.* INTRODUCING; *pp.* INTRODUCED. [known.
- JUICE, (jâse) *n.* The sap of vegetables; the water of fruit.
- JUICINESS, (jâ'-sê-nêss) *n.* Plenty of juice; succulence.
- JUICY, (jâ'-sê) *a.* Abounding in juice; moist; succulent.
- SUCCULENT, (săk'-kă-lênt) *a.* Moist; full of juice; fleshy.
- KINDRED, (kin'-drêd) *n.* Relation by birth or marriage; relationship
- LUCRE, (lă'-kêr) *n.* Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage.
- LUCRATIVE, (lă'-kră-tiv) *a.* Gainful; profitable; bringing money.
- LUGUBRIOUS, (lă-gă'-brê-ăs) *a.* Mournful; sorrowful.
- LUDICROUS, (lă'-dê-krăs) *a.* Burlesque; ridiculous; laughable.
- LUDICROUSNESS, (lă'-dê-krăs-nêss) *n.* Exciting laughter without contempt.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *treatises* and *treaties*? Repeat the words classed with *interrogate*. What effect has the prefix *em* upon *blazon*? On what syllable is the accent in *intrepid*? In *intrepidity*? What is the difference between *lumbago* and *plumbago*? Repeat the words classed with *herald*. Why does *heartly* change *y* into *i* in *heartily*? In *heartiness*? State on what syllables the accent is placed in the words classed with *interrogate*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, táb, báil.

- UNIFORMED, (yá'-nê-formd) *a.* Dressed alike; as soldiers.
- UNINFORMED, (ân-in-formd') *a.* Untaught; not instructed.
- ACME, (âk'-mê) *n.* The height; the summit; highest point.
- ACOUSTICS, (â-kôô'-stiks) *n.* The science of sounds.
- BOISTEROUSNESS, (bôis'-têr-âs-nês) *n.* Turbulence; tumultuousness.
- BOISTEROUS, (bôis'-têr-âs) *a.* Violent; loud; stormy; turbulent.
- CASTIGATION, (kâs-tê-gâ'-shûn) *n.* Punishment; chastisement.
- CASTIGATE, (kâs'-tê-gâte) *v. t.* To chastise; to correct; to punish.
- p.* CASTIGATED; *ppr.* CASTIGATING; *pp.* CASTIGATED.
- DECIDUOUS, (dê-sid'-û-âs) *a.* Falling off every season; as the leaves of trees.
- DECIMAL, (dês'-ê-mâil) *a.* Numbered by ten; multiplied by tens.
- DECIMATE, (dês'-ê-mâte) *v. t.* To take the tenth; to select the tenth.
- p.* DECIMATED; *ppr.* DECIMATING; *pp.* DECIMATED.
- EJACULATION, (ê-jâk-û-lâ'-shûn) *n.* A short, sudden expression, cry, or prayer.
- EJACULATE, (ê-jâk-û-lâte) *v. t.* To throw; to shoot; to dart out.
- p.* EJACULATED; *ppr.* EJACULATING; *pp.* EJACULATED.
- FATAL, (fâ'-tâl) *a.* Deadly; mortal; destructive.
- FATALITY, (fâ-tâl'-ê-tê) *n.* Decree of fate; mortality.
- FARINA, (fâ-rî'-nâ) *n.* Meal; flour.
- FARINACEOUS, (fâr-ê-nâ'-shûs) *a.* Consisting of flour or meal; like meal.
- GARROTE, (gâr-rô'-tê) *n.* A mode of strangulation used in Spain.
- GATHER, (gâth'-âr) *v. t.* To collect; to bring together; to heap up.
- p.* GATHERED; *ppr.* GATHERING; *pp.* GATHERED.
- HADES, (hâ'-dêês) *n.* The place of the dead, or state of departed spirits.
- HAGGARD, (hâg'-gârd) *a.* Wild; lean; pale. *n.* Anything wild.
- HAGGLE, (hâg'-gl) *v. i.* To be tedious in a bargain.
- p.* HAGGLED; *ppr.* HAGGLING; *pp.* HAGGLED.
- HALF, (hâlf) *n. plu.* HALVES. One of two equal parts; an equal part.
- IMPRESSION, (im-prêsh'-ân) *n.* Mark made by pressure; image in the mind.
- IMPRESS, (im'-prêss) *n.* Mark made by pressure; stamp; motto.
- IMPRESS, (im-prêss') *v. t.* To fix on the mind; to print by pressure; to mark.
- p.* IMPRESSED; *ppr.* IMPRESSING; *pp.* IMPRESSED.
- KINDLE, (kin'-di) *v. t.* To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.
- p.* KINDLED; *ppr.* KINDLING; *pp.* KINDLED.
- LESSOR, (lêss'-sôr') *n.* One who lets anything by lease.
- LESSEE, (lêss'-sêê') *n.* The person to whom a lease is given.
- LEASE, (lêêse) *v. t.* To let by a written contract. *n.* A contract for temporary possession.
- p.* LEASED; *ppr.* LEASING; *pp.* LEASED. [porary possession.]
- LEGISLATURE, (lêd'-jîs-lâte-yûre) *n.* The power that makes laws.
- LEGISLATOR, (lêd'-jîs-lâ-tôr) *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws.
- LEGISLATIVE, (lêd'-jîs-lâ-tîv) *a.* Relating to a legislature; lawgiving.
- LEGISLATION, (lêd'-jîs-lâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of making laws.
- LEGISLATE, (lêd'-jîs-lâte) *v. i.* To make or enact a law or laws.
- p.* LEGISLATED; *ppr.* LEGISLATING; *pp.* LEGISLATED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *uniformed* and *uninformed*. Repeat the words classed with *legislate*. What is the difference between *impress* the noun and *impress* the verb? State the difference between *decimal* and *decimate*. Does *lease* omit the final *e* in *leased*? Repeat the words classed with *lease*, and give their meanings. What sound of *u* in *legislature*? What sound of *a* in *half*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- CONVOCAATION, (kón-vò-ká'-shún) *n.* An assembly.
- CONVOKE, (kón-vòke') *v. t.* To call together; to summon an assembly.
p. CONVOKED; *ppr.* CONVOKING; *pp.* CONVOKED.
- INVOCATION, (ín-vò-ká'-shún) *n.* The act of calling upon in prayer.
- INVOKE, (ín-vòke') *v. t.* To call upon with solemnity; to implore; to pray
p. INVOKED; *ppr.* INVOKING; *pp.* INVOKED. [to.]
- PROVOCATIVE, (prò-vò'-ká-tív) *a.* That provokes or incites; stimulating.
- PROVOCATION, (pròv-ò-ká'-shún) *n.* A cause of anger; irritation.
- PROVOKE, (prò-vòke') *v. t.* To excite by something offensive; to offend; to
p. PROVOKED; *ppr.* PROVOKING; *pp.* PROVOKED. [enrage.]
- LEGAL, (là'-gál) *a.* Done according to law; lawful.
- LEGALLY, (là'-gál-lè) *ad.* According to law; lawfully.
- LEGALITY, (là'-gál-è-tè) *n.* Conformity to law; lawfulness.
- LEGALIZE, (là'-gál-lze) *v. t.* To make legal or lawful; to authorize.
p. LEGALIZED; *ppr.* LEGALIZING; *pp.* LEGALIZED.
- LEGITIMACY, (là-jit'-è-má-sè) *n.* Lawfulness of birth; genuineness.
- LEGITIMATE, (là-jit'-è-máte) *a.* Lawful; genuine; not spurious.
- LAW, (láv) *n.* A rule of action; a decree; statute publicly established.
- LAWFUL, (láv'-fál) *a.* Agreeable to law; allowed by law; legal.
- LAWLESS, (láv'-lès) *a.* Unrestrained by law; not subject to law.
- MAGNANIMITY, (mág-ná-ním'-è-tè) *n.* Greatness of mind; bravery.
- MAGNANIMOUS, (mág-nán'-è-mús) *a.* Great of mind; noble; generous.
- MAGNA-CHARTA, (mág'-ná-kár'-tá) *n.* The great charter of English liberty.
- MAGNILOQUENCE, (mág-níl'-è-kwénse) *n.* Pompous or lofty language.
- MAGNILOQUENT, (mág-níl'-è-kwént) *a.* Big in words; lofty in speech.
- NOSE, (nòze) *n.* The prominence of the face which is the organ of smell.
- NOSTRIL, (nòs'-tríl) *n.* One of the cavities of the nose.
- NOZZLE, (nòz'-zl) *n.* The nose; the extremity of a pipe.
- NATURE, (ná'-tshùre) *n.* The system of the world; the visible creation.
- NATURAL, (nát'-tshù-rál) *a.* Produced by nature; not acquired; unaffected.
- NATURALIZATION, (nát'-tshù-rál-è-zá'-shún) *n.* The act of naturalizing.
- NATURALIZE, (nát'-tshù-rál-lze) *v. t.* To invest with the privileges of a native
p. NATURALIZED; *ppr.* NATURALIZING; *pp.* NATURALIZED. [citizen.]
- NOSOLOGY, (nò-zól'-è-jè) *n.* The doctrine of diseases.
- OBULATION, (òb-là'-shún) *n.* An offering; a sacrifice.
- OBLOQUY, (òb-lò-kwé) *n.* Censorious speech; blame; reproach.
- OBNOXIOUS, (òb-nòk'-shús) *a.* Odious; offensive; unpopular.
- OBSCURITY, (òb-skù'-rè-tè) *n.* Darkness; want of light; humble condition.
- OBSCURE, (òb-skùre') *a.* Dark; gloomy. *v. t.* To darken; to conceal.
p. OBSCURED; *ppr.* OBSCURING; *pp.* OBSCURED. [phant.]
- PARASITE, (pár'-à-síte) *n.* One who earns his welcome by flattery; a syco-
- PARASITICAL, (pár'-à-sít'-è-kál) *a.* Flattering; fawning; living on another
- PARBOIL, (pár'-bòil) *v. t.* To half boil; to boil in part. [plant.]
p. PARBOILED; *ppr.* PARBOILING; *pp.* PARBOILED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *convoke*, *invoke*, and *provoke*. Why does not *legal* double the final *l* in *legally*? Repeat the words classed with *legal*. Repeat the words classed with *nature*. What is the difference between *naturalize* and *civilize*? Why does *obscure* omit the *e* in *obscurity*? Repeat the words classed with *nose*. On what syllable is the accent in *provoke*? In *provocation*? In *provocative*?

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pín,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nót,—tábe, táb, búll

CONSPIRATOR, (kón-spir'-ă-târ) *n.* One engaged in a plot.

CONSPIRACY, (kón-spir'-ă-sê) *n.* A combination of persons for an evil purpose.

CONSPIRE, (kón-spire') *v. i.* To combine for some evil design; to plot.

p. CONSPIRED; *ppr.* CONSPIRING; *pp.* CONSPIRED.

INSPIRATION, (ín-spê-râ'-shôn) *n.* The act of drawing in the breath.

INSPIRE, (ín-spîr') *v. i.* To draw in the breath; to infuse into the mind.

p. INSPIRED; *ppr.* INSPIRING; *pp.* INSPIRED.

PEDANT, (pêd'-ânt) *n.* A vain pretender to learning. [knowledge.

PEDANTIC, (pê-dân'-tik) *a.* Ostentatious of learning; making a vain show of

PEDANTRY, (pêd'-ân-trê) *n.* Awkward or vain pretension to learning.

PERSON, (pêr'-sn) *n.* An individual; a human being; a man or woman.

PERSONAGE, (pêr'-sn-âje) *n.* A person of distinction.

PERSONAL, (pêr'-sn-âl) *a.* Relating to the person or individual.

PERSONALITY, (pêr'-sn-âl'-ê-tê) *n.* Reflection on an individual.

PERSONALLY, (pêr'-sn-âl-lê) *ad.* In person; not by representative.

PERSONATE, (pêr'-sn-âte) *v. i.* To represent; to act a part; to counterfeit.

PERSONIFY, (pêr'-sôn'-ê-fi) *v. i.* To represent with the attributes of a person.

p. PERSONIFIED; *ppr.* PERSONIFYING; *pp.* PERSONIFIED.

RATOCINATE, (râsh-ê-ôs'-ê-nâte) *v. i.* To reason; to argue.

RATIOCINATION, (râsh-ê-ôs'-ê-nâ'-shôn) *n.* Act or process of reasoning.

RATIONAL, (râsh'-ân-âl) *a.* Having reason; agreeable to reason; wise.

RATIONALE, (râsh-ê-ô-nâ'-lê) *n.* A detail with reasons.

RATIONALLY, (râsh'-ân-âl-lê) *ad.* Reasonably; with reason.

RESPECTIVE, (rê-spêkt'-tîv) *a.* Relative; belonging to each.

RESPECTFUL, (rê-spêkt'-fûl) *a.* Full of respect; civil; obedient.

RESPECTABILITY, (rê-spêkt-â-bîl'-ê-tê) *n.* State of being respectable.

RESPECTABLE, (rê-spêkt'-â-bî) *a.* Worthy of respect; moderately good.

RESPECT, (rê-spêkt') *v. i.* To regard; to esteem; to honor. *n.* Regard.

p. RESPECTED; *ppr.* RESPECTING; *pp.* RESPECTED.

STUDENT, (stû'-dênt) *n.* One devoted to study; a scholar.

STUDIOUS, (stû'-dê-ûs) *a.* Devoted to study books or learning; diligent.

STUDIED, (stûd'-ld) *a.* Learned; precise; formal.

STUDY, (stûd'-ê) *n.* Application of the mind to books, &c.; attention to any

STUDY, (stûd'-ê) *v. i.* To apply the mind; to think closely. [subject.

p. STUDIED; *ppr.* STUDYING; *pp.* STUDIED.

STUPOR, (stû'-pôr) *n.* Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

STUPID, (stû'-pid) *a.* Dull; wanting sense; heavy; sluggish.

STUPIDITY, (stû-pid'-ê-tê) *n.* Dulness; heaviness of mind.

STUPEFACTIVE, (stû-pê-fâk'-tîv) *a.* Making stupid; narcotic.

STUPEFACTION, (stû-pê-fâk'-shôn) *n.* A stupid state.

STUPEFY, (stû'-pê-fi) *v. i.* To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility.

p. STUPEFIED; *ppr.* STUPEFYING; *pp.* STUPEFIED.

TOTAL, (tô'-tâl) *n.* The whole; the whole sum or quantity.

TOTALLY, (tô'-tâl-lê) *ad.* Wholly; fully; completely.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *respect*. Repeat the words classed with *person*. Repeat the words classed with *stupid*. Repeat the words classed with *rational*. State the difference between *inspire*, *expire*, and *conspire*. Why does not *personal* double the *t* in *personality*? Does *personify* change *y* into *i* in *personified*? Does *personifying* retain the *y*? For what reason?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

EXCLUSIVE, (êks-kîd'-siv) *a.* Tending to exclude; illiberal; excepting.

EXCLUSION, (êks-kîd'-zhân) *n.* Act of shutting out; rejection; prohibition.

EXCLUDE, (êks-kîd'-de) *v. t.* To shut out; to hinder from entrance; to debar.

p. EXCLUDED; *ppr.* EXCLUDING; *pp.* EXCLUDED.

INCLUSIVE, (in-kîd'-siv) *a.* Enclosing; encircling; including.

INCLUDE, (in-kîd'-de) *v. t.* To enclose; to comprise; to contain.

p. INCLUDED; *ppr.* INCLUDING; *pp.* INCLUDED.

TOLERATION, (tôl-âr-â'-shân) *n.* Allowance of that which is not approved.

TOLERANCE, (tôl-âr-ânse) *n.* Power of enduring; indulgence.

TOLERABLE, (tôl-âr-â-bl) *a.* That may be endured; not excellent.

TOLERATE, (tôl-âr-âte) *v. t.* To allow by not hindering; to suffer; to permit.

p. TOLERATED; *ppr.* TOLERATING; *pp.* TOLERATED.

TORPID, (tôr-pîd) *a.* Numbed; motionless; sluggish.

TORPOR, (tôr-pôr) *n.* Dulness; numbness.

TORPIDITY, (tôr-pîd'-ê-tê) *n.* Inactivity; torpor.

UNIVERSE, (yû-nê-vêrse) *n.* The whole system of created things; the world.

UNIVERSAL, (yû-nê-vêr-sâl) *a.* Extending to all; total; whole.

UNIVERSITY, (yû-nê-vêr-sê-tê) *n.* An institution where all the arts and sciences are taught.

URGENT, (âr-jênt) *a.* Pressing; earnest; importunate.

URGENCY, (âr-jên-sê) *n.* Pressure of necessity; importunity.

URGE, (ârj) *v. t.* To incite; to press by motives; to solicit.

p. URGED; *ppr.* URGING; *pp.* URGED.

VERB, (vêrb) *n.* A word which affirms, asks, or commands.

VERBAL, (vêr-bâl) *a.* Spoken; not written; oral; literal.

VERBALLY, (vêr-bâl-lê) *ad.* In words; orally; word for word.

VERBATIM, (vêr-bâ-tîm) *ad.* Word for word.

VERBIAGE, (vêr-bê-âje) *n.* A profusion of words with little sense.

VERBOSE, (vêr-bôse) *a.* Tedious by using many words; prolix.

VERBOSITY, (vêr-bôs'-ê-tê) *n.* Superabundance of words.

WORTH, (wârth) *n.* Value; price; excellence; equal in value to.

WORTHILY, (wâr-thê-lê) *ad.* Suitably; deservedly; justly.

WORTHY, (wâr-thê) *a.* Deserving; valuable; estimable.

WORTHINESS, (wâr-thê-nêss) *n.* Merit; excellence; dignity.

YOUTH, (yôôth) *n.* The part of life which succeeds childhood.

YOUTHFUL, (yôôth'-fâl) *a.* Young; pertaining to early life.

YOUTHFULLY, (yôôth'-fâl-lê) *ad.* In a youthful manner.

ADVISABLE, (âd-vî'-zâ-bl) *a.* Expedient; prudent.

ADVICE, (âd-vîse) *n.* Counsel; instruction; information.

ADVISED, (âd-vî'-zêd) *a.* Acting or performed with deliberation.

ADVISE, (âd-vîze) *v. t.* To counsel; to give information; to consult.

p. ADVISED; *ppr.* ADVISING; *pp.* ADVISED.

CASHIER, (kâ-shêêr) *n.* One who has the charge of money.

CASHIER, (kâ-shêêr) *v. t.* To dismiss from a post or office; to discard.

p. CASHIERED; *ppr.* CASHIERING; *pp.* CASHIERED.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *verb*. Repeat the words classed with *tolerate*. Repeat the words classed with *advise*. What grammatical distinction between *advise* and *advise*? What effect has the prefix *in* upon *tolerance*? What effect has the suffix *y* upon *work*? Why does *worthy* change *y* into *i* in *worthiness*? What effect have the suffixes *ent* and *ency* upon *urge*? Why does *urge* omit the final *e* in *urgent*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nêr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

EXHALABLE, (эгз-há'-lá-bl) *a.* That which may be evaporated.

EXHALATION, (экс-há'-lá'-shún) *n.* That which rises in vapors.

EXHALE, (эгз-hále') *v. t.* To send or draw out in vapors or fume; to emit.

p. EXHALED; *ppr.* EXHALING; *pp.* EXHALED.

INHALATION, (ín-há'-lá'-shún) *n.* The act of inhaling.

INHALE, (ín-hále') *v. t.* To draw into the lungs; to inspire.

p. INHALED; *ppr.* INHALING; *pp.* INHALED.

DECOCTION, (dè-kòk'-shún) *n.* A preparation made by boiling in water.

DECOCT, (dè-kòkt') *v. t.* To prepare by boiling.

p. DECOCTED; *ppr.* DECOCTING; *pp.* DECOCTED.

DEFECT, (dè-fèkt') *n.* Want; absence of something necessary.

DEFECTION, (dè-fèkt'-shún) *n.* A falling away; apostasy; revolt.

DEFECTIVE, (dè-fèkt'-tív) *a.* Having defects; imperfect; faulty.

DEFENCE, (dè-fènsé') *n.* Guard; protection; excuse; resistance.

DEFENSIVE, (dè-fèn'-sív) *a.* Proper for defence; resisting aggression.

DEFEND, (dè-fènd') *v. t.* To protect; to guard; to support; to justify.

p. DEFENDED; *ppr.* DEFENDING; *pp.* DEFENDED.

OFFENSIVE, (òf-fèn'-sív) *a.* Causing anger, pain, or disgust; displeasing.

OFFENCE, (òf-fènsé') *n.* A crime; a misdeed; displeasure.

OFFEND, (òf-fènd') *v. t.* To make angry; to displease; to transgress.

p. OFFENDED; *ppr.* OFFENDING; *pp.* OFFENDED.

CLOTH, (klóth) *n. plu.* CLOTHS. A fabric woven of wool, cotton, linen, &c.

CLOTHIER, (klóthe'-yár) *n.* A seller of clothes; a maker of cloth; an outfitter.

CLOTHES, (klóze) *n.* Garments; vesture; dress; apparel.

CLOTHE, (klóthe) *v. t.* To cover or furnish with clothes; to attire.

p. CLOTHED; *ppr.* CLOTHING; *pp.* CLOTHED.

ELEVATOR, (él'-è-vá-túr) *n.* He or that which elevates or lifts.

ELEVATION, (él'-è-vá'-shún) *n.* Act of raising; exaltation; dignity.

ELEVATE, (él'-è-váte) *v. t.* To raise up aloft; to exalt; to dignify.

p. ELEVATED; *ppr.* ELEVATING; *pp.* ELEVATED.

DEPRESSIVE, (dè-près'-sív) *a.* Tending to depress or cast down.

DEPRESSION, (dè-prèsh'-shún) *n.* Dejection; melancholy; abasement.

DEPRESS, (dè-près') *v. t.* To press down; to let down; to humble.

p. DEPRESSED; *ppr.* DEPRESSING; *pp.* DEPRESSED.

FAULT, (fáwt) *n.* An offence; slight crime; blemish.

FAULTY, (fáwt'-è) *a.* Having faults; defective; bad.

FAULTLESS, (fáwt'-lès) *a.* Exempt from fault; perfect.

FATUITY, (fá-tù'-è-tè) *n.* Foolishness; weakness of mind.

FATUITOUS, (fá-tù'-è-tús) *a.* Foolish; partaking of fatuity.

GENEROUS, (jèn'-èr-ús) *a.* Noble of mind; open of heart; liberal.

GENEROUSITY, (jèn'-èr-ús'-è-tè) *n.* Magnanimity; liberality.

GENEROUSLY, (jèn'-èr-ús-lè) *ad.* Liberally; not meanly.

GENIAL, (jè'-nè-ál) *a.* Contributing to the production of life, its continuance

GENIALLY, (jè'-nè-ál-lè) *ad.* Cheerfully; naturally. [and enjoyment.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *exhale* and *inhale*. State the difference between *defend* and *offend*. What is the difference between *cloze* and *clothes*? Repeat the words classed with *clothe*. What is the difference between *elevate* and *depress*? Does *decoct* double the final consonant in the participle? Why? Repeat the words classed with *generous*. What is the difference between *offence* and *defence*? Repeat the words classed with *exhale*.

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pín,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nót,—tùbe, táb, báll.

- OPIATE, (ô'-pê-âte) *n.* A medicine that causes sleep. *a.* Producing sleep.
- OPIUM, (ô'-pê-âm) *n.* The concrete juice of poppies; it is a powerful anodyne.
- NICOTIAN, (nê-kô'-shân) *n.* Tobacco. *a.* Relating to tobacco.
- TOBACCO, (tô-bâk'-kô) *n.* An American plant used in smoking and chewing.
- TOILSOME, (tôi'-sâm) *a.* Laborious; wearisome.
- TOIL, (tôi) *n.* That oppresses the body and mind. *v. t.* To labor; to work.
p. TOILED; *ppr.* TOILING; *pp.* TOILED.
- HEALTH, (hêlth) *n.* Freedom from pain or sickness; purity; goodness.
- HEALTHFUL, (hêlth'-fûl) *a.* Free from sickness; sound; wholesome.
- HISTORY, (hîs'-tôr-ê) *n.* A narrative of past events; description.
- HISTORICAL, (hîs'-tôr'-ê-kâl) *a.* Pertaining to history.
- HISTORIAN, (hîs'-tô'-rê-ân) *n.* A recorder of facts and events.
- HISTRIONIC, (hîs'-trê-ôn'-ik) *a.* Relating to the theatre; befitting the stage.
- HISTRIONISM, (hîs'-trê-ô-nîz-m) *n.* Theatrical representation. [*a player*]
- THESPIAN, (thês'-pê-ân) *a.* Relating to tragedy, or tragic acting.
- THEATRE, (thê'-â-târ) *n.* A place of action or exhibition; a play house.
- THEATRICAL, (thê-â'-rê-kâl) *a.* Relating to a theatre; calculated for display.
- TRAGEDY, (trâd'-jê-dê) *n.* Any mournful and dreadful event. [*scenic*]
- TRAGICAL, (trâd'-jê-kâl) *a.* Mournful; sorrowful; calamitous.
- TRAGIC DIAN, (trâ-jê'-dê-ân) *n.* An actor of tragedy; a writer of tragedy.
- COMEDY, (kôm'-ê-dê) *n.* A play representing the lighter actions and passion.
- COMEDIAN, (kô-mê'-dê-ân) *n.* An actor of comic parts. [*of mankind*]
- COMIC, (kôm'-ik) *a.* Relating to comedy; raising mirth.
- COMICAL, (kôm'-ê-kâl) *a.* Raising mirth; diverting; droll.
- HUMID, (hâ'-mîd) *a.* Wet; moist; damp; watery.
- HUMIDITY, (hâ'-mîd'-ê-tê) *n.* Dampness; moisture.
- HUMILITY, (hâ'-mîl'-ê-tê) *n.* Freedom from pride; modesty.
- HUMILIATION, (hâ'-mîl'-ê-â'-shân) *n.* Descent from greatness; abasement.
- HUMILIATE, (hâ'-mîl'-ê-âte) *v. t.* To humble; to modify; to prostrate.
p. HUMILIATED; *ppr.* HUMILIATING; *pp.* HUMILIATED.
- IMPERTINENT, (îm-pêr'-tê-nênt) *a.* Irrelevant; rude; insolent.
- IMPERTINENCE, (îm-pêr'-tê-nêns) *n.* Rudeness; insolence; intrusion.
- IMPUDENCE, (îm'-pû-dêns) *n.* Immodesty; insolence; rudeness.
- IMPUDENT, (îm'-pû-dênt) *a.* Shameless; insolent; saucy; rude.
- INSOLENCE, (în'-sô-lêns) *n.* Impudence; insult; pride mixed with con-
- INSOLENT, (în'-sô-lênt) *a.* Haughty; rude; abusive. [*tempt*]
- IMPLICATION, (îm-plê-kâ'-shân) *n.* Inference not expressed, but tacitly included.
- IMPLICATE, (îm'-plê-kâte) *v. t.* To connect or include with. [*cated*]
p. IMPLICATED; *ppr.* IMPLICATING; *pp.* IMPLICATED.
- INSINUATION, (în-sîn-ô-â'-shân) *n.* Art or power of pleasing; a hint.
- INSINUATE, (în-sîn-ô-âte) *v. t.* To introduce gently; to hint; to suggest.
p. INSINUATED; *ppr.* INSINUATING; *pp.* INSINUATED.
- INSIPID, (în-sîp'-id) *a.* Without taste or spirit; flat; dull; vapid.
- INSIPIDITY, (în-sê-pîd'-ê-tê) *n.* Want of taste, spirit, or life; flatness.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *opiate*, *narcotic*, and *nicotian*? What is the difference between *humid* and *humility*? Repeat the words classed with *comic*. Repeat the words classed with *history*. Repeat the words classed with *tragedy*. What is the difference between *comedy* and *tragedy*? What is the difference between *impudence* and *impudence*? What sound of *u* in *impudent*? Does *humiliate* omit the final *e* in *humiliated*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PRESENTATION, (préz-ân-tâ'-shân) *n.* The act of presenting; exhibition.

PRESENCE, (préz'-ânse) *a.* State of being in view; readiness.

PRESENT, (préz'-ânt) *a.* Being face to face; now existing. *n.* A gift.

PRESENT, (pré-zênt') *v. t.* To place in the presence of a superior; to offer.

p. PRESENTED; *ppr.* PRESENTING; *pp.* PRESENTED.

JURISDICTION, (jâ-ris-dîk'-shân) *n.* Legal authority; extent of power.

JURISDICTIVE, (jâ-ris-dîk'-tîv) *a.* Having jurisdiction.

JURISPRUDENCE, (jâ-ris-prâ'-dênse) *n.* The science of right; the science of

JURISPRUDENT, (jâ-ris-prâ'-dênt) *a.* Learned or versed in law. [law.]

JURIST, (jâ'-rist) *n.* One versed in civil law.

JUROR, (jâ'-râr) *n.* One that serves on a jury.

JURY, (jâ'-rê) *n.* Men sworn to inquire into a case, and deliver the truth

JUST, (jâst) *a.* Right; upright; honest. [according to evidence.]

JUSTICE, (jâs'-tis) *n.* The virtue by which we give to every man his due.

JUSTICIARY, (jâs'-tish'-â-â-rê) *n.* An administrator of justice; a judge.

JUSTIFICATION, (jâs'-tê-fî-kâ'-shân) *n.* Exculpation; defence; vindication.

JUSTIFIABLE, (jâs'-tê-fî-â-bi) *a.* Defensible by law or reason; right; just.

JUSTIFY, (jâs'-tî-fî) *v. t.* To clear from imputed guilt; to defend.

p. JUSTIFIED; *ppr.* JUSTIFYING; *pp.* JUSTIFIED.

LUXURIANCE, (lâg-zâ'-rê-ânse) *n.* Exuberance; abundant growth.

LUXURIANT, (lâg-zâ'-rê-ânt) *a.* Very abundant; exuberant.

LUXURY, (lâk'-shâ-rê) *n.* Delicious fare or food; voluptuousness.

LUXURIOUS, (lâg-zâ'-rê-âs) *a.* Delighting in the pleasures of the table.

LUXURIATE, (lâg-zâ'-rê-âte) *v. t.* To grow with superfluous plenty.

p. LUXURIATED; *ppr.* LUXURIATING; *pp.* LUXURIATED.

MEMORY, (mêm-mâr-rê) *n.* The faculty by which the mind retains the knowl-

MEMORABLE, (mêm-mâr-â-bi) *a.* Worthy of remembrance. [edge of things past.]

MEMENTO, (mê-mên'-tê) *n.* Something to awaken the memory; a hint; a

MEMORANDUM, (mêm-ô-rân'-dûm) *n.* A note to help the memory. [notice.]

MEMOIR, (mê-môir) *n.* A biographical notice. [solicitation.]

MEMORIAL, (mê-mô'-rê-âi) *n.* Something to preserve memory; an address of

MUSIC, (mâ'-zik) *n.* The art of combining sounds agreeable to the ear.

MUSICAL, (mâ'-zê-kâi) *a.* Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.

MUSICIAN, (mâ'-zish'-ân) *n.* One skilled in music.

NUTRIMENT, (nâ'-trê-mênt) *n.* That which nourishes; food; aliment.

NUTRITION, (nu-trîsh'-ân) *n.* The act of nourishing; support; nutriment.

NUTRITIOUS, (nâ-trîsh'-âs) *a.* Having the quality of nourishing: promoting

OBTUSE, (ôb-tâse) *a.* Dull; stupid; not acute; blunt. [growth.]

OBTUSENESS, (ôb-tâse'-nêse) *n.* Bluntness; dulness.

OBTUSION, (ôb-tâ'-zhân) *n.* The act of dulling; dulness.

OBTRUSIVE, (ôb-trôô'-siv) *a.* Inclined to thrust one's self among others.

OBTRUSION, (ôb-trôô'-zhân) *n.* A thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

OBTRUDE, (ôb-trôôd') *v. t.* To thrust into; to urge upon against the will.

p. OBTRUDED; *ppr.* OBTRUDING; *pp.* OBTRUDED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *present* and *absent*. What orthoepical distinction between *present* the adjective and *present* the verb? Repeat the words classed with *jury*. Repeat the words classed with *just*. Why does *justify* change *y* into *i* in *justified*? Why does *justifying* retain the *y*? Repeat the words classed with *luxury*. Repeat the words classed with *memory*. What is the difference between *obtusion* and *obtrusion*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâb, tâbe, bâll.

GARGLE, (gâr'-gl) *v. t.* To wash the mouth and throat. *n.* A liquor for wash-
p. GARGLED; *ppr.* GARGLING; *pp.* GARGLED. [ing the throat]

GURGLE, (gûr'-gl) *v. t.* To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.
p. GURGLED; *ppr.* GURGling; *pp.* GURGLED.

PERFORMANCE, (pêr'-fôr'm'-ânse) *n.* Completion of anything; production.

PERFORMABLE, (pêr'-fôr'm'-â-bl) *a.* That may be done, executed, or fulfilled.

PERFORM, (pêr'-fôr'm') *v. t.* To execute; to do; to discharge.

p. PERFORMED; *ppr.* PERFORMING; *pp.* PERFORMED.

PERMANENT, (pêr'-mâ-nênt) *a.* Durable; not decaying; of long continu-

PERMANENCE, (pêr'-mâ-nênse) *n.* Duration; continuance. [ance]

PERMANENTLY, (pêr'-mâ-nênt-lê) *ad.* With long continuance.

PERPETUAL, (pêr'-pêt'-yâ-âl) *a.* Never ceasing; everlasting; continual.

PERPETUALLY, (pêr'-pêt'-yâ-âl-lê) *ad.* Constantly; incessantly.

PERPETUITY, (pêr'-pê-tâ'-ê-tê) *n.* Duration to all futurity; eternity.

PERPETUATION, (pêr'-pêt'-yâ-â'-shân) *n.* Act of making perpetual.

PERPETUATE, (pêr'-pêt'-yâ-â-te) *v. t.* To make perpetual; to preserve from ex-
p. PERPETUATED; *ppr.* PERPETUATING; *pp.* PERPETUATED. [tinction]

REFRACTORY, (rê-frâk'-tôr-ê) *a.* Obstinate; perverse; unruly.

REFRACTIVE, (rê-frâk'-tîv) *a.* Having the power of refraction.

REFRACTION, (rê-frâk'-shân) *n.* Change of direction.

REFRACT, (rê-frâkt') *v. t.* To break the natural course of rays of light.

p. REFRACTED; *ppr.* REFRACTING; *pp.* REFRACTED.

REFUSAL, (rê-fû'-zâl) *n.* Rejection; denial; right of choosing before another.

REFUSE, (rêf'-hse) *n.* What remains when the rest is taken; dregs.

REFUSE, (rê-fûze') *v. t.* To deny a request; to decline; to reject.

p. REFUSED; *ppr.* REFUSING; *pp.* REFUSED.

SULPHUR, (sûl'-fâr) *n.* A yellow, brittle mineral; brimstone.

SULPHURATE, (sûl'-fû-râte) *a.* Of or belonging to sulphur.

SULPHATE, (sûl'-fâte) *n.* A salt formed by sulphuric acid.

SULPHURIC, (sûl'-fû-rik) *a.* Relating to or derived from sulphur.

SUBSTANCE, (sûb'-stânse) *n.* Something existing; something real.

SUBSTANTIAL, (sûb-stân'-shâl) *a.* Real, solid; material; strong.

SUBSTANTIATE, (sûb-stân'-shê-âte) *v. t.* To establish by evidence; to verify.

p. SUBSTANTIATED; *ppr.* SUBSTANTIATING; *pp.* SUBSTANTIATED.

TESTACEA, (têss-tâ'-shê-â) *n. plu.* Animals having a shelly covering.

TESTACEAN, (têss-tâ'-shân) *n.* A shell fish. *a.* Relating to shell fish.

TESTACEOUS, (têss-tâ'-shûs) *a.* Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

TESTIMONIAL, (têss-tê-mô'-nê-âl) *n.* A certificate in evidence of character.

TESTIMONY, (têss-tê-mân-ê) *n.* Evidence given; proof by witness.

TESTIFY, (têss-tê-fî) *v. t.* To bear witness; to give evidence; to prove.

p. TESTIFIED; *ppr.* TESTIFYING; *pp.* TESTIFIED.

USHER, (ûsh'-âr) *n.* One who introduces strangers.

USHER, (ûsh'-âr) *v. t.* To introduce; to forerun.

p. USHERED; *ppr.* USHERING; *pp.* USHERED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *gargle* and *gurgle*. Repeat the words classed with *perpetual*. What orthoepical distinction between *refuse* the verb and *refuse* the noun? Repeat the words classed with *sulphur*. Repeat the words classed with *refract*. Does *refract* double the final consonant in the participles? What noun is formed from *perform*? Repeat the words classed with *testify*, and state on what syllable of each the accent is placed.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- ANSWERABLE**, (ân'-sâr-â-bl) *a.* Admitting a reply; liable to give account.
- ANSWER**, (ân'-sâr) *v. t.* To speak in return to. *n.* That which is said in reply. *p.* ANSWERED; *ppr.* ANSWERING; *pp.* ANSWERED. [turn.]
- REPLY**, (rê-plî') *v. t.* To make a return to an answer. *n.* A return to an answer. *p.* REPLIED; *ppr.* REPLYING; *pp.* REPLIED. [answer.]
- UNDULATORY**, (ân'-dô-lâ-târ-ê) *a.* Moving in the manner of waves.
- UNDULATION**, (ân'-dô-lâ'-shân) *n.* A waving motion.
- UNDULATE**, (ân'-dô-lâ-te) *v. t.* To move backward and forward as a wave. *p.* UNDULATED; *ppr.* UNDULATING; *pp.* UNDULATED.
- VESTURE**, (vêst'-yûre) *n.* Clothing; garment; dress.
- VESTRY**, (vêst'-trê) *n.* A room adjoining a church in which sacerdotal garments are kept.
- VESTED**, (vêst'-êd) *a.* Fixed; established by law. [ments are kept.]
- VEST**, (vêst) *n.* A waistcoat. *v. t.* To dress; to put in possession. *p.* VESTED; *ppr.* VESTING; *pp.* VESTED.
- WARMTH**, (wârmth) *n.* Moderate heat; ardor; zeal; enthusiasm.
- WARM**, (wârm) *a.* Heated in a small degree; ardent; zealous.
- WARM**, (wârm) *v. t.* To free from cold; to become animated. *p.* WARMED; *ppr.* WARMING; *pp.* WARMED.
- DESCRY**, (dê-skri') *v. t.* To spy out at a distance; to detect; to discover. *p.* DESCRIED; *ppr.* DESCRIVING; *pp.* DESCRIED.
- TISSUE**, (tîsh'-shû) *n.* A connected series; anything thin or gauze-like.
- TRUFFLE**, (trôd'-fl) *n.* A subterraneous mushroom used in cookery.
- ADROIT**, (â-drôit') *a.* Active; skilful; expert.
- ADROITNESS**, (â-drôit'-nêss) *n.* Dexterity; activity; readiness.
- BORAX**, (bô'-râks) *n.* A chemical salt.
- BORACIC**, (bô'-râs'-ik) *a.* Relating to or containing borax.
- BOMB**, (bôm) *n.* A hollow ball filled with gunpowder, &c., to be thrown from a mortar.
- BOMBARD**, (bôm-bârd') *v. t.* To attack with bombs. [a mortar.] *p.* BOMBARDED; *ppr.* BOMBARDING; *pp.* BOMBARDED.
- CHARITY**, (tshâr'-â-tê) *n.* Good affection; tenderness; liberality to the poor.
- CHARITABLE**, (tshâr'-â-tâ-bl) *a.* Full of charity; bountiful. [the poor.]
- DECRIAL**, (dê-kri'-âl) *n.* Loud condemnation; clamorous censure.
- DECRY**, (dê-kri') *v. t.* To censure; to clamor against. *p.* DECRIED; *ppr.* DECRYING; *pp.* DECRIED.
- DELIVERY**, (dê-liv'-âr-ê) *n.* Deliverance; release; rescue.
- DELIVER**, (dê-liv'-âr) *v. t.* To set free; to release; to save. *p.* DELIVERED; *ppr.* DELIVERING; *pp.* DELIVERED.
- DYSPEPSIA**, (dis-pêp'-sê-â) *n.* Indigestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disordered.
- DYSPEPTIC**, (dis-pêp'-tik) *a.* Relating to dyspepsia. [functions are disordered.]
- ELEGY**, (êl'-ê-jê) *n.* A mournful poem; a funeral song.
- ELEGIAC**, (êl'-ê-jî'-âk) *a.* Mournful; sorrowful.
- ELOPEMENT**, (ê-lôpe'-mânt) *n.* Private departure from a place or station.
- ELOPE**, (ê-lôpe') *v. t.* To run away; to escape from law or restraint. *p.* ELOPED; *ppr.* ELOPING; *pp.* ELOPED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between an answer and a reply? Repeat the words classed with vest. Does vest double the *t* in vested? Why not? What is the difference between adapt and adopt? Why does decry change *y* into *t* in decrial? What sound has *c* in boracic? Why does elope retain the *e* in elopement? Repeat the words classed with undulate. What noun formed from the verb warm? Can you think of another?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bâll.

SURVEY, (sûr'-vâ) *n.* The result of surveying; inspection; view; measure.
SURVEY, (sûr'-vâ) *v. t.* To view; to inspect; to measure. [ment.]

p. SURVEYED; *ppr.* SURVEYING; *pp.* SURVEYED.

ENCOMIUM, (ên-kô'-mâ-âm) *n.* Praise; eulogy; commendation.

ENCOMIAST, (ên-kô'-mâ-âst) *n.* A praiser; a eulogist.

EMERGENT, (ê-mêr'-jênt) *a.* Rising into view; issuing from; sudden.

EMERGENCY, (ê-mêr'-jên-sê) *n.* A sudden occasion; pressing necessity.

EMERGE, (ê-mêrje') *v. i.* To rise out of anything in which it is covered.

p. EMERGED; *ppr.* EMERGING; *pp.* EMERGED.

EXECRABLE, (êks-ê'-krâ-bl) *a.* Abominable; hateful; detestable.

EXECRATION, (êks-ê'-krâ'-shûn) *n.* Detestation; malediction; curse.

EXECRATE, (êks-ê'-krâte) *v. t.* To curse; to imprecate ill upon.

p. EXECRATED; *ppr.* EXECRATING; *pp.* EXECRATED.

EXCUSABLE, (êks-kû'-zâ-bl) *a.* Pardonable; that may be excused.

EXCUSE, (êks-kûse') *n.* A reason alleged for doing or not doing a thing.

EXCUSE, (êks-kûse') *v. t.* To extenuate by apology; to absolve.

p. EXCUSED; *ppr.* EXCUSING; *pp.* EXCUSED.

FICKLE, (fik'-kl) *a.* Changeable; inconstant; variable.

FICKLENESS, (fik'-kl-nês) *n.* Inconstancy; unsteadiness.

FATHOMABLE, (fâth'-âm-â-bl) *a.* That may be fathomed.

FATHOM, (fâth'-âm) *n.* Six feet. *v. t.* To try with respect to depth; to pene-
p. FATHOMED; *ppr.* FATHOMING; *pp.* FATHOMED. [trate into.]

FLORA, (flô'-râ) *n.* The goddess of flowers.

FLORAL, (flô'-râi) *a.* Relating to Flora or to flowers.

FLORIST, (flô'-rist) *n.* A cultivator of flowers.

FLORID, (flô'-rid) *a.* Covered with flowers; flushed with red.

FLORIDITY, (flô-rîd'-ê-tê) *n.* Freshness of color; ambitious elegance.

GENERATIVE, (jên'-êr-â-tiv) *a.* Producing; prolific; fruitful.

GENERATION, (jên'-êr-â'-shûn) *n.* A family; the people of the same period.

GENERATE, (jên'-êr-âte) *v. t.* To beget; to produce; to cause.

p. GENERATED; *ppr.* GENERATING; *pp.* GENERATED.

PEERLESS, (pêr'-lêse) *a.* Unequalled; matchless; having no peer.

PEERAGE, (pêr'-âje) *n.* The dignity or rank of a peer; the body of peers.

PEER, (pêr) *n.* An equal; one of the same rank. *v. t.* To look narrowly.

p. PEERED; *ppr.* PEERING; *pp.* PEERED.

GEOGRAPHY, (jê-ôg'-râ-fê) *n.* A description of the earth's surface.

GEOGRAPHICAL, (jê-ô-grâf'-ê-kâi) *a.* Relating to geography.

GEOLOGY, (jê-ôl'-ô-jê) *n.* The science that treats of the structure of the

GEOLOGICAL, (jê-ô-lôd'-jê-kâi) *a.* Relating to geology. [earth.]

HUMORSOME, (râ'-mûr-sûm) *a.* Peevish; petulant; odd.

HUMOROUS, (râ'-mûr-âs) *a.* Capricious; jocose; merry.

HUMOR, (râ'-mûr) *n.* Moisture; disposition; mood.

HUMOR, (râ'-mûr) *v. t.* To gratify; to soothe by compliance; to indulge.

p. HUMORED; *ppr.* HUMORING; *pp.* HUMORED.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *humor*. Repeat the words classed with *flora*. What is the difference between *survey* and *peruse*? What is the difference between *generate* and *germinate*? Repeat the words classed with *generate*; classed with *germinate*. What is the difference between *geology* and *geography*? Why does *survey* retain the *y* in *surveyed*? Does *emerge* omit the *e* in *emergency*? Is it omitted in *emergent*? Why does *fickle* retain the *e* in *fickleness*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mâ, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâil.

STRONG, (strông) *a.* Having strength; vigorous; powerful; firm.
STRENGTH, (strêngth) *n.* Force; vigor; power of the body; power of any kind.
STRENGTHEN, (strông'-thên) *v. t.* To make strong; to establish; to invigorate.

p. STRENGTHENED; *ppr.* STRENGTHENING; *pp.* STRENGTHENED.

WEAK, (wêêk) *a.* Feeble; not strong; infirm.

WEAKLY, (wêêk'-lê) *ad.* Feebly; faintly; without strength.

WEAKNESS, (wêêk'-nêss) *n.* Want of strength; feebleness.

WEAKEN, (wê'-kên) *v. t.* To make weak; to debilitate; to enfeeble.

p. WEAKENED; *ppr.* WEAKENING; *pp.* WEAKENED.

HORROR, (hôr'-rôr) *n.* Terror mixed with detestation; gloom.

HORRIBLE, (hôr'-rê-bi) *a.* Dreadful; terrible; frightful.

HORRIFY, (hôr'-rê-fi) *v. t.* To impress with dread or horror.

p. HORRIFIED; *ppr.* HORRIFYING; *pp.* HORRIFIED.

INDEMNITY, (in-dêm'-nê-tê) *n.* Compensation for loss; remuneration.

INDEMNIFY, (in-dêm'-nê-fi) *v. t.* To secure against loss or penalty.

p. INDEMNIFIED; *ppr.* INDEMNIFYING; *pp.* INDEMNIFIED.

INDULGENT, (in-dâl'-jênt) *a.* Kind; gentle; giving way to.

INDULGENCE, (in-dâl'-jênsê) *n.* Favor granted; forbearance; fondness.

INDULGE, (in-dâlje) *v. t.* To favor; to gratify; to humor; to fondle.

p. INDULGED; *ppr.* INDULGING; *pp.* INDULGED.

INEBRIETY, (in-ê-brî'-ê-tê) *n.* Drunkenness.

INEBRIATION, (in-ê-brê-â'-shôn) *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

INEBRIATE, (in-ê'-brê-â-te) *v. t.* To intoxicate; to make drunk. *n. A*

p. INEBRIATED; *ppr.* INEBRIATING; *pp.* INEBRIATED. [drunkard.

JUVENESCENCE, (jû-vê-nêss'-sênsê) *n.* Act of growing up; act of growing

JUVENILITY, (jû-vê-nîl'-ê-tê) *n.* Youthfulness. [young again.

JUVENILE, (jû'-vê-nîl) *a.* Relating or adapted to youth; young; youthful.

LEGACY, (lêg'-â-sê) *n.* A bequest; a thing given by will or testament.

LEGATEE, (lêg'-â-têê') One to whom a legacy is left.

LEGATOR, (lêg'-â-tôr) *n.* One who makes a will or leaves legacies.

LEGEND, (lê'-jênd) *n.* A chronicle; any incredible inauthentic narrative.

LEGENDARY, (lêd'-jên-dâ-rê) *a.* Fabulous; romantic.

LEGION, (lê'-jôn) *n.* A military force; any great number.

LEGIONARY, (lê'-jôn-â-rê) *a.* Containing a great indefinite number.

LIBERAL, (lîb'-êr-âi) *a.* Not mean; munificent; generous; bountiful.

LIBERALITY, (lîb'-êr-âi'-ê-tê) *n.* Munificence; generosity; freedom of opinion.

MALAPERT, (mâl'-â-pêrt) *a.* Saucy; impudent; quick with impudence.

MALIGNITY, (mâ-lîg'-nê-tê) *n.* Malice; virulence; destructive tendency.

MALIGNANT, (mâ-lîg'-nânt) *a.* Envious; malicious; dangerous to life.

MALIGNANCY, (mâ-lîg'-nân-sê) *n.* Destructive tendency; malice.

MALIGN, (mâ-lîne) *a.* Having malice and envy; unfavorable; fatal.

MALIGN, (mâ-lîne) *v. t.* To regard with envy or malice; to hurt; to defame.

p. MALIGNED; *ppr.* MALIGNING; *pp.* MALIGNED.

MANES, (mâ'-nêz) *n.* A ghost; shade; the remains of the dead.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *strong* and *weak*. Repeat the words classed with *weak*. Repeat the words classed with *strength*. What is the difference between *horror* and *terror*? Repeat the words classed with *malign*. What is the difference between *legend* and *legion*? Does *weaken* double the *n* in *weakened*? Repeat the words classed with *indulge*. What sounds of *i* in *juvility*? What sound of *u* in *indulge*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bûll

- LENGTHY**, (lăng-th' -đ) *a.* Long; not brief; not short.
LENGTH, (lăngth) *n.* The measure of anything from end to end; duration.
LENGTHEN, (lăng -thên) *v. t.* To draw out; to make longer; to protract.
p. LENGTHENED; *ppr.* LENGTHENING; *pp.* LENGTHENED.
WIDE, (wíde) *a.* Broad; extended far each way.
WIDTH, (wíth) *n.* Breadth; wideness.
WIDEN, (wí -dn) *v. t.* To make wide; to extend in breadth.
p. WIDENED; *ppr.* WIDENING; *pp.* WIDENED.
BREADTH, (brédth) *n.* Measure from side to side; wideness.
MESMERISM, (mê -mêr -izm) *n.* Animal magnetism; magnetic sleep.
MESMERIC, (mê -mêr -ík) *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.
MESMERIZE, (mê -mêr -íze) *v. t.* To put into an unnatural sleep.
p. MESMERIZED; *ppr.* MESMERIZING; *pp.* MESMERIZED.
METEOR, (mê -tê -ár) *n.* A luminous body floating in the atmosphere. [sient.
METEORIC, (mê -tê -ár -ík) *a.* Relating to meteors; bright, dazzling, and tran-
METEOROLOGY, (mê -tê -ô -rôi -ô -jê) *n.* The science of the atmosphere and its
METHINKS, (mê -thínks) *v. i.* I think; it seems to me. [phenomena.
MINISTRY, (mín -ís -trê) *n.* The office of a minister; ecclesiastical office.
MINISTERIAL, (mín -ís -trê -rê -ái) *a.* Done under authority.
MINISTER, (mín -ís -tár) *n.* An officer of state; a clergyman. *v. t.* To give; to
p. MINISTERED; *ppr.* MINISTERING; *pp.* MINISTERED. [supply; to afford.
NOURISHABLE, (núr -ish -á -bl) *a.* That may be nourished.
NOURISHMENT, (núr -ish -mênt) *n.* Food; sustenance; nutriment.
NOURISH, (núr -ish) *v. t.* To feed and cause to grow; to support by food.
p. NOURISHED; *ppr.* NOURISHING; *pp.* NOURISHED.
OPINION, (ô -pín -'yân) *n.* Persuasion of the mind; judgment; notion.
OPINIONATED, (ô -pín -'yân -á -têd) *a.* Obstinate in opinion; conceited.
OPINIATIVE, (ô -pín -'yê -á -tív) *a.* Stiff in opinion; positive; obstinate.
PURITANIC, (pú -rê -tân -ík) *a.* Strict; rigid; precise.
PURITAN, (pú -rê -tân) *n.* One professing eminent purity in religion.
PURE, (púre) *a.* Clear; unmixed; innocent; genuine.
PURITY, (pú -rê -tê) *n.* State of being pure; cleanness; innocence.
PURIFICATION, (pú -rê -fê -ká -shân) *n.* The act of making pure.
PURIFY, (pú -rê -fí) *v. t.* To make pure; to cleanse; to clarify.
p. PURIFIED; *ppr.* PURIFYING; *pp.* PURIFIED.
PROTESTATION, (prôt -ês -tâ -shân) *n.* A solemn declaration.
PROTESTANT, (prôt -ês -tânt) *n.* One of the reformed religion.
PROTEST, (prô -têst) *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion against.
PROTEST, (prô -têst) *v. i.* To make a formal declaration; to remonstrate.
p. PROTESTED; *ppr.* PROTESTING; *pp.* PROTESTED.
REMUNERATIVE, (rê -mâ -nêr -á -tív) *a.* That bestows rewards.
REMUNERATION, (rê -mâ -nêr -á -shân) *n.* Compensation; recompense.
REMUNERATE, (rê -mâ -nêr -âte) *v. t.* To reward for service.
p. REMUNERATED; *ppr.* REMUNERATING; *pp.* REMUNERATED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *length*, *width*, and *breadth*. Repeat the words classed with *pure*. Repeat the words classed with *protest*. What orthoepical distinction between *protest* the noun and *protest* the verb? Why does not *protest* double the final *t* in *protested*? Do you retain *y* in *purifying*? Why? Repeat the words classed with *minister*. What sounds of *t* in *puritanic*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pín,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, túb, búll.

FLUCTUANT, (fłkt'-yá-ánt) *a.* Wavering; uncertain.

FLUCTUATION, (fłkt'-yá-á'-shún) *n.* Alternate motion; uncertainty.

FLUCTUATE, (fłkt'-yá-áte) *v. t.* To roll hither and thither as a wave; to waver.

p. FLUCTUATED; *ppr.* FLUCTUATING; *pp.* FLUCTUATED.

ADOLESCENCE, (ád-ó-lés'-sánsé) *n.* The age between childhood and man-

ADOLESCENT, (ád-ó-lés'-sánt) *a.* Youthful. [hood.

FORGETFULNESS, (fór-gét'-fál-nés) *n.* Loss of memory; neglect; oblivion.

FORGETFUL, (fór-gét'-fál) *a.* Heedless; neglectful; careless.

FORGET, (fór-gét') *v. t.* To lose memory of; to neglect; to overlook.

p. FORGOT; *ppr.* FORGETTING; *pp.* FORGOTTEN.

CUMBRANCE, (kúm'-bránsé) *n.* Burden; impediment; hinderance.

CUMBOUS, (kúm'-brás) *a.* Burdensome; obstructing; oppressive.

CUMBERSOME, (kúm'-búr-sám) *a.* Troublesome; vexatious; unwieldy.

CUMBER, (kúm'-bár) *v. t.* To embarrass; to obstruct; to entangle.

p. CUMBERED; *ppr.* CUMBERING; *pp.* CUMBERED.

CUIRASS, (kwé-rás') *n.* A covering for the breast; a breastplate.

CUIRASSIER, (kwé-rás-séér') *n.* A man of arms; a soldier in armor.

CUISINE, (kwé-zéén') *n.* A kitchen; cookery. [esculent.

CULINARY, (ká-lé-nár-é) *a.* Relating to, or used in the kitchen or cookery;

CUCUMBER, (ká-kúm-bér) *n.* The name of a garden plant, and its fruit.

DISTORTION, (dis-tór'-shún) *n.* A twisting or writhing motion; perversion.

DISTORT, (dis-tórt') *v. t.* To twist or change from the natural shape.

p. DISTORTED; *ppr.* DISTORTING; *pp.* DISTORTED.

DISTINCTION, (dis-tingk'-shún) *n.* An act of discerning differences; eminence;

DISTINCT, (dis-tingkt') *a.* Different; separate; clear; plain. [rank.

DISTINGUISH, (dis-ting'-gwish) *v. t.* To separate; to discriminate; to make

p. DISTINGUISHED; *ppr.* DISTINGUISHING; *pp.* DISTINGUISHED. [out.

EXTREME, (éks-trémé') *a.* Greatest; of the highest degree; utmost.

EXTREMITY, (éks-trém-é-té) *n.* The utmost point or part; extreme necessity.

EXTREMELY, (éks-trémé'-lè) *ad.* In the utmost degree; very much.

EXPLANATORY, (éks-plán'-á-tár-é) *a.* Serving to explain.

EXPLANATION, (éks-plá-ná'-shún) *n.* Description; definition; meaning.

EXPLAIN, (éks-pláne') *v. t.* To make clear; to illustrate; to elucidate.

p. EXPLAINED; *ppr.* EXPLAINING; *pp.* EXPLAINED.

FERMENTATIVE, (fér-mén'-tá-tív) *a.* Causing fermentation.

FERMENTATION, (fér-mén-tá'-shún) *n.* The change which takes place in certain substances.

FERMENT, (fér-mén) *n.* Intestine commotion; tumult; boiling.

FERMENT, (fér-mén) *v. t.* To excite by internal commotion: to cause to

p. FERMENTED; *ppr.* FERMENTING; *pp.* FERMENTED. [act.

FLIRTATION, (fłrt-tá'-shún) *n.* Coquetry; an effort to attract notice.

FLIRT, (fłrt) *n.* A quick motion; a coquette. *v. t.* To make a quick motion.

p. FLIRTED; *ppr.* FLIRTING; *pp.* FLIRTED.

FLIPPANT, (fłp'-pánt) *a.* Nimble of speech; pert; talkative.

FLIPPANCY, (fłp'-pán-sé) *n.* Pertness; talkativeness.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *fluctuate* and *waver*? Why does *forget* double the *t* in *forgetting*? Why not in *forgetful*? Repeat the words classed with *ferment*. What is the difference between *ferment* and *effervesce*? How many sounds has *u*? Give me the first sound of *u*. Repeat the words classed with *explain*. What noun formed from *explain*? What adjective? What sounds of *a* in *explanation*? What sounds of *a* in *explanatory*? Does *extreme* omit the *e* in *extremity*? Why?

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pín,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nót,—tábe, táb, báll.

POMACE, (pám'-ás) *n.* The substance of ground apples after the cider is expressed. *[pressed.]*
 POMACEOUS, (pó-má'-shás) *a.* Consisting of apples.

PUMICE, (pám'-is) *n.* A porous substance ejected from volcanoes.

ESTEEM, (és-téem') *v. t.* To set value on; to respect; to prize. *n.* High value.

ESTIMATION, (és-té-má'-shán) *n.* Calculation; opinion; esteem; regard.

ESTIMATIVE, (és-té-má'-tív) *a.* Comparing and adjusting.

ESTIMATE, (és-té-má'te) *v. t.* To adjust the value of; to esteem. *n.* Calculation.

p. ESTIMATED; *ppr.* ESTIMATING; *pp.* ESTIMATED.

ESSENTIAL, (és-sén'-shál) *a.* Necessary to the existence of anything.

ESSENCE, (és-sén'se) *n.* The nature or substance of anything. *v. t.* To perfume. *[fume.]*

p. ESSENCE; *ppr.* ESSENCING; *pp.* ESSENCE.

PERFUMERY, (pér-fá'-mér-é) *n.* Perfumes in general.

PERFUME, (pér-fúme) *n.* Sweet odor; fragrance; scent.

PERFUME, (pér-fúme') *v. t.* To scent; to fill with a grateful odor.

p. PERFUMED; *ppr.* PERFUMING; *pp.* PERFUMED.

GRAVITY, (gráv'-è-té) *n.* Seriousness; solemnity; weight.

GRAVITATION, (gráv'-è-té'-shán) *n.* Act of tending to the centre; gravity.

GRAVITATE, (gráv'-è-tá'te) *v. t.* To tend to the centre of attraction.

p. GRAVITATED; *ppr.* GRAVITATING; *pp.* GRAVITATED.

GRATEFUL, (grá'te'-fú) *a.* Thankful; welcome; pleasing.

GRATITUDE, (grát'-è-túde) *n.* A due sense of benefits; thankfulness.

GRATUITY, (grát-tú'-è-té) *n.* A present; a free gift.

GRATUITOUS, (grát-tú'-è-tú's) *a.* Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

GRATIS, (grá'-tis) *ad.* For nothing; gratuitously.

GRATIFICATION, (grát'-è-fé-ká'-shán) *n.* Enjoyment; pleasure; delight.

GRATIFY, (grát'-è-fi) *v. t.* To give pleasure; to indulge.

p. GRATIFIED; *ppr.* GRATIFYING; *pp.* GRATIFIED.

GRAVELLY, (gráv'-èl-lé) *ad.* Full of gravel; abounding with gravel.

GRAVEL, (gráv'-èl) *v. t.* To pave or cover with gravel. *n.* Hard sand.

p. GRAVELLED; *ppr.* GRAVELLING; *pp.* GRAVELLED.

HONORARY, (ón'-òr-à-ré) *a.* Done in honor; conferring honor.

HONORABLE, (ón'-òr-à-bl) *a.* Illustrious; great; generous.

HONOR, (ón'-òr) *n.* Dignity; reputation; fame. *v. t.* To reverence; to dignify.

p. HONORED; *ppr.* HONORING; *pp.* HONORED.

HUMBLY, (ám'-blé) *ad.* Without pride; with humility; modestly.

HUMBLENESS, (ám'-bl-nés) *n.* Humility; absence of pride.

HUMBLE, (ám'-bl) *a.* Not proud; modest. *v. t.* To mortify; to crush.

p. HUMBLLED; *ppr.* HUMBLING; *pp.* HUMBLLED.

INJURY, (ín-já-ré) *n.* Hurt without justice; wrong; disadvantage.

INJURIOUS, (ín-já-ré-ás) *a.* Mischievous; hurtful; detrimental.

INJURE, (ín-já're) *v. t.* To do wrong to; to damage; to harm; to hurt.

p. INJURED; *ppr.* INJURING; *pp.* INJURED.

INIQUITOUS, (ín-ík'-kwè-tús) *a.* Unjust; wicked; nefarious.

INIQUITY, (ín-ík'-kwè-té) *n.* Injustice; wickedness; crime.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *pomace* and *pumice*. Repeat the words classed with *esteem*. Why does *gravel* double the *l* in *gravelled*? Does it double the *l* in *gravelly*? Why not? Repeat the words classed with *grateful*. Why does *gratify* change *y* into *i* in *gratified*? Why does *gratifying* retain the *y*? Repeat the words classed with *enjure*. How is the noun from *enjure* formed? How the adjective? Do you omit the *s* in *enjured*? Why do you omit the *s* in *injury*?

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—má, mât,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, táb, báll.

WITCH, (wítsh) *n.* A woman given to unlawful arts.

WITCHCRAFT, (wítsh'-kráft) *n.* The practices of witches; sorcery.

WIZARD, (wílz'-árd) *n.* A male witch; a conjurer; an enchanter.

LOVELINESS, (láv'-lè-nès) *n.* Amiability; a quality that excites love.

LOVELY, (láv'-lè) *a.* Amiable; delightful; charming.

LOVE, (láv) *v. t.* To regard with good will. *n.* Affection; fondness; tender-
p. LOVED; *ppr.* LOVING; *pp.* LOVED. [ness]

LUCID, (lú'-síd) *a.* Shining; bright; transparent; clear.

LUCIDNESS, (lú'-síd-nès) *n.* Brightness; clearness; transparency.

LUNACY, (lú'-ná-sé) *n.* Insanity, or great disorder of the mind.

LUNATIC, (lú'-ná-tík) *a.* Insane; mad. *n.* A person affected with lunacy

LUNAR, (lú'-nár) *a.* Relating to the moon; measured by the moon.

LUNATION, (lú'-ná-shán) *n.* A revolution of the moon.

MENACING, (mèn'-á-sing) *n.* Act of threatening; threat.

MENACE, (mèn'-ásé) *v. t.* To threaten. *n.* A threat; a denunciation of ill.

p. MENACED; *ppr.* MENACING; *pp.* MENACED.

MENDACIOUS, (mèn-dá'-shús) *a.* False; lying; deceitful.

MENDACITY, (mèn-dás'-é-té) *n.* A habit of lying; a falsehood; a lie.

MENDICANT, (mèn-dé-kánt) *a.* Begging; poor to a state of beggary. *n.* A beg-
 MENDICITY, (mèn-dis'-é-té) *n.* Life of a beggar; habit of begging. [gar]

MOIST, (móist) *a.* Wet in a small degree; not dry; damp.

MOISTURE, (móist'-yáre) *n.* A moderate degree of wetness; dampness.

MOISTEN, (móis'-an) *v. t.* To make moist or wet; to dampen.

p. MOISTENED; *ppr.* MOISTENING; *pp.* MOISTENED.

MODULATION, (mód-yú-lá'-shún) *n.* Adaptation of sound; harmony.

MODULATE, (mód'-yú-láte) *v. t.* To form sound to a certain key.

p. MODULATED; *ppr.* MODULATING; *pp.* MODULATED.

MOIETY, (móí'-é-té) *n.* Half; one of two equal parts.

MODICUM, (mód'-é-kúm) *n.* A small portion; a small quantity; a pittance.

NEOPHYTE, (né'-ó-fíte) *n.* A new convert; a proselyte; a novice.

NEPENTHE, (né-pén'-thé) *n.* A drug that drives away all pain.

NEGUS, (né'-gús) *n.* A mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon and nutmeg.

OCCASIONAL, (ók-ká'-zhán-ál) *a.* Occurring at times; casual; accidental.

OCCASION, (ók-ká'-zhán) *n.* Occurrence; opportunity; particular time.

OCCASION, (ók-ká'-zhán) *v. t.* To cause; to produce; to influence.

p. OCCASIONED; *ppr.* OCCASIONING; *pp.* OCCASIONED.

OCCIPUT, (ók'-sè-pút) *n.* The back or hinder part of the head.

OCCIPITAL, (ók-síp'-é-tál) *a.* Pertaining to the back part of the head.

OMEN, (ó'-mèn) *n.* A sign or indication, good or bad, of some future event.

OMINOUS, (óm'-é-nús) *a.* Indicative; foreboding evil; inauspicious.

OFFERING, (óf'-fár-ing) *n.* Sacrifice; anything offered; oblation.

OFFER, (óf'-fár) *n.* Proposition; attempt; endeavor; essay.

OFFER, (óf'-fár) *v. t.* To present; to propose; to attempt; to bid.

p. OFFERED; *ppr.* OFFERING; *pp.* OFFERED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between a *witch* and a *wizard*? Repeat the words classed with *love*. Why does *love* retain the *e* in *lovely*? Why do you change *y* into *i* in *loveliness*? Repeat the words classed with *moist*. How do you form the participles of *moisten*? What effect has the suffix *ed* upon the radical verb? What is the difference between *mendacity* and *mendicity*? What grammatical distinction between *offer* and *offer*?

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pln,—tòne, mòve, nór, nót,—túbe, túb, báll.

CARRONADE, (kâr'-rôn-âde) *n.* A very short iron cannon.

CANNONADE, (kân-nôn-âde') *v. t.* To batter or attack with cannon.

p. CANNONADED; *ppr.* CANNONADING; *pp.* CANNONADED.

PALMISTRY, (pâl'-mls-trê) *n.* The pretence of telling fortunes by lines in the PALMATED, (pâl'-mâ-têd) *a.* Having the shape of the hand. [palm of the hand.

PALM, (pâm) *n.* The inner part of the hand; a tree; victory.

PALM, (pâm) *v. t.* To conceal in the palm; to impose by fraud.

p. PALMED; *ppr.* PALMING; *pp.* PALMED.

PERCOLATION, (pêr-kô-lâ'-shân) *n.* Act of straining or filtering.

PERCOLATE, (pêr-kô-lâte) *v. t.* To filter; to strain through.

p. PERCOLATED; *ppr.* PERCOLATING; *pp.* PERCOLATED.

PLEASURABLE, (plêzh'-âr-â-bl) *a.* Delightful; full of pleasure; pleasing.

PLEASURE, (plêzh'-âre) *n.* Gratification of the senses or mind; delight.

PLEASANTRY, (plêzh'-ân-trê) *n.* Gayety; merriment; lively talk.

PLEASANT, (plêzh'-ânt) *a.* Delightful; grateful to the senses; cheerful.

PLEASE, (plêze) *v. t.* To delight; to gratify; to humor; to satisfy.

p. PLEASED; *ppr.* PLEASEING; *pp.* PLEASED.

POPULACE, (pôp'-â-lâs) *n.* The people; the multitude.

POPULAR, (pôp'-â-lâr) *a.* Pleasing to the people.

POPULARITY, (pôp'-â-lâr'-â-tê) *n.* The favor of the people; general esteem.

POPULATION, (pôp'-â-lâ'-shân) *n.* The whole people of a country.

POPULOUS, (pôp'-â-lâs) *a.* Full of people; numerously inhabited.

POPULATE, (pôp'-â-lâte) *v. t.* To people; to furnish with inhabitants.

p. POPULATED; *ppr.* POPULATING; *pp.* POPULATED.

QUESTIONABLE, (kwêst'-yân-â-bl) *a.* Doubtful; suspicious.

QUESTION, (kwêst'-yân) *v. t.* To inquire; to ask. *n.* That which is asked.

QUERY, (kwê'-rê) *n.* A question; an inquiry. *v. t.* To express doubts.

p. QUERIED; *ppr.* QUERYING; *pp.* QUERIED.

SICK, (sik) *a.* Afflicted with disease; inclined to vomit; disgusted.

SICKLY, (sik'-lê) *a.* Not healthy; not sound; diseased.

SICKNESS, (sik'-nêz) *n.* Disease; illness; malady; nausea.

SICKEN, (sik'-kn) *v. t.* To disease; to weaken; to impair.

p. SICKENED; *ppr.* SICKENING; *pp.* SICKENED.

SATISFACTORY, (sât-tis-fâk'-târ-ê) *a.* Giving content; pleasing.

SATISFACTION, (sât-tis-fâk'-shân) *n.* Contentment; gratification.

SATISFY, (sât-tis-fî) *v. t.* To please fully; to contend; to convince.

p. SATISFIED; *ppr.* SATISFYING; *pp.* SATISFIED.

SATURATION, (sât-râ-râ'-shân) *n.* Repletion; fullness.

SATURATE, (sât-râ-râte) *v. t.* To fill till no more can be received.

p. SATURATED; *ppr.* SATURATING; *pp.* SATURATED.

SAUCE, (sâwse) *n.* Something eaten with food to improve its relish.

SAUCY, (sâw'-sê) *a.* Pert; insolent; impudent; rude.

SAUCINESS, (sâw'-sê-nêz) *n.* Impudence; petulance; impertinence. [course.

MEANDER, (mê-ân'-dâr) *v. t.* To wind; to turn round. *n.* A wandering

SENTENCE.—They used a *carronade* to *cannonade* the fort.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *carronade* and *cannonade*. Repeat the words classed with *palm*. What sound of a in *palm*? What is the difference between *palmistry* and *palmetry*? Repeat the words classed with *please*. Repeat the words classed with *popular*. State the difference between *poplar* and *popular*. Why does *y* in *query* change *y* into *i* in *queried*? Does *querying* retain it?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bûll.

SLAKE, (sláke) *v. t.* To quench; to extinguish; to drench with water.

p. SLAKED; *ppr.* SLAKING; *pp.* SLAKED.

QUENCH, (kwénsh) *v. t.* To extinguish; to put out; to allay; to cool.

p. QUENCHED; *ppr.* QUENCHING; *pp.* QUENCHED.

SLIGHT, (slíte) *a.* Small; worthless; not important. *n.* Neglect; contempt.

SLIGHT, (slíte) *v. t.* To neglect; to scorn; to perform carelessly.

SLIGHTLY, (slíte'-lè) *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; weakly; without force.

SOLID, (sól'-ld) *a.* Not liquid; not hollow; firm; compact.

SOLIDITY, (sól'-ld'-d-tè) *n.* Firmness; hardness; density.

SOLIDIFY, (sól'-ld'-d-fí) *v. t.* To make solid or compact.

p. SOLIDIFIED; *ppr.* SOLIDIFYING; *pp.* SOLIDIFIED.

SORRILY, (sór'-rè-lè) *ad.* Meanly; poorly; despicably.

SORRY, (sór'-rè) *a.* Grieved for something past; dismal; pitiful.

SORROWFUL, (sór'-rè-fúl) *a.* Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

SORROW, (sór'-rè) *n.* Grief; pain of mind for something past. *v. t.* To grieve.

p. SORROWED; *ppr.* SORROWING; *pp.* SORROWED.

TASSEL, (tás'-sèl) *n.* An ornamental bunch of silk or other substance.

TASSELLED, (tás'-sèld) *a.* Adorned with tassels.

TELEGRAPHIC, (tèl'-d-gráf'-ík) *a.* Conveyed by telegraph.

TELEGRAPH, (tèl'-d-gráf) *n.* An instrument for conveying intelligence by sig-

TELEGRAPH, (tèl'-d-gráf) *v. t.* To convey intelligence by signals. [nals.

p. TELEGRAPHED; *ppr.* TELEGRAPHING; *pp.* TELEGRAPHED.

TRIBE, (tribe) *n.* A distinct body of people.

TRIBUNE, (trib'-d-ne) *n.* The chief magistrate of a tribe.

TRIBUNAL, (tri-bú'-nål) *n.* The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUTE, (trib'-d-te) *n.* Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRIBUTARY, (trib'-d-tà-rè) *a.* Paying tribute; subject; subordinate.

UNSKILFUL, (án-skil'-fúl) *a.* Wanting art or knowledge.

UNSKILLED, (án-skil'd) *a.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge.

VENERATION, (vén'-ér-á'-shún) *n.* Highest degree of respect and reverence.

VENERABLE, (vén'-ér-á'-bl) *a.* Deserving of honor and respect.

VENERATE, (vén'-ér-á-te) *v. t.* To regard with respect mingled with awe.

p. VENERATED; *ppr.* VENERATING; *pp.* VENERATED.

VENTUROUS, (vènt'-yár-ús) *a.* Daring; bold; fearless.

VENTURING, (vènt'-yá-re-tíng) *n.* The act of running risk.

VENTURESOME, (vènt'-yá-re-sám) *a.* Bold; daring.

VENTURE, (vènt'-yá-re) *n.* An undertaking of hazard and danger; risk.

VENTURE, (vènt'-yá-re) *v. t.* To hazard; to dare; to run a hazard.

p. VENTURED; *ppr.* VENTURING; *pp.* VENTURED. [friends.

WATCHWORD, (wóch'-wárd) *n.* The word given to sentinels to know their

WATCHFUL, (wóch'-fúl) *a.* Vigilant; attentive; observant; circumspect.

WATCH, (wóch) *n.* Attention; observation; a pocket time-piece.

WATCH, (wóch) *v. t.* To be awake; to be attentive; to observe; to keep

p. WATCHED; *ppr.* WATCHING; *pp.* WATCHED. [guard.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *slake* and *quench*? Why do you omit one *l* before *ful* in *unskilful*? Why does *unskilled* double the *l*? Repeat the words classed with *venture*. Repeat the words classed with *tribe*. What sound of *t* in *tribune*? Repeat the words classed with *sorrow*. What sounds of *o* in *sorrow*? Why does *venture* retain the *e* in *venturesome*, and omit it in *venturous*? Repeat the words classed with *solid*. On what syllable is the accent in *solidify*?

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—má, mât,—píne, pln,—tône, móve, nór, nót,—tábe, táb, báll.

CONJUNCTION, (kôn-jânk'-shân) *n.* Union; act of joining; state of being joined.

CONJUNCTIVE, (kôn-jânk'-tîv) *a.* Closely united; uniting; connecting.

CONJOIN, (kôn-jôin') *v. t.* To unite; to join together; to connect.

p. CONJOINED; *ppr.* CONJOINING; *pp.* CONJOINED.

DISJUNCTIVE, (diz-jânk'-tîv) *a.* Incapable of union; separating.

DISJOINT, (diz-jôint') *v. t.* To put out of joint; to force out of its socket.

DISJOIN, (diz-jôin') *v. t.* To separate; to part from each other; to sunder.

p. DISJOINED; *ppr.* DISJOINING; *pp.* DISJOINED.

ANGRILY, (âng'-grê-lê) *ad.* In an angry manner; peevishly.

ANGRY, (âng'-grê) *a.* Excited by anger; provoked; painful.

ANGER, (âng'-gûr) *n.* Sudden or violent passion; wrath. *v. t.* To provoke; to

p. ANGERED; *ppr.* ANGERING; *pp.* ANGERED. [enrage.

ANXIETY, (âng'-xi'-ê-tê) *n.* Trouble of mind about some future event.

ANXIOUS, (ânk'-shûs) *a.* Concerned; solicitous; careful.

ANXIOUSLY, (ânk'-shûs-lê) *ad.* With painful uncertainty; carefully.

BREAKER, (brâ'-kâr) *n.* He or that which breaks; a wave broken by rocks or

BREAKABLE, (brâke'-â-bl) *a.* Capable of being broken. [sand banks.

BREAK, (brâke) *v. t.* To part or rend by violence; to burst by force. *n.* A

p. BROKE; *ppr.* BREAKING; *pp.* BROKEN. [pause.

COGITATIVE, (kôdjê'-ê-tâ-tîv) *a.* Meditative; thinking.

COGITATION, (kôdjê'-ê-tâ'-shân) *n.* Thought; meditation.

COGITATE, (kôdjê'-ê-tâ-tê) *v. t.* To meditate; to think.

p. COGITATED; *ppr.* COGITATING; *pp.* COGITATED. [home.

DOMESTIC, (dô-mê's-tîk) *n.* A servant. *a.* Belonging to the house; done at

DOMESTICATE, (dô-mê's-tê-kâ-tê) *v. t.* To render as it were of the same family.

p. DOMESTICATED; *ppr.* DOMESTICATING; *pp.* DOMESTICATED.

COLLECTOR, (kôl-lêk'-tûr) *n.* A gatherer; a tax gatherer.

COLLECTIVE, (kôl-lêk'-tîv) *a.* Gathered in one mass.

COLLECTION, (kôl-lêk'-shân) *n.* Contribution; an assemblage; a group.

COLLECT, (kôl-lêk') *v. t.* To gather together; to assemble.

p. COLLECTED; *ppr.* COLLECTING; *pp.* COLLECTED.

COLLOCATION, (kôl-lê-kâ'-shân) *n.* Act of placing; state of being placed.

COLLOCATE, (kôl-lê-kâ-tê) *v. t.* To place; to arrange; to station.

p. COLLOCATED; *ppr.* COLLOCATING; *pp.* COLLOCATED.

RECORD, (rêk'-ôrd) *n.* Register; an authentic memorial.

RECORD, (rê-kôrd') *v. t.* To register; to enroll.

DIVINITY, (dê-vîn'-ê-tê) *n.* The nature of God; divine nature.

DIVINE, (dê-vîne') *v. t.* To foretell. *n.* A clergyman. *a.* Godlike; holy.

p. DIVINED; *ppr.* DIVINING; *pp.* DIVINED.

DOCILE, (dôs'-sil) *a.* Teachable; easily instructed.

DOCILITY, (dô-sil'-ê-tê) *n.* Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

DISTURBANCE, (dis-tûrb'-ânse) *n.* Commotion; disorder; tumult.

DISTURB, (dis-tûrb') *v. t.* To perplex; to disquiet; to molest.

p. DISTURBED; *ppr.* DISTURBING; *pp.* DISTURBED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *conjunctive* and *disjunctive*? Why does *angry* change *y* into *i* in *angrily*? Repeat the words classed with *collect*. What is the difference between *dormitory* and *domicile*? Repeat the words classed with *disjoin*. Repeat the words classed with *anxiety*. Does *collect* double the *t* in *collected*? How is the noun from *collect* formed? how the adjective? Repeat the words classed with *cogitate*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, môt,—tûbe, tûb, bôll.

REFRESHMENT, (rê-frêsh'-mênt) *n.* Relief after pain, &c.; food; rest.
REFRESH, (rê-frêsh') *v. t.* To revive after pain, fatigue, or want; to invigorate.
p. REFRESHED; *ppr.* REFRESHING; *pp.* REFRESHED.

ENUMERATIVE, (ê-nû-mêr-â-tîv) *a.* Counting over.

ENUMERATION, (ê-nû-mêr-â-shûn) *n.* The act of numbering.

ENUMERATE, (ê-nû-mêr-â-te) *v. t.* To count; to number; to reckon up singly.

p. ENUMERATED; *ppr.* ENUMERATING; *pp.* ENUMERATED.

EVANGELIST, (ê-vân-jê-lîst) *n.* One of the four writers of Gospel history.

EVANGELISM, (ê-vân-jê-lîzm) *n.* The promulgation of the Gospel.

EVANGELICAL, (ê-vân-jêl'-ê-kâi) *a.* Relating to the Gospel.

EVANGELIZE, (ê-vân-jêl-îze) *v. t.* To instruct in the Gospel.

p. EVANGELIZED; *ppr.* EVANGELIZING; *pp.* EVANGELIZED.

POTENT, (pô'-tênt) *a.* Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.

POTENCY, (pô'-tên-sê) *n.* Power; influence; strength; efficacy.

POTENTATE, (pô'-tên-tâ-te) *n.* A monarch; a prince; a sovereign.

POTENTIAL, (pô'-tên-shâi) *a.* Powerful; efficacious; expressing power.

POTENTLY, (pô'-tênt-lê) *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

EVIDENTLY, (êv'-ê-dênt-lê) *ad.* Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

EVIDENT, (êv'-ê-dênt) *a.* Plain; apparent; manifest.

EVIDENCE, (êv'-ê-dêns) *v. t.* To prove; to show. *n.* Testimony; proof;
p. EVIDENCED; *ppr.* EVIDENCING; *pp.* EVIDENCED. [witness.]

FRIGHTFUL, (frite'-fûl) *a.* Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.

FRIGHT, (frite) *n.* A sudden terror; alarm; panic.

FRIGHTEN, (fri'-tm) *v. t.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

p. FRIGHTENED; *ppr.* FRIGHTENING; *pp.* FRIGHTENED.

FRATERNAL, (frâ-têr'-nâi) *a.* Belonging to a brother; brotherly.

FRATERNITY, (frâ-têr'-nê-tê) *n.* Body of men united; corporation; society.

FRATERNIZE, (frâ-têr'-nîze) *v. i.* To concur with; to agree as brothers.

p. FRATERNIZED; *ppr.* FRATERNIZING; *pp.* FRATERNIZED.

SECLUSIVE, (sê-klû'-sîv) *a.* Tending to seclude or separate.

SECLUSION, (sê-klû'-zhûn) *n.* Privacy; retirement; separation.

SECLUDE, (sê-klûde') *v. t.* To keep apart; to confine from.

p. SECLUDED; *ppr.* SECLUDING; *pp.* SECLUDED.

FRUGAL, (frû'-gâi) *a.* Practising proper economy; sparing; economical.

FRUGALITY, (frû-gâi'-ê-tê) *n.* Prudent economy; thrift.

FRUGALLY, (frû'-gâi-lê) *ad.* Parsimoniously; sparingly.

MOULD, (môid) *n.* Loam; soil; that in which anything is cast.

MOULD, (môid) *v. t.* To rot; to form; to fashion; to shape.

MOULDER, (môid'-âr) *v. i.* To crumble into earth or dust; to waste away.

GESTURE, (jê's-tshûre) *n.* Movement of the body; posture; action.

GESTICULATION, (jê's-tîk-û-lâ'-shûn) *n.* Motions; antic tricks; actions.

GESTICULATE, (jê's-tîk-û-lâ-te) *v. i.* To use gesture; to play antic tricks.

p. GESTICULATED; *ppr.* GESTICULATING; *pp.* GESTICULATED.

GEWGAW, (gû'-gâw) *n.* A showy trifle; a toy. *a.* Showy without value.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *refresh* and *recruit*? Repeat the words classed with *evangelist*. Repeat the words classed with *potent*. Repeat the words classed with *frugal*. Does *frugally* double the *l*? How do you form the noun from *frugal*? How do you form the adverb? Does *seclude* omit the *e* in *secluded*? Repeat the words classed with *evidence*. Why does *enumerate* omit the *e* in *enumerated*? Repeat the words classed with *fraternal*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll

SCARIFY, (skâr'-râ-fî) *v. t.* To let blood by incision, not so deep as to open large
p **SCARIFIED**; *ppr.* **SCARIFYING**; *pp.* **SCARIFIED**. [veins.]

SCAR, (skâr) *n.* A mark of a wound. *v. t.* To mark as with a scar.

p. **SCARRED**; *ppr.* **SCARRING**; *pp.* **SCARRED**. [cause like diseases.]

HOMŒOPATHY, (hôm-mê-ôp'-â-thê) *n.* The doctrine of curing by medicines that

HOMŒOPATHIC, (hôm-mê-ô-pâth'-ik) *a.* Relating to homœopathy.

HONEST, (ôn'-êst) *a.* Upright; true; sincere.

HONESTY, (ôn'-êst-tê) *n.* Justice; truth; virtue; equity.

HOSPITALITY, (hôs-pê-tâl'-ê-tê) *n.* Attention or kindness to strangers.

HOSPITABLE, (hôs'-pê-tâ-bl) *a.* Attentive or kind to strangers.

HOUGH, (hók) *n.* The joint of the hinder leg of a beast.

IMMEDIATE, (im-mê'-dê-ât) *a.* Instant; direct without the intervention of

IMMEDIATELY, (im-mê'-dê-ât-lê) *ad.* Instantly; without delay. [time.]

INDUSTRIOUS, (in-dûs'-trê-ûs) *a.* Diligent; laborious; active.

INDUSTRY, (in'-dûs-trê) *n.* A habit of being constantly employed.

INFERIOR, (in-fê'-rê-ôr) *a.* Lower in place, station, rank or value.

INFERIORITY, (in-fê-rê-ôr'-ê-tê) *n.* Lower state of dignity or value.

INDOLENCE, (in'-dô-lênse) *n.* Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

INDOLENT, (in'-dô-lênst) *a.* Careless; lazy; idle; listless.

INFIDEL, (in'-fê-dêl) *n.* One who rejects all revealed religion. *a.* Unbelieving.

INFIDELITY, (in-fê-dêl'-ê-tê) *n.* Want of faith; disbelief of Christianity.

INNOCENCE, (in'-nô-sênse) *n.* Freedom from guilt or wrong; purity.

INNOCENT, (in'-nô-sênst) *a.* Free from guilt; pure; harmless.

INSTRUMENT, (in'-strâ-mênst) *n.* A tool used for any work or purpose.

INSTRUMENTAL, (in-strâ-mên'-tâl) *a.* Conducive as means to some end.

INSANE, (in-sâne') *a.* Mad; distracted; deranged; crazy.

INSANITY, (in-sân'-ê-tê) *n.* Lunacy; want of sound mind; madness.

INVIOABLE, (in-vî'-ô-lâ-bl) *a.* Not to be profaned or injured; sacred.

INVIOULATE, (in-vî'-ô-lâte) *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned.

LATERAL, (lât'-têr-âl) *a.* Of or belonging to the side.

LATERALLY, (lât'-têr-âl-ê) *ad.* By the side; sidewise.

LAZZO, (lâs'-sô) *n.* A strap, line, or rope for catching animals in South America.

LARIAT, (lât'-ê-ât) *n.* A noosed cord for catching animals west of the Missis-

LEGATE, (lêg'-âte) *n.* A deputy; an ambassador. [sippi.]

LEGATION, (lê-gâ-shûn) *n.* The persons deputed on an embassy.

LEATHER, (lêth'-ôr) *n.* The skin of an animal tanned and curried.

LEATHERN, (lêth'-êrn) *a.* Made or consisting of leather.

LETHE, (lê'-thê) *n.* Oblivion; a draught of oblivion; death.

LETHEAN, (lê-thê'-ân) *a.* Causing oblivion.

LETHARGY, (lêth'-âr-jê) *n.* A state of stupor; unnatural sleepiness.

LETHARGIC, (lê-thâr'-jîk) *a.* Sleepy by disease; drowsy; dull.

LIBRARY, (lî'-brâ-rê) *n.* A large collection of books; a book-room.

LIBRARIAN, (lî-brâ'-rê-ân) *n.* One who has the care of a library.

LICHEN, (lî'-kên) or (lîsh'-ên) *n.* An order of plants; moss.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *scarify* and *scar*? Why does *scarify* change *y* into *i* in *scarified*? Why does *scarifying* retain the *y*? What is the difference between *inferior* and *superior*? What noun is formed from *honest*? State the difference between *indolence* and *industry*. Does *lateral* double the *l* in *laterally*? Why does *library* change *y* into *i* in *librarian*? What is the difference between *insanity* and *lunacy*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

THEOLOGY, (thê-dî'-ô-jê) *n.* The science which teaches of God and divine
THEOLOGICAL, (thê-dî'-ô-jê'-ô-kâi) *a.* Relating to theology; sacred. [things.
THEOLOGIAN, (thê-dî'-ô-jê'-ân) *n.* One well versed in divinity.

THEOREM, (thê'-ô-rêm) *n.* A proposition to be proved by a chain of reason-
MOUNTAINOUS, (môân'-tân-ô) *a.* Hilly; full of mountains. [ing.

MOUNTAIN, (môân'-tân) *n.* A very large hill. *a.* Growing on mountains.

MOUND, (môând) *n.* A bank of earth; something raised to defend.

MOUNT, (môânt) *n.* A hill. *v. t.* To ascend; to climb; to arise.

p. MOUNTED; *ppr.* MOUNTING; *pp.* MOUNTED.

MOURNING, (môrn'-îng) *n.* Grief; sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

MOURNFUL, (môrn'-fûl) *a.* Causing sorrow; sad; grievous.

MOURN, (môrn) *v. t.* To grieve; to lament; to be sorrowful.

p. MOURNED; *ppr.* MOURNING; *pp.* MOURNED.

OPPRESSIVE, (ôp-prê'-siv) *a.* Cruel; inhuman; unjustly severe; heavy.

OPPRESSION, (ôp-prê'-sh-ân) *n.* Cruelty; severity; hardship.

OPPRESS, (ôp-prê'-s) *v. t.* To crush by a heavy burden, hardship or severity.

p. OPPRESSED; *ppr.* OPPRESSING; *pp.* OPPRESSED.

PERPETRATOR, (pêr'-pê-trâ-tôr) *n.* One who commits a crime.

PERPETRATION, (pêr'-pê-trâ'-shân) *n.* The commission of a crime.

PERPETRATE, (pêr'-pê-trâ-te) *v. t.* To commit; to perform.

p. PERPETRATED; *ppr.* PERPETRATING; *pp.* PERPETRATED.

PREDOMINANT, (prê-dôm'-ô-nânt) *a.* Prevalent; ascendant.

PREDOMINANCE, (prê-dôm'-ô-nânse) *n.* Ascendency; superior influence.

PREDOMINATE, (prê-dôm'-ô-nâte) *v. t.* To have rule or sway; to prevail.

p. PREDOMINATED; *ppr.* PREDOMINATING; *pp.* PREDOMINATED.

PORTENTOUS, (pôr-tên'-tôs) *a.* Ominous; foretelling ill.

PORTENT, (pôr-tên'-t) *n.* Omen of ill; a presage.

PORTEND, (pôr-tên'-d) *v. t.* To foreshow; to forbode; to indicate.

p. PORTENDED; *ppr.* PORTENDING; *pp.* PORTENDED.

PRELUSIVE, (prê-lû'-siv) *a.* Previous; introductory.

PRELUDE, (prê-lû'-de) *n.* Something introductory; an introduction.

PRELUDE, (prê-lû'-de) *v. t.* To introduce; to preface; to play before.

p. PRELUDED; *ppr.* PRELUDING; *pp.* PRELUDED.

PREVENTIVE, (prê-vên'-tîv) *a.* Tending to hinder; preservative.

PREVENTION, (prê-vên'-shân) *n.* Hindrance; obstruction.

PREVENT, (prê-vên'-t) *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct; to impede.

p. PREVENTED; *ppr.* PREVENTING; *pp.* PREVENTED.

RECREATIVE, (rêk'-rê-â-tîv) *a.* Refreshing; amusing; diverting.

RECREATION, (rêk'-rê-â'-shân) *n.* Relief from toil; amusement; diversion.

RECREATE, (rêk'-rê-â-te) *v. t.* To refresh after toil; to delight; to gratify.

p. RECREATED; *ppr.* RECREATING; *pp.* RECREATED.

RECTIFICATION, (rêk'-tê-fê-kâ'-shân) *n.* Act of setting right.

RECTIFY, (rêk'-tê-f) *v. t.* To make right; to correct; to re-distil.

p. RECTIFIED; *ppr.* RECTIFYING; *pp.* RECTIFIED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *theorem* and *problem*? Repeat the words classed with *mount*. Why does not *mount* terminate with double *t*? Repeat the words classed with *recreate*. Repeat the words classed with *prevent*. Why does *rectify* change *y* into *i* in *rectified*? Does *rectify* retain the *y*? Why? Repeat the words classed with *portent*. Why does not *prevent* double the *t* in the participles?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- SPARSE**, (spârse) *a.* Scattered; thinly spread; not dense.
SPARSELY, (spârse'-lè) *ad.* In a scattered manner; thinly.
DENSE, (dênse) *a.* Thick; close; approaching to solidity.
DENSITY, (dên'-sè-tè) *n.* Closeness; compactness.
TALENTED, (tâl'-ênt-êd) *a.* Possessing talents or abilities.
TALENT, (tâl'-ênt) *n.* A faculty; a natural gift; ability.
TANNIN, (tân'-nin) *n.* The astringent principle in bark.
TANNING, (tân'-ning) *n.* The process of preparing leather.
TEMPEST, (têm'-pêst) *n.* A violent storm; a hurricane; commotion.
TEMPESTUOUS, (têm-pêst'-yê-ûs) *a.* Stormy; turbulent.
TEDIOUS, (tê'-dyûs) *a.* Wearisome by continuance; tiresome; irksome.
TEDIUM, (tê'-dê-ûm) *n.* Wearisomeness; irksomeness.
TEPID, (têp'-lâ) *a.* Lukewarm; moderately warm.
TEPIDITY, (tê-pîd'-ê-tê) *n.* Moderate warmth.
UNCONSCIONABLE, (ân-kôn'-shân-â-bl) *a.* Vast; enormous.
UNCONSCIOUS, (ân-kôn'-shûs) *a.* Unknowing; ignorant.
VENOM, (vên'-ûm) *n.* Poison; poisonous matter; malice; bitter hatred.
VENOMOUS, (vên'-ûm-ûs) *a.* Poisonous; malignant; noxious.
INNOCUOUS, (în-nôk'-kû-ûs) *a.* Harmless; not hurtful.
INNOXIOUS, (în-nôk'-shûs) *a.* Harmless; not injurious; inoffensive. [pursuits].
VERSATILE, (vêr'-sâ-tîl) *a.* That may be turned round; easily applied to new
VERSATILITY, (vêr'-sâ-tîl'-ê-tê) *n.* The faculty of easily turning to new tasks.
VERTEBRA, (vêr'-tê-brâ) *n.* A joint in the back or spine.
VERTEBRAL, (vêr'-tê-brâl) *a.* Relating to the joints of the spine.
VICAR, (vik'-âr) *n.* A substitute; one who performs the functions of another.
VICARAGE, (vik'-âr-âje) *n.* The house or residence of a vicar.
VIGOR, (vig'-âr) *n.* Force; strength; energy.
VIGOROUS, (vig'-âr-ûs) *a.* Strong; forcible; energetic.
WHIM, (hwim) *n.* A freak; a fancy; a caprice.
WHIMSICAL, (hwim'-zê-kâl) *a.* Full of whims; capricious; freakish.
WASP, (wôsp) *n.* An active, stinging, winged insect.
WASPISH, (wôsp'-lsh) *a.* Irritable; irascible; snappish.
WICKED, (wik'-lâ) *a.* Morally bad; vicious; unjust; impious.
WICKEDNESS, (wik'-lâ-nês) *n.* Moral ill; vice; sin; guilt.
WINTER, (wîn'-târ) *n.* The fourth and coldest season of the year.
WINTERY, (wîn'-trê) *a.* Suitable to winter; cold; stormy.
WORLD, (wôrld) *n.* The whole system of created things; the universe.
WORLDLY, (wôrld'-lê) *a.* Relating to the world; temporal; secular.
ZOOLOGY, (zô-ôl'-ô-jê) *n.* That part of history which treats of animals.
ZOOLOGICAL, (zô-ô-lôj'-ê-kâl) *a.* Describing living creatures.
AUTOMATON, (âw-tôm'-â-tôn) *n.* A machine to imitate the actions of men.
AUTOMATICAL, (âw-tô-mât'-ê-kâl) *a.* Produced by machinery.
AUTUMN, (âw'-tûm) *n.* The season of the year between summer and winter.
AUTUMNAL, (âw-tûm'-nâl) *a.* Belonging to autumn.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *sparse*, *dense*, and *rare*? Why does *sparse* retain the *e* in *sparcely*? Why does *dense* omit the final *e* in *density*? What sound of *a* in *sparse*? What sound of *a* in *talent*? How do you form the adjective from *autumn*? How do you form the noun from the adjective *versatile*? How do you form the adjective from the noun *venom*? What sound of *e* in *tepid*? What sound of *e* in *tepidity*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pise, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- TE-DEUM, (tê-dê'-âm) *n.* A hymn of thanksgiving.
- TEMERITY, (tê-mêr'-ê-tê) *n.* Rashness; foolhardiness.
- TEGUMENT, (têg'-â-mênt) *n.* A covering; the skin; the natural covering of [the body.
- AUTOGRAPH, (âw'-tô-grâf) *n.* A person's own handwriting.
- AUTOMATH, (âw'-tô-mâth) *n.* One who is self-taught
- AVIDITY, (â-vid'-ê-tê) *n.* Greediness; eagerness; strong desire.
- NEGLIGEE, (nêg-lê-zhâ') *n.* A sort of gown fitting easily to the shape.
- ATHLETIC, (âth-lêt'-ik) *a.* Strong of body; robust; vigorous.
- AVALANCHE, (âv-â-lânsh') *n.* A vast body of snow and ice sliding down a [mountain.
- BOOTES, (bôô'-ô'-têz) *n.* A constellation.
- BRANDY, (brân'-dê) *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from wine.
- BRICK-KILN, (brîk'-kil) *n.* A furnace or oven for burning bricks.
- BRAVURA, (brâ-vû'-râ) *n.* A song of difficult execution. *a.* Spirited; difficult.
- BROCHURE, (brô-shûr') *n.* A pamphlet. [animal from Africa.
- CAMELOPARD, (kâ-mêl'-ô-pârd) *n.* The tallest of quadrupeds; a ruminant
- CAMPOR, (kâm'-fir) *n.* A resin from two kinds of trees in Asia.
- CARDINAL, (kâr'-dê-nâl) *a.* Principal; chief. *n.* A dignitary of the church.
- CARRIAGE, (kâr'-ridje) *n.* A vehicle; behavior; conduct; manners.
- CASTLE, (kâs'-al) *n.* A fortress, or fortified house.
- CELEBRITY, (sê-lêb'-rê-tê) *n.* Fame; renown; distinction; eminence.
- CHAMBERLAIN, (tshâmê'-bâr-îln) *n.* A receiver of revenues.
- CHAISE, (shâze) *n.* A light two-wheeled pleasure carriage.
- CHALK, (tshâwk) *n.* A white fossil, or earthy limestone.
- CHAPLET, (tshâp'-lêt) *n.* A garland or wreath for the head.
- CHATEAU, (tshât'-ô) *n. plu.* CHATEAUX. A French castle; a country seat.
- CHASM, (kâzm) *n.* A place unfilled; vacuity; an opening.
- CHIMNEY, (tshim'-nê) *n.* A passage for the ascent of smoke.
- DEJEUNER, (dê-zhû-nâ') *n.* A breakfast; the morning meal.
- DEMAGOGUE, (dêm'-â-gôg) *n.* A ringleader of the rabble.
- DEMESNE, (dê-mâne') *n.* A manor house and lands adjacent.
- DEMARCATION, (dê-mâr-kâ'-shûn) *n.* A boundary; separation of territory.
- DEMOISELLE, (dêm-wâ-zêl') *n.* A young girl.
- DEPONENT, (dê-pô'-nênt) *n.* A witness; an evidence.
- DETOUR, (dê-tôôr') *n.* A circuitous way; a turning; a winding.
- DIAGONAL, (di-âg'-ô-nâl) *n.* A line drawn through a square, joining opposite [angles.
- DIDACTIC, (di-dâk'-tik) *a.* Giving instruction.
- DILETTANTE, (dîl-êt-tân'-tê) *n.* A lover of the fine arts; an amateur.
- DIPHTHONG, (dîp'-thông) *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound.
- DISCONSOLATE, (dis-kôn'-sô-lâte) *a.* Hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.
- DISINTERESTED, (diz-in'-têr-êst-êd) *a.* Free from self interest.
- DISMAL, (diz'-mâl) *a.* Sorrowful; dire; horrid; gloomy; dark.
- DISSERTATION, (dis-sêr-tâ'-shûn) *n.* A discourse; a treatise.
- DISSIMULATION, (dis-sim-û-lâ'-shûn) *n.* Deceit; hypocrisy.
- DOGGEREL, (dôg'-grêl) *a.* Vile; despicable. *n.* Mean; worthless verses.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *te-deum* and *tedium*? What sound of *e* in *tegument*? What sounds of *a* in *automath*? On what syllable is the accent in *camelopard*? What sounds of *a* in *cardinal*? What sounds of *e* in *celebrity*? What sound of *i* in *chimney*? Spell the plural of *chimney*. Why do you terminate it with those letters? What sound of *o* in *deponent*? How many sounds has *o*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

BUST, (búst) *n.* A statue of the human figure as far down as the breast.

BURST, (búrst) *n.* A sudden disruption; an explosion; rupture.

BURST, (búrst) *v. i.* To break or fly open; to fly asunder.

p. BURSTED; *ppr.* BURSTING; *pp.* BURSTED.

BUSILY, (blz'-zò-lè) *ad.* With hurry; actively.

BUSINESS, (blz'-nèss) *n.* Employment; serious engagement; labor.

BUSY, (blz'-zè) *v. t.* To make busy; to employ. *a.* Active; officious.

p. BUSIED; *ppr.* BUSYING; *pp.* BUSIED.

CONVERSABLE, (kón-vér'-sà-bl) *a.* Inclined to converse.

CONVERSATION, (kón-vér'-sà-shún) *n.* Familiar or mutual discourse.

CONVERSE, (kón'-vèrse) *n.* An opposite reciprocal proposition.

CONVERSE, (kón'-vèrse) *v. i.* To hold intercourse; to convey thoughts.

p. CONVERSED; *ppr.* CONVERSING; *pp.* CONVERSED.

DEVOUT, (dè-vódt') *a.* Pious; religious; devotional; sincere.

DEVOTION, (dè-vódt'-shún) *n.* Internal subjection of man to God.

DEVOTEE, (dè-v-ò-tèè') *n.* One entirely devoted to some religious rite.

DEVOTE, (dè-vóte') *v. t.* To dedicate; to consecrate; to apply.

p. DEVOTED; *ppr.* DEVOTING; *pp.* DEVOTED.

DEVICE, (dè-víse') *n.* A contrivance; stratagem; design.

DEVISE, (dè-víze') *v. t.* To contrive; to invent; to plan; to grant by will.

p. DEVISED; *ppr.* DEVISING; *pp.* DEVISED.

CONTRIBUTIVE, (kón-trib'-ú-tív) *a.* Tending to promote.

CONTRIBUTION, (kón-trib'-ú-shún) *n.* The sum contributed; a tax.

CONTRIBUTE, (kón-trib'-úte) *v. t.* To give to some common stock; to aid.

p. CONTRIBUTED; *ppr.* CONTRIBUTING; *pp.* CONTRIBUTED.

DISMISSIVE, (diz-mís'-sív) *a.* Causing or granting dismissal.

DISMISSION, (diz-mísh'-shún) *n.*

DISMISSAL, (diz-mís'-sál) *n.* Act of sending away; discharge.

DISMISS, (diz-mís') *v. t.* To give leave of departure; to send away.

p. DISMISSED; *ppr.* DISMISSING; *pp.* DISMISSED.

CONTUMELY, (kón'-tù-mè-lè) *n.* Rudeness; insolence; reproach.

CONTUMELIOUS, (kón-tù-mè-lè-ús) *a.* Reproachful; rude; insolent.

CONTUMACY, (kón'-tù-má-sè) *n.* Obstinacy; perverseness.

CONTUMACIOUS, (kón-tù-má-shús) *a.* Obstinate; perverse; stubborn.

DISOBEDIENT, (dis-ò-bè'-dè-ént) *a.* Refusing to obey; refractory.

DISOBEDIENCE, (dis-ò-bè'-dè-énse) *n.* Violation of commands.

DISOBEY, (dis-ò-bá') *v. t.* To break commands; to refuse obedience to.

p. DISOBEYED; *ppr.* DISOBEYING; *pp.* DISOBEYED.

DISPUTANT, (dis'-pú-tánt) *n.* A reasoner; a disputer.

DISPUTABLE, (dis'-pú-tà-bl) *a.* Liable to contest; doubtful.

DISPUTATION, (dis-pá-tà'-shún) *n.* Altercation; controversy.

DISPUTE, (dis-púte') *v. i.* To contend by argument. *n.* A quarrel.

p. DISPUTED; *ppr.* DISPUTING; *pp.* DISPUTED.

DOUGHTY, (dódt'-tè) *a.* Brave; valiant; noble; able.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *bust* and *burst*? Repeat the words classed with *busy*. Why does *busy* change *y* into *i* in *busily* and *business*? Does *buying* retain the *y*? Why? What orthoepical distinction between *converse* the verb and *converse* the noun? Repeat the words classed with *devote*. Why does *disobey* retain the *y* in *disobeyed*? Repeat the words classed with *dispute*. Repeat the words classed with *dismiss*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll.

DEPUTATION, (dêp'-â-tâ'-shân) *n.* The persons deputed; delegation.

DEPUTY, (dêp'-â-tê) *n.* One appointed or elected to act for another.

DEPUTIZE, (dêp'-â-tîze) *v. t.* To depute; to appoint as deputy.

DEPUTE, (dê-pûte') *v. t.* To appoint as a substitute or agent.

p. DEPUTED; *ppr.* DEPUTING; *pp.* DEPUTED.

DERISIVE, (dê-rî'-sîv) *a.* Containing derision; scoffing.

DERISION, (dê-rîzh'-ân) *n.* Contempt; scorn; a laughing stock.

DERIDE, (dê-ride') *v. t.* To laugh at with contempt or ill nature.

p. DERIDED; *ppr.* DERIDING; *pp.* DERIDED.

EQUIVOCAL, (ê-kwîv'-vô-kâl) *a.* Of doubtful signification; ambiguous.

EQUIVOCATION, (ê-kwîv'-vô-kâ'-shân) *n.* Double meaning; ambiguity.

EQUIVOCATE, (ê-kwîv'-vô-kâte) *v. t.* To use words of double meaning; to evade.

p. EQUIVOCATED; *ppr.* EQUIVOCATING; *pp.* EQUIVOCATED.

EPITOME, (ê-pî't'-ô-mê) *n.* Abridgment; a compend; a summary.

EPITOMIST, (ê-pî't'-ô-mîst) *n.* An abridger.

EPITOMIZE, (ê-pî't'-ô-mîze) *v. t.* To abridge; to reduce; to condense.

p. EPITOMIZED; *ppr.* EPITOMIZING; *pp.* EPITOMIZED.

ENVOUS, (ên'-vô-ûs) *a.* Pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

ENVIABLE, (ên'-vô-â-bl) *a.* Exciting envy; very desirable.

ENVY, (ên'-vê) *n.* Pain or vexation felt upon knowing the happiness or prosperity of others.

ENVY, (ên'-vê) *v. t.* To dislike another for success, &c.

p. ENVIED; *ppr.* ENVYING; *pp.* ENVIED.

FUSIBLE, (fâ'-zê-bl) *a.* That may be melted or fused.

FUSION, (fâ'-zhân) *n.* The act of melting; the state of being melted.

FUSE, (fâze) *v. t.* To melt; to liquefy by heat; to put in fusion.

p. FUSED; *ppr.* FUSING; *pp.* FUSED.

GLORY, (glô'-rê) *n.* Praise; honor; fame; renown.

GLORIOUS, (glô'-rê-ûs) *a.* Noble; illustrious; excellent.

GLORIFICATION, (glô-rê-fê-kâ'-shân) *n.* The act of glorifying.

GLORIFY, (glô'-rê-fî) *v. t.* To make glorious; to praise; to honor.

p. GLORIFIED; *ppr.* GLORIFYING; *pp.* GLORIFIED.

GRANULOUS, (grân'-â-lûs) *a.* Full of little grains; granular.

GRANULATION, (grân-â-lâ'-shân) *n.* The act of forming into grains.

GRANULATE, (grân'-â-lâte) *v. t.* To be formed into grains.

p. GRANULATED; *ppr.* GRANULATING; *pp.* GRANULATED.

GELATINOUS, (jê-lât'-în-ûs) *a.* Containing jelly; stiff and cohesive.

GELATINE, (jêl'-â-tîn) *n.* An animal substance of the consistence of jelly.

GELATINATE, (jê-lât'-â-nâte) *v. t.* To change into a gelatinous substance.

p. GELATINATED; *ppr.* GELATINATING; *pp.* GELATINATED.

HARMLESS, (hârm'-lêss) *a.* Innocent; not hurtful.

HARMFUL, (hârm'-fûl) *a.* Hurtful; injurious.

HARM, (hârm) *n.* Injury; crime; evil. *v. t.* To hurt; to injure.

p. HARMED; *ppr.* HARMING; *pp.* HARMED.

HARLEQUIN, (hâr'-lê-kîn) *n.* A buffoon; a zany.

QUESTIONS.—Spell the participles of *depute*. Repeat the words classed with *depute*. Why does *depute* omit the *e* in *deputed*? Repeat the words classed with *epitome*. Why does *envy* change *y* into *i* in *envious*, *enviable*, and *envied*? Why retain the *y* in *envying*? Repeat the words classed with *glory*. Why does *glory* change *y* into *i* in *glorify*? Why does *glorify* change *y* into *i* in *glorified*? Why does *glorifying* retain the *y*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PREPARATORY, (prê-pâr'-â-târ-ê) *a.* Introductory; previous; antecedent.

PREPARATIVE, (prê-pâr'-â-tiv) *a.* Making ready; qualifying; fitting.

PREPARATION, (prêp-â-râ'-shân) *n.* Act of preparing; previous measures.

PREPARE, (prê-pâr-ê') *v. t.* To make ready; to fit for anything; to qualify.

p. PREPARED; *ppr.* PREPARING; *pp.* PREPARED.

HEEDLESS, (hêêd'-lêss) *a.* Negligent; careless; thoughtless.

HEEDFUL, (hêêd'-fûl) *a.* Watchful; cautious; careful.

HEED, (hêêd) *n.* Care; caution; regard. *v. t.* To remind; to regard; to

p. HEEDED; *ppr.* HEEDING; *pp.* HEEDED.

[notice.

HOPELESS, (hópê'-lêss) *a.* Without hope; despairing; giving no hope.

HOPEFUL, (hópê'-fûl) *a.* Full of hope; promising good.

HOPE, (hópê) *n.* Expectation of good. *v. i.* To live in expectation of some good.

p. HOPED; *ppr.* HOPING; *pp.* HOPED.

INTRUSIVE, (în-trôd'-siv) *a.* Coming into company without invitation.

INTRUSION, (în-trôd'-zhân) *n.* Unwelcome entrance; obtrusion.

INTRUDE, (în-trôd-ê') *v. i.* To enter without invitation or permission.

p. INTRUDED; *ppr.* INTRUDING; *pp.* INTRUDED.

INVITATION, (în-vâ-tâ'-shân) *n.* The act of bidding to anything with ceremony.

INVITE, (în-vî-tê') *v. t.* To bid; to ask to a place; to allure; to call.

p. INVITED; *ppr.* INVITING; *pp.* INVITED.

INVASIVE, (în-vâ'-siv) *a.* Aggressive; entering as an enemy.

INVASION, (în-vâ'-zhân) *n.* Hostile encroachment; attack; incursion.

INVADE, (în-vâd-ê') *v. t.* To enter with a hostile army; to attack; to assail.

p. INVADED; *ppr.* INVADING; *pp.* INVADED.

LIMITED, (lîm'-lî-êd) *a.* Narrow; circumscribed; restrained.

LIMITATION, (lîm-ê-tâ'-shân) *n.* Restriction; limited time or space.

LIMIT, (lîm'-lî) *v. t.* To confine within certain bounds; to restrain. *n.* A bound.

p. LIMITED; *ppr.* LIMITING; *pp.* LIMITED.

LIKE, (lîkê) *a.* Resembling; similar. *v. t.* To be pleased with; to approve.

LIKELY, (lîkê'-lê) *a.* Probable; reasonable. *ad.* Probably.

LIKENESS, (lîkê'-nêss) *n.* Resemblance; similarity; a picture resembling.

LIKEN, (lî'-kn) *v. t.* To compare; to represent as resembling.

p. LIKENED; *ppr.* LIKENING; *pp.* LIKENED.

LITHOGRAPHY, (lî-thôg'-râ-fê) *n.* Art of engraving, drawing, or printing on

LITHOGRAPHER, (lî-thôg'-râ-fâr) *n.* One who practises lithography. [stone.

LITHOGRAPHIC, (lîth-ô-grâf'-îk) *a.* Relating to lithography.

LITHOGRAPH, (lîth-ô-grâf) *v. t.* To draw or engrave on stone. *n.* A print from a

p. LITHOGRAPHED; *ppr.* LITHOGRAPHING; *pp.* LITHOGRAPHED. [drawing

MARRIED, (mâr'-rid) *a.* Conjugal; connubial.

[on stone.

MARRIAGE, (mâr'-ridje) *n.* Act of uniting a man and woman for life.

MARRY, (mâr'-rê) *v. t.* To join or unite in marriage; to take for husband or

p. MARRIED; *ppr.* MARRYING; *pp.* MARRIED.

[wife.

MARQUIS, (mâr'-kwîs) *n.* A title of dignity next in rank to that of duke.

MARQUISE, (mâr'-kêêze) *n.* The wife of a marquis.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *prepare* and *repair*? Repeat the words classed with *prepare*. What is the difference between *invade* and *intrude*? Repeat the words classed with *intrude*. Repeat the words classed with *invade*. Does *hope* omit the *e* in *hoped*? Does *hope* retain the *e* in *hoped*? What effect have the suffixes *-full* and *-less* upon the word *hope*? Repeat the words classed with *lithograph*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâil.

INCURSION, (in-kûr'-shân) *n.* Attack; an invasion without conquest.

INCUR, (in-kûr') *v. t.* To become liable to; to bring on; to run into.

p. INCURRED; *ppr.* INCURRING; *pp.* INCURRED.

EXCURSION, (eks-kûr'-shân) *n.* A going beyond; a journey; a ramble; a trip.

EXCURSIVE, (eks-kûr'-siv) *a.* Rambling; wandering; deviating. [on.

MANUFACTORY, (mân-û-fâk'-târ-rê) *n.* A place where a manufacture is carried

MANUFACTURE, (mân-û-fâk'-yâre) *n.* The process of making anything by art.

MANUFACTURE, (mân-û-fâk'-yâre) *v. t.* To form by workmanship.

p. MANUFACTURED; *ppr.* MANUFACTURING; *pp.* MANUFACTURED.

MINDLESS, (mind'-lêss) *a.* Inattentive; regardless; unthinking.

MINDFUL, (mind'-fâl) *a.* Attentive; heedful; having memory.

MIND, (mind) *n.* The intellectual power in man. *v. t.* To attend; to heed.

p. MINDED; *ppr.* MINDING; *pp.* MINDED.

NEBULA, (nêb'-û-lâ) *n. plu.* NEBULÆ. A little cloud; a dark spot; a cluster

NEBULOUS, (nêb'-û-lôs) *a.* Misty; cloudy; hazy. [of stars.

NORTH, (nôrth) *n.* One of the four cardinal points; the point opposite the

NORTHERLY, (nôr'-thâr-lê) *a.* Being towards the north. [south.

NORTHERN, (nôr'-thâr-n) *a.* Being in or towards the north.

NORTHWARD, (nôrth'-wârd) *a.* Towards the north.

OBDURACY, (ôb'-dû-râ-sê) *n.* Inflexible wickedness; hardness of heart.

OBDURATE, (ôb'-dû-râ-te) *a.* Hard of heart; stubborn; inflexible; unfeeling.

OAK, (ôke) *n.* A forest tree and its timber.

OAKEN, (ô'-kn) *a.* Made of oak; obtained from oak.

OBEDIENT, (ô-bê'-dê-ênt) *a.* Dutiful; performing what is required.

OBEDIENCE, (ô-bê'-dê-ênsê) *n.* The act of obeying; submission to authority.

OBEY, (ô-bâ') *v. t.* To comply with commands; to submit to authority

p. OBEYED; *ppr.* OBEYING; *pp.* OBEYED.

PLAUDIT, (plâw'-dît) *n.* A shout of applause or approbation.

PLAUSIBLE, (plâw'-zê-bl) *a.* That may be applauded; apparently right;

PLAUSIBLY, (plâw'-zê-blê) *ad.* With fair show; speciously. [specious.

POEM, (pô'-êm) *n.* A metrical composition; a piece of poetry.

POET, (pô'-êt) *n.* An author of poetry; one who composes poems.

POETICAL, (pô'-êt'-ê-kâl) *a.* Pertaining to poetry; expressed in poetry.

POETRY, (pô'-ê-trê) *n.* The art or practice of composing in verse.

POMP, (pômp) *n.* Splendor; exterior show; magnificence.

POMPOSITY, (pôm-pôs'-ê-tê) *n.* Ostentation; boasting.

POMPOUS, (pôm'-pûs) *a.* Splendid; magnificent; showy.

PONDEROUSNESS, (pôn'-dûr-ûs-nêss) *n.* Heaviness; weight; gravity.

PONDEROUS, (pôn'-dûr-ûs) *a.* Heavy; weighty; important.

PONDER, (pôn'-dûr) *v. t.* To weigh mentally; to consider; to think upon.

p. PONDERED; *ppr.* PONDERING; *pp.* PONDERED.

PLUMAGE, (plû'-mîdjê) *n.* The feathers of a bird; suit of feathers.

PLUME, (plûme) *n.* A feather; pride. *v. t.* To feather; to pride; to value.

p. PLUMED; *ppr.* PLUMING; *pp.* PLUMED.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *obey*. Repeat the words classed with *poem*. State the difference between *incursion* and *excursion*. Why does *incur* double the *r* in *incurred*? Why not in *incursion*? Why does *obey* retain the *y* in *obeyed*? Repeat the words classed with *ponder*. How do you form the participles of the verb *ponder*? Why does *plume* omit the *e* in *plumage*? Repeat the words classed with *north*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

MARSHAL, (mâr'-shâ) *n.* An officer who regulates rank and order.

MARSHAL, (mâr'-shâ) *v. t.* To arrange; to rank in order.

p. **MARSHALLED**; *ppr.* **MARSHALLING**; *pp.* **MARSHALLED**.

MARTIAL, (mâr'-shâ) *a.* Warlike; given to war; military.

[queror.

QUARTER, (kwâr'-târ) *n.* A fourth part; a region; mercy granted by a con-

QUARTER, (kwâr'-târ) *v. t.* To divide into four parts; to station soldiers.

p. **QUARTERED**; *ppr.* **QUARTERING**; *pp.* **QUARTERED**.

QUARRY, (kwôr'-rê) *n.* A place where stone, slate, or chalk is dug.

QUARRY, (kwôr'-rê) *v. t.* To dig out of a quarry.

p. **QUARRIED**; *ppr.* **QUARRYING**; *pp.* **QUARRIED**.

RADIX, (rá'-diks) *n. plu.* **RADICES**. Root; the base.

RADICAL, (rád'-ê-kál) *a.* Pertaining to the root; original; primitive.

RADICALLY, (rád'-ê-kál-ê) *ad.* Originally; primitively.

RASCAL, (rás'-kál) *n.* A mean fellow; a rogue; a villain.

RASCALITY, (rás-kál'-ê-tê) *n.* Villany; knavery; vile conduct.

RASCALLY, (rás'-kál-lê) *a.* Mean; vile; base; worthless.

[ment.

RECONCILIATION, (rêk-ôn-si-ê-â'-shôn) *n.* Renewal of friendship after disagree-

RECONCILE, (rêk-ôn-si-ê) *v. t.* To restore to friendship; to appease enmity

p. **RECONCILED**; *ppr.* **RECONCILING**; *pp.* **RECONCILED**.

[between.

REDEMPTION, (rê-dê-m'-shôn) *n.* Ransom; release; deliverance from sin.

REDEEMER, (rê-dê-m'-êr) *n.* One who ransoms or redeems. The Saviour.

REDEEM, (rê-dê-m') *v. t.* To buy back; to ransom; to rescue.

p. **REDEEMED**; *ppr.* **REDEEMING**; *pp.* **REDEEMED**.

SINLESS, (sîn'-lê) *a.* Exempt from sin; pure; innocent.

SINFUL, (sîn'-fûl) *a.* Guilty of sin; unholy; wicked.

SIN, (sîn) *n.* A transgression of the law of God. *v. t.* To violate the law of

p. **SINNED**; *ppr.* **SINNING**; *pp.* **SINNED**.

[God.

SPLEEN, (splêen) *n.* Anger; spite; ill humor.

SPLENETIC, (splên'-ê-tik) *a.* Fretful; peevish; morose; sullen.

SMOOTH-TONGUED, (smôðthê'-tângd) *a.* Using flattery; adulatory.

SMOOTHNESS, (smôðthê'-nê) *n.* Evenness; softness; gentleness.

SMOOTH, (smôðthê) *a.* Even on the surface; not rough; bland; mild.

SMOOTH, (smôðthê) *v. t.* To level; to make easy; to soften; to calm.

p. **SMOOTHED**; *ppr.* **SMOOTHING**; *pp.* **SMOOTHED**.

SPEEDILY, (spêéd'-ê-lê) *ad.* With haste or speed; quickly.

SPEEDY, (spêéd'-dê) *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; hasty.

SPEED, (spêéd) *n.* Quickness; haste. *v. t.* To make haste; to move with

p. **SPED**; *ppr.* **SPEEDING**; *pp.* **SPED**.

[celerity.

STATEMENT, (stâte'-mênt) *n.* A series of facts or circumstances related.

STATELINESS, (stâte'-lê-nê) *n.* Grandeur; majestic appearance; dignity.

STATELY, (stâte'-lê) *a.* Grand; lofty; majestic.

STATE, (stâte) *n.* Condition; a commonwealth. *v. t.* To place in mental view;

p. **STATED**; *ppr.* **STATING**; *pp.* **STATED**.

[to tell.

STERLING, (stêr'-lîng) *a.* Genuine; pure; excellent quality.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *marshal* and *martial*. Repeat the words classed with *redeem*. Why does *sin* double the *n* in *sinned*? Why not in *sinful*? Repeat the words classed with *state*. What effect have the suffixes *ly* and *ment* upon the word *state*? What effect has the suffix *ness* upon *state*? Why do you change *y* into *i* in adding *ness*? *Marshalled*, according to usage, is an exception to Rule 3d, though Webster makes it conform, and therefore spells it with one *l*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

OVATION, (ô-vâ'-shân) *n.* An inferior triumph among the Romans.

ORISON, (ôr'-ô-xân) *n.* A prayer; a supplication.

STIMULUS, (stim'-d-lâs) *n.* Something that excites or animates; excitement.

STIMULANT, (stim'-d-lânt) *n.* Excitement. *a.* Exciting; stimulating.

STIMULATE, (stim'-d-lâte) *v. t.* To spur on; to incite; to excite; to encourage.

p. STIMULATED; *ppr.* STIMULATING; *pp.* STIMULATED.

TRANSIENT, (trân'-shênt) *a.* Soon past; short; momentary.

TRANSITORY, (trân'-sê-târ-ê) *a.* Continuing but a short time.

TRANSITION, (trân'-sîzh'-ân) *n.* Passage from one place or state to another.

TRANSIT, (trân'-sî) *n.* A conveyance or passage.

TRANSGRESSIVE, (trâns-grê's-siv) *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

TRANSGRESSION, (trâns-grêsh'-ân) *n.* Violation of law; offence.

TRANSGRESS, (trâns-grê's) *v. t.* To pass beyond; to violate; to break.

p. TRANSGRESSED; *ppr.* TRANSGRESSING; *pp.* TRANSGRESSED.

ORDINATION, (ôr-dê-nâ'-shân) *n.* Appointment; established order.

ORDAIN, (ôr-dân') *v. t.* To appoint; to decree; to establish.

p. ORDAINED; *ppr.* ORDAINING; *pp.* ORDAINED.

[thought.

SUBLIME, (sûb-îlme') *a.* High in place or style. *n.* The grand in nature or

SUBLIMITY, (sûb-îl'm'-ê-tê) *n.* Emotion produced by grandeur; elevation.

SUBLIMATE, (sûb'-lê-mâte) *n.* That which is sublimated.

SUBLIMATE, (sûb'-lê-mâte) *v. t.* To exalt; to heighten; to refine.

p. SUBLIMATED; *ppr.* SUBLIMATING; *pp.* SUBLIMATED.

TRUE, (trû) *a.* Agreeing with fact; not false; real.

TRULY, (trû'-lê) *ad.* According to truth; really; sincerely.

TRUENESS, (trû'-nê's) *n.* Faithfulness; sincerity; reality.

TRUTH, (trûth) *n.* Conformity to fact or reality; veracity; fidelity.

TRUSTY, (trûs'-tê) *a.* Honest; faithful; true.

TRUSTEE, (trûs'-tê-ê) *n.* One entrusted with anything.

TRUST, (trûst) *n.* Confidence; reliance on another. *v. t.* To confide in; to

p. TRUSTED; *ppr.* TRUSTING; *pp.* TRUSTED.

[believe.

VERMES, (vêr'-mêz) *n.* Worms.

VERMICULAR, (vêr-mîk'-d-lâr) *a.* Formed or acting like a worm.

VERMICELLI, (vêr-mê-tshêl'-ê) *n.* A paste rolled in the form of worms.

VERMIFUGE, (vêr'-mê-fûje) *n.* A medicine that expels worms.

TRANQUIL, (trân'-kwîl) *a.* Quiet; peaceful; calm.

TRANQUILLITY, (trân'-kwîl'-lê-tê) *n.* Quietness; a calm state.

TRANQUILLIZE, (trân'-kwîl-lîze) *v. t.* To render calm; to compose; to quiet.

p. TRANQUILLIZED; *ppr.* TRANQUILLIZING; *pp.* TRANQUILLIZED.

VIRTU, (vêr'-tû) *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

VIRTUOSO, (vêr'-tû-ô'-sô) *n.* One skilled in, or having a taste for the fine arts.

VIRTUE, (vêr'-yû) *n.* Moral goodness; right conduct; power.

VIRTUOUS, (vêr'-yû-ûs) *a.* Morally good; upright; honest; chaste.

VIRTUAL, (vêr'-yû-âl) *a.* Being in essence though not in fact.

VIRTUALLY, (vêr'-yû-âl-lê) *ad.* In effect, though not materially.

QUESTIONS.—Why does *tranquil* double the *i* in *tranquillity* and *tranquillize*? Rule 3d. What is the difference between *orison* and *ovation*? Repeat the words classed with *virtue*. Repeat the words classed with *sublime*. What sound of *i* in *sublime*? What sound of *i* in *sublimity*? What sound has *i* in *sublimate*? Repeat the words classed with *vermes*. Repeat the words classed with *transit*; classed with *stimulate*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- TRANSMUTATION**, (trâns-mâ-tâ'-shûn) *n.* Change into another substance.
TRANSMUTE, (trâns-mûte') *v. t.* To change from one nature or substance into
p. TRANSMUTED; *ppr.* TRANSMUTING; *pp.* TRANSMUTED. [another.]
- TRANSMISSION**, (trâns-mish'-ân) *n.* Act of transmitting; a sending.
TRANSMIT, (trâns-mit') *v. t.* To send from one person or place to another.
p. TRANSMITTED; *ppr.* TRANSMITTING; *pp.* TRANSMITTED.
- VINDICTIVENESS**, (vin-dik'-tiv-nêss) *n.* A revengeful temper.
VINDICTIVE, (vin-dik'-tiv) *a.* Given to revenge; revengeful; malignant.
VINDICATORY, (vin'-dê-kâ-târ-ê) *a.* Inflicting punishment; tending to justify.
VINDICATIVE, (vin'-dê-kâ-tiv) *a.* Tending to vindicate or justify.
VINDICATION, (vin-dê-kâ'-shûn) *n.* Defence; justification.
VINDICATE, (vin'-dê-kâ-te) *v. t.* To defend; to justify; to maintain; to clear.
p. VINDICATED; *ppr.* VINDICATING; *pp.* VINDICATED.
- WRONGLY**, (rông'-lê) *a.* Unjustly; amiss.
WRONGFUL, (rông'-fâi) *a.* Injurious; unjust; wrong.
WRONG, (rông) *n.* A deviation from right; an injury. *a.* Not right; not just.
WRONG, (rông) *v. t.* To injure; to treat unjustly.
p. WRONGED; *ppr.* WRONGING; *pp.* WRONGED.
- WHOOPIING-COUGH**, (hồp'-lîng-kôf) *n.* A violent convulsive cough.
WHOOPE, (hồp) *n.* A shout of pursuit. *v. i.* To shout.
p. WHOOPED; *ppr.* WHOOPING; *pp.* WHOOPED.
- WILL**, (wil) *n.* The power of mind by which we choose to do, or forbear.
WILFUL, (wil'-fâi) *a.* Stubborn; obstinate; perverse.
WILFULNESS, (wil'-fâi-nêss) *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness.
WILLING, (wil'-lîng) *a.* Inclined to do anything; disposed; desirous.
- ADVENTUROUS**, (âd-vên'-tshûr-ûs) *a.* Bold; daring; courageous.
ADVENTITIOUS, (âd-vên'-tish'-ûs) *a.* Accidental; casual; not essentially in-
ADVENTURE, (âd-vên'-tshûr) *n.* An accident; a chance; a hazard. [herent.
ADVENTURE, (âd-vên'-tshûr) *v. i.* To try the chance; to dare; to risk
p. ADVENTURED; *ppr.* ADVENTURING; *pp.* ADVENTURED.
- ADULATION**, (âd-jû-lâ'-shûn) *n.* Flattery; high compliment.
ADULATORY, (âd-jû-lâ-târ-ê) *a.* Flattering; full of compliments.
- AGGRESSOR**, (âg-grêss'-sûr) *n.* One who commences hostility.
AGGRESSIVE, (âg-grêss'-siv) *a.* Beginning a quarrel; offensive.
AGGRESSION, (âg-grêsh'-ân) *n.* The first act of injury; an attack.
AGGRESS, (âg-grêss) *v. i.* To commit the first act of violence.
p. AGGRESSED; *ppr.* AGGRESSING; *pp.* AGGRESSED.
- AROMA**, (â-rô'-mâ) *n.* A pleasant odor; the spicy quality of a thing.
AROMATIC, (âr-ô-mât'-ik) *a.* Spicy; fragrant; having an agreeable odor.
AROMATIZE, (â-rô'-mâ-tize) *v. t.* To scent; to perfume.
p. AROMATIZED; *ppr.* AROMATIZING; *pp.* AROMATIZED.
- BRONCHIA**, (brôn'-kê-â) *n.* The smaller ramifications of the wind-pipe.
BRONCHIAL, (brôn'-kê-âl) *a.* Belonging to the wind-pipe.
BRONCHITIS, (brôn-kî'-tis) *n.* Inflammation of the bronchial membrane.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *transmit* and *transmute*? Why does *transmit* double the *t* in *transmitted*? Repeat the words classed with *vindicate*. What is the meaning of the prefix *trans*? Why does *will* omit one *t* upon adding the suffix *ful*? Repeat the words classed with *aggress*. Repeat the words classed with *bronchia*; with *aroma*. What sound of *a* in *aroma*? What sound of *a* in *aromatic*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâi, —mê, mô, —pine, pîn, —tône, môve, nôr, nôt, —tâpe, tâb, bân.

TRACE, (trâse) *n.* A mark left by anything passing. *v. t.* To follow by foot.
TRACEABLE, (trâse'-ă-bi) *a.* That may be traced. [steps]

TRACK, (trăk) *n.* A mark left by something that has passed. *v. t.* To follow
p. TRACKED; *ppr.* TRACKING; *pp.* TRACKED. [by footsteps]

TRACT, (trăkt) *n.* A region; a quantity of land; a small pamphlet.

TRACTABLE, (trăk'-tă-bi) *a.* Easily managed; docile.

TRACTILE, (trăk'-tîl) *a.* That may be drawn out; ductile.

DUCTILE, (dăk'-tîl) *a.* Flexible; pliable; docile. [out]

DUCTILITY, (dăk'-tîl'-ă-tê) *n.* A property by which a substance may be drawn

BRUTE, (brôdt) *n.* A creature without reason; a beast; a savage.

BRUTAL, (brôdt'-tăi) *a.* Savage; cruel; brutish.

BRUTALITY, (brôdt'-tăi'-ă-tê) *n.* Savageness; inhumanity; cruelty.

BRUTALIZE, (brôdt'-tăi-lîze) *v. i.* To grow brutal or savage.

p. BRUTALIZED; *ppr.* BRUTALIZING; *pp.* BRUTALIZED.

TRANSCENDENT, (trân-sên'-dênt) *a.* Supremely excellent.

TRANSCENDENCE, (trân-sên'-dênse) *n.* Unusual excellence; exaggeration.

TRANSCEND, (trân-sênd') *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed.

p. TRANSCENDED; *ppr.* TRANSCENDING; *pp.* TRANSCENDED.

CHIROGRAPHY, (kî-rôg'-ră-fê) *n.* Hand-writing; penmanship.

CHIROGRAPHIC, (kî-rô-grăf'-ik) *a.* Written with a pen.

CIRCUMSPECT, (sêr'-kâm-spêkt) *a.* Cautious attentive; watchful.

CIRCUMSPECTION, (sêr'-kâm-spêk'-shôn) *n.* Watchfulness; caution; wariness.

CICATRICE, (sik'-ă-trîs) *n.* A scar remaining after a wound.

CICATRIZE, (sik'-ă-trîze) *v. t.* To heal and induce the skin over a wound or

COIFFURE, (kôif'-fûre) *n.* A head dress. [sore]

COHESIVE, (kô-hê'-sîv) *n.* Having the power of sticking together.

COHESION, (kô-hê'-zhôn) *n.* The act of sticking together; state of union.

COHERENCE, (kô-hê'-rênse) *n.* A union of parts which resist separation.

COHERE, (kô-hêre') *v. i.* To stick together; to suit; to fit; to agree.

p. COHERED; *ppr.* COHERING; *pp.* COHERED.

CONSIGNOR, (kôn-sê-nôr') *n.* He who makes a consignment.

CONSIGNEE, (kôn-sê-nê') *n.* A person to whom something is consigned.

CONSIGNMENT, (kôn-sîne'-mênt) *n.* A writing by which anything is consigned.

CONSIGN, (kôn-sîne') *v. t.* To give to another in a formal manner; to transfer.

p. CONSIGNED; *ppr.* CONSIGNING; *pp.* CONSIGNED.

PURGATORY, (pûr'-gă-tă-rê) *n.* A place of expiation or purification.

PURGATIVE, (pûr'-gă-tîv) *a.* Serving to cleanse or purge.

PURGATION, (pûr'-gă'-shôn) *n.* Act of cleansing or purifying.

PURGE, (pûrje) *v. t.* To make clear or pure; to cleanse.

p. PURGED; *ppr.* PURGING; *pp.* PURGED.

CONTINUANCE, (kôn-tîn'-ă-ânse) *n.* Duration; permanence; abode.

CONTINUAL, (kôn-tîn'-ă-ăl) *a.* Incessant; uninterrupted.

CONTINUE, (kôn-tîn'-ă) *v. i.* To remain in the same state or place; to last.

p. CONTINUED; *ppr.* CONTINUING; *pp.* CONTINUED.

SENTENCE.—The traces in the snow will enable the hunters to track the bear across the tract.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *track* and *tract*? Spell the participles of the verb *trace*. Does *trace* omit the *e* in the adjective formed from it? State the difference between *docile* and *ductile*. Repeat the words classed with *brute*. Repeat the words classed with *purge*. Do you omit the final *e* of *cohere* in *cohered*? Repeat the words classed with *cohere*. What sound has *g* in *consign*? What sound of *c* in *cohere*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâb, tâbe, báll.

EXCITEMENT, (ék-síté'-mánt) *n.* State of being roused into action; sensation.

EXCITABLE, (ék-sí'-tá-bl) *a.* Easily stirred up; easily excited.

EXCITE, (ék-síté') *v. t.* To rouse; to animate; to stir up.

p. **EXCITED**; *ppr.* **EXCITING**; *pp.* **EXCITED**.

INCITE, (ín-síté') *v. t.* To stir up; to push forward; to animate.

p. **INCITED**; *ppr.* **INCITING**; *pp.* **INCITED**.

DICTATORIAL, (dík-tá-té'-rè-ál) *a.* Authoritative; dogmatical; overbearing.

DICTATION, (dík-tá'-shán) *n.* The act of dictating.

DICTATE, (dík'-táte) *v. t.* To tell with authority; to command.

p. **DICTATED**; *ppr.* **DICTATING**; *pp.* **DICTATED**.

DISPOSITION, (dís-pó-zísh'-án) *n.* Act of disposing; temper of mind.

DISPOSAL, (dís-pó'-zá) *n.* Distribution; regulation; management.

DISPOSE, (dís-póze') *v. t.* To place; to distribute; to arrange.

p. **DISPOSED**; *ppr.* **DISPOSING**; *pp.* **DISPOSED**.

REMISSION, (rè-mísh'-án) *n.* Abatement; forgiveness; pardon.

REMISS, (rè-mís') *a.* Slack; slothful; careless; negligent.

REMITTANCE, (rá-mít'-tánsé) *n.* Money sent to a distance; remission.

REMIT, (rè-mít') *v. t.* To pardon; to abate; to send money.

p. **REMITTED**; *ppr.* **REMITTING**; *pp.* **REMITTED**.

DIRECTORY, (dè-rèk'-tár-è) *n.* A guide book of a city.

DIRECTIVE, (dè-rèk'-tív) *a.* Having the power to direct.

DIRECTION, (dè-rèk'-shán) *n.* Act of directing; regulation; order; command.

DIRECT, (dè-rèkt') *v. t.* To aim in a straight line. *a.* Straight.

p. **DIRECTED**; *ppr.* **DIRECTING**; *pp.* **DIRECTED**.

STEADINESS, (stèd'-è-nèss) *n.* Firmness; constancy.

STEADFAST, (stèd'-fást) *a.* Fast in place; firm; fixed; constant.

STEADY, (stèd'-è) *a.* Firm; constant; regular. *v. t.* To make or keep firm.

p. **STEADIED**; *ppr.* **STEADYING**; *pp.* **STEADIED**.

DISASTER, (díz-ás'-tár) *n.* Misfortune; mischance; calamity.

DISASTROUS, (díz-ás'-trás) *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky; calamitous.

DIOCESAN, (dí-òs'-è-sán) *n.* A bishop as related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESE, (dí-ò-sèss) *n.* The territorial extent of a bishop's jurisdiction.

OBSTINATE, (ób'-stè-náte) *a.* Stubborn; perverse; headstrong.

OBSTINACY, (ób'-stè-ná-sè) *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity. [strument.

ORGAN, (ór'-gán) *n.* A natural instrument of action; a large musical wind in-

ORGANIC, (ór'-gán'-ík) *a.* Consisting of organs; produced by organs.

ORGANIZING, (ór'-gán'-íze-íng) *ppr.* Reducing to system. [to act together.

ORGANIZATION, (ór'-gán'-è-zá'-shán) *n.* Suitable disposition of parts which are

ORGANIZE, (ór'-gán'-íze) *v. t.* To prepare and put in operation.

p. **ORGANIZED**; *ppr.* **ORGANIZING**; *pp.* **ORGANIZED**.

ENJOYABLE, (én-jóé'-á-bl) *a.* That may be enjoyed.

ENJOYMENT, (én-jóé'-mánt) *n.* Pleasure; gratification; satisfaction.

ENJOY, (én-jóé') *v. t.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to delight in.

p. **ENJOYED**; *ppr.* **ENJOYING**; *pp.* **ENJOYED**.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *excite* and *incite*. Repeat the words classed with *organ*. Repeat the words classed with *remit*. Why does *remit* double the *t* in *remitted*? Why does the *y* in *steady* change into *i* in *steadied*? Why do you retain the *y* in *steadying*? Why do you retain it in *enjoying* and *enjoyed*? Repeat the words classed with *direct*. Repeat the words classed with *dispose*; with *enjoy*.

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pín,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nót,—tábe, táb, báll.

QUID-NUNC, (kwid'-nánk) *n.* One who is continually asking "What now," or

QUICK, (kwik) *a.* Living; swift; speedy; active. ["What news."

QUICKNESS, (kwik'-nêss) *n.* Speed; activity; celerity.

QUICKEN, (kwik'-kn) *v. t.* To make alive; to hasten; accelerate.

p. QUICKENED; *ppr.* QUICKENING; *pp.* QUICKENED.

EQUIPMENT, (ê-kwip'-mênt) *n.* Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPAGE, (êk'-kwê-pâge) *n.* Furniture for a horseman; a carriage.

EQUIP, (ê-kwip') *v. t.* To dress out; to fit; to prepare.

p. EQUIPPED; *ppr.* EQUIPPING; *pp.* EQUIPPED.

REDUCTION, (rê-dâk'-shân) *n.* The act of reducing; diminution.

REDUCIBLE, (rê-dâ'-sê-bl) *a.* That may be reduced.

REDUCE, (rê-dûse') *v. t.* To diminish; to degrade; to subdue.

p. REDUCED; *ppr.* REDUCING; *pp.* REDUCED.

SURE, (shûre) *a.* Certain; confident; undoubting; safe; firm.

SURELY, (shûre'-lê) *ad.* Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt.

SURETY, (shûre'-tê) *n.* Certainty; security; one bound for another.

EQUITY, (êk'-kwê-tê) *n.* Justice; rectitude; right; honesty.

EQUITABLE, (êk'-kwê-tâ-bl) *a.* Just; right; impartial.

EQUITABLY, (êk'-kwê-tâ-blê) *ad.* Justly; impartially.

ERADICATIVE, (ê-râd'-ê-kâ-tiv) *a.* Driving quite away. [roots.

ERADICATION, (ê-râd'-ê-kâ-shân) *n.* Destruction; state of being torn up by the

ERADICATE, (ê-râd'-ê-kâte) *v. t.* To pull up by the roots; to destroy.

p. ERADICATED; *ppr.* ERADICATING; *pp.* ERADICATED.

TREASURY, (trêzh'-û-rê) *n.* A place in which money is stored.

TREASURER, (trêzh'-ûr-êr) *n.* One who has the care of the money of a so-

TREASURE, (trêzh'-ûre) *n.* Riches accumulated. [ciety, &c.

TREASURE, (trêzh'-ûre) *v. t.* To hoard; to lay up.

p. TREASURED; *ppr.* TREASURING; *pp.* TREASURED.

VIOLENT, (vi'-ô-lênt) *a.* forcible; acting with violence or strength; severe.

VIOLENCE, (vi'-ô-lênsê) *n.* Strength applied; force; outrage; injury.

VIOLATION, (vi'-ô-lâ-shân) *n.* Infringement; transgression; a breach.

VIOLATE, (vi'-ô-lâte) *v. t.* To transgress; to hurt; to infringe; to injure.

p. VIOLATED; *ppr.* VIOLATING; *pp.* VIOLATED.

ERRATUM, (êr-râ'-tâm) *n. plu.* ERRATA. An error in writing or printing.

ERRATIC, (êr-râ'-tik) *a.* Wandering; uncertain; erroneous.

ERRANTRY, (êr'-rânt-rê) *n.* A wandering state; act of wandering.

ERRANT, (êr'-rânt) *a.* Wandering; roving; rambling.

ERR, (êr) *v. i.* To wander; to ramble; to mistake; to blunder.

p. ERRED; *ppr.* ERRING; *pp.* ERRED.

EXACTNESS, (êgz-âkt'-nêss) *n.* Strictness; accuracy; nicety.

EXTORTION, (êgz-âk'-shân) *n.* Extortion; unjust demand; a severe tribute.

EXACT, (êgz-âkt') *a.* Correct; accurate; precise; strict.

EXACT, (êgz-âkt') *v. t.* To demand of right; to extort; to draw from.

p. EXACTED; *ppr.* EXACTING; *pp.* EXACTED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between a *quidnunc* and a *wiseacre*? Why does *equip* double the final *p* in *equipped* and *equipping*? Why do you not double the *p* in *equipment*? Why not in *equipage*? Rule 3d excep. Why does *reduce* omit the *s* in *reducible*? Repeat the words classed with *err*. Repeat the words classed with *violent*. Repeat the words classed with *equity*. Why does not *exact* double the *t* in *exacted*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

FRANGIBLE, (frân'-jê-bi) *a.* Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

TANGIBLE, (tân'-jê-bi) *a.* That may be touched; perceptible by the touch.

FILTRATE, (fil'-trâte) *v. t.* To strain; to percolate; to filter.

FILTRATION, (fil'-trâ'-shân) *n.* A method by which liquors are procured fine

FILTER, (fil'-târ) *v. t.* To strain; to percolate. *n.* A strainer.

p. FILTERED; *ppr.* FILTERING; *pp.* FILTERED. [and clear.

PLAIN, (plâne) *a.* Smooth; level; flat. *n.* Level ground; open field.

PLAINLY, (plâne'-lê) *ad.* Frankly; sincerely; clearly.

PLAINNESS, (plâne'-nê) *n.* Flatness; want of show; simplicity. [some.

PLAGUE, (plâg) *n.* Any contagious and destructive disease; anything trouble-

PLAGUE, (plâg) *v. t.* To inflict with pestilence; to trouble; to tease; to vex.

p. PLAGUED; *ppr.* PLAGUING; *pp.* PLAGUED.

PLAGIARISM, (plâ'-jê-â-rîsm) *n.* A literary theft.

PLAGIARY, (plâ'-jê-â-rê) *n.* Literary theft. *a.* Relating to literary theft.

FUMIGATION, (fû-mê-gâ'-shân) *n.* Application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMIGATE, (fû-mê-gâte) *v. t.* To smoke; to medicate by vapors.

p. FUMIGATED; *ppr.* FUMIGATING; *pp.* FUMIGATED.

FULGENCY, (fûl'-jên-sê) *n.* Splendor; glitter; shining.

FULGENT, (fûl'-jên) *a.* Shining; bright; dazzling.

FULMINATION, (fûl-mê-nâ'-shân) *n.* An explosion; denunciation.

FULMINATE, (fûl-mê-nâte) *v. t.* To make a loud noise; to issue out censures.

p. FULMINATED; *ppr.* FULMINATING; *pp.* FULMINATED.

FULSOME, (fûl'-sâm) *a.* Nauseous; offensive; gross.

FULSOMENESS, (fûl'-sâm-nê) *n.* Nauseousness; foulness.

GENTEEL, (jên-têl) *a.* Polite; well bred; refined; elegant in behavior.

GENTILITY, (jên-tîl'-ê-tê) *n.* Elegance of behavior; politeness of manners.

GENTLE, (jên'-ti) *a.* Soft; mild; peaceable; not rough or harsh.

GENTLENESS, (jên'-ti-nê) *n.* Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition.

MASTICATION, (mâs-tê-kâ'-shân) *n.* The act of masticating or chewing.

MASTICATE, (mâs-tê-kâte) *v. t.* To chew; to crush with the teeth.

p. MASTICATED; *ppr.* MASTICATING; *pp.* MASTICATED.

GLOBE, (glôbe) *n.* A sphere; a ball; a round body.

GLOBULAR, (glôb'-d-lâr) *a.* Round; spherical; like a ball.

GLOBULE, (glôb'-d-le) *n.* A little globe; a small round particle.

GLOBULOUS, (glôb'-d-lâs) *a.* Round; in the form of a sphere.

MITIGATION, (mît-ê-gâ'-shân) *n.* Abatement of anything painful.

MITIGATE, (mît-ê-gâte) *v. t.* To temper; to alleviate; to assuage.

p. MITIGATED; *ppr.* MITIGATING; *pp.* MITIGATED.

GLOOM, (glôdm) *n.* Imperfect darkness; obscurity; defect of light.

GLOOMY, (glôdm'-ê) *a.* Obscure; almost dark; dismal; sullen.

GLOOMILY, (glôdm'-ê-lê) *ad.* Dimly; obscurely; dismally.

GORMAND, (gôr'-mând) *n.* A greedy eater; luxurious feeder.

GORMANDIZE, (gôr'-mând-ize) *v. t.* To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

p. GORMANDIZED; *ppr.* GORMANDIZING; *pp.* GORMANDIZED.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with globe. State the difference between *frangible* and *tangible*. Does *filter* double the final consonant in *filtered*? Why? Does *plague* omit the *e* in *plaguing*? Why? State the difference between *fulsome* and *fulgent*. Repeat the words classed with *filter*. State the difference between *fulminate* and *culminate*.

tâte, târ, tât, tâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

EQUESTRIAN, (ê-kwê-s'-trê-ân) *a.* Being on horseback.

EQUILIBRIOUS, (ê-kwê-lîb'-rê-âs) *a.* Equally poised or balanced.

EQUILIBRIUM, (ê-kwê-lîb'-rê-âm) *n.* Equality of weight.

HERMIT, (hêr'-mît) *n.* One who retires from society to contemplation and de-

HERMITAGE, (hêr'-mît-âje) *n.* The habitation of a hermit. [votion.

HOSTILE, (hôs'-tîl) *a.* Adverse; repugnant; opposite.

HOSTILITY, (hôs'-tîl'-ê-tê) *n.* The practice of war; enmity.

PUGNACIOUS, (pûg-nâ'-shûs) *a.* Inclined to fight; quarrelsome.

PUGNACITY, (pûg-nâs'-ê-tê) *n.* Inclination to fight.

HOUSE, (hôûs) *n.* A sheltered place of human abode; a dwelling.

HOUSEWIFE, (hâz'-wîf) *n.* The mistress of a family; a female economist.

PUISSANT, (pû'-is-sânt) *a.* Powerful; strong; forcible.

PUISSANCE, (pû'-is-sânse) *n.* Power; strength; force.

PUERILE, (pû'-ê-rîl) *a.* Childish; youthful; trifling.

PUERILITY, (pû'-ê-rîl'-ê-tê) *n.* Childishness; boyishness.

HUNGRY, (hûng'-grê) *a.* Feeling pain from want of food.

HUNGERED, (hûng'-gûrd) *a.* Pinched by want of food; hungry.

HUNGER, (hûng'-gûr) *n.* Desire or want of food. *v. t.* To desire eagerly.

p. HUNGERED; *ppr.* HUNGERING; *pp.* HUNGERED.

IMPUTATION, (îm-pû-tâ'-shân) *n.* Act of imputing; censure; reproach.

IMPUTE, (îm-pû-tê) *v. t.* To charge upon; to ascribe.

p. IMPUTED; *ppr.* IMPUTING; *pp.* IMPUTED.

INCREDIBLE, (în-krêd'-ê-bl) *a.* Surpassing belief; cannot be believed.

INCREPUDITY, (în-krê-dû'-lê-tê) *n.* Unbelief; indisposition to believe.

STANCHNESS, (stânsh'-nêss) *n.* Soundness; firmness.

STANCHION, (stân'-shân) *n.* An upright support; a prop.

STANCH, (stânsh) *v. t.* To stop from flowing. *a.* Sound; firm; strong.

p. STANCHED; *ppr.* STANCHING; *pp.* STANCHED.

INDISPOSITION, (în-dis-pô-zîsh'-ân) *n.* Slight disease or sickness.

INDISPOSE, (în-dis-pôze) *v. t.* To make unfit; to make averse; to disorder.

p. INDISPOSED; *ppr.* INDISPOSING; *pp.* INDISPOSED.

VISCID, (vis'-sid) *a.* Glutinous; sticky.

VISCIDITY, (vê-sîd'-ê-tê) *n.* Glutinousness; ropiness; tenacity.

VISCIOUS, (vis'-kûs) *a.* Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

INSTRUCTIVE, (în-strâk'-tiv) *a.* Conveying instruction or knowledge.

INSTRUCTION, (în-strâk'-shân) *n.* Teaching; information; precept; mandate.

INSTRUCT, (în-strâkt) *v. t.* To teach; to form by precept; to educate.

p. INSTRUCTED; *ppr.* INSTRUCTING; *pp.* INSTRUCTED.

INTENT, (în-tênt) *a.* Anxiously diligent. *n.* A design; a purpose.

INTENTION, (în-tên'-shân) *n.* Design; purpose; end; aim.

INTENTIONAL, (în-tên'-shân-âl) *a.* Done by design; voluntary.

INTENSE, (în-tênse) *a.* Strained; forced; kept on the stretch; ardent

INTENSITY, (în-tên'-sê-tê) *n.* Utmost exertion or effort; vehemence.

INTENSIVE, (în-tên'-siv) *a.* Exerting or adding force; stretched.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *equestrian* and *pedestrian*. Repeat the words classed with *instruct*. What sound of a *stanch*? Does *instruct* double the final *t* in *instructed*? Repeat the words classed with *intent*. What adjective and noun formed from *intent*? Repeat the words classed with *intense*. What noun and adjective formed from *intense*? Does *instruct* double the final *t* in forming its participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *hungry*.

fâte, fâz, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- MODE, (môde) *n.* Method; form; fashion; custom.
- MODEL, (môd'-l) *n.* A pattern of something to be made. *v. t.* To plan; to
p. MODELLED; *ppr.* MODELLING; *pp.* MODELLED. [shape.]
- MOTTLED, (môt'-lîd) *a.* Marked with spots of various colors; motley.
- MOTLEY, (môt'-lê) *a.* Of various colors; diversified.
- ALTERNATIVE, (âl-têr'-nâ-tîv) *n.* The choice given of two things; expedient.
- ALTERNATE, (âl-têr'-nâte) *n.* What happens by turns. *a.* Following in order.
- ALTERNATE, (âl-têr'-nâte) *v. t.* To perform by turns or in succession.
p. ALTERNATED; *ppr.* ALTERNATING; *pp.* ALTERNATED.
- ALTERCATION, (âl-têr'-kâ-shân) *n.* Debate; controversy; wrangle.
- ALTERCATE, (âl-têr'-kâte) *v. t.* To wrangle; to contend with.
p. ALTERCATED; *ppr.* ALTERCATING; *pp.* ALTERCATED.
- ALTERABLE, (âl'-têr'-â-bl) *a.* That which may be changed.
- ALTERATION, (âl-têr'-â-shân) *n.* Variation; change.
- ALTER, (âl'-têr) *v. t.* To change; to vary; to make otherwise.
p. ALTERED; *ppr.* ALTERING; *pp.* ALTERED.
- BRIGHTNESS, (brîte'-nêss) *n.* Quality of being bright; lustre.
- BRIGHT, (brîte) *a.* Shining; full of light; clear; lucid; witty.
- BRIGHTEN, (brî'-tn) *v. t.* To make bright; to make luminous or gay.
p. BRIGHTENED; *ppr.* BRIGHTENING; *pp.* BRIGHTENED.
- COLLOQUY, (kôl'-lô-kwê) *n.* A mutual discourse; a dialogue; a conversation.
- COLLOQUIAL, (kôl'-lô-kwê-âl) *a.* Relating to, or used in, common conversation.
- COMPUTABLE, (kôm-pâ'-tâ-bl) *a.* Capable of being numbered.
- COMPUTATION, (kôm-pâ'-tâ-shân) *n.* Reckoning; calculation.
- COMPUTE, (kôm-pâte') *v. t.* To count; to estimate; to number.
p. COMPUTED; *ppr.* COMPUTING; *pp.* COMPUTED. [on each side.]
- COMPROMISE, (kôm'-prô-mîze) *n.* A compact in which concessions are made
- COMPROMISE, (kôm'-prô-mîze) *v. t.* To adjust by mutual concessions.
p. COMPROMISED; *ppr.* COMPROMISING; *pp.* COMPROMISED.
- CONCLUSIVE, (kôn-kld'-sîv) *a.* Decisive; final; ending debate.
- CONCLUSION, (kôn-kld'-zhân) *n.* Determination; final decision; end.
- CONCLUDE, (kôn-kldê') *v. t.* To decide; to determine; to end.
p. CONCLUDED; *ppr.* CONCLUDING; *pp.* CONCLUDED
- CONNIVENT, (kôn-nî'-vênt) *a.* Forbearing to see; shutting the eyes.
- CONNIVANCE, (kôn-nî'-vânse) *n.* Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance.
- CONNIVE, (kôn-nîve') *v. t.* To allow by pretending ignorance; to wink.
p. CONNIVED; *ppr.* CONNIVING; *pp.* CONNIVED.
- CONSTRUCTIVE, (kôn-strâk'-tîv) *a.* Created or formed by construction.
- CONSTRUCTION, (kôn-strâk'-shân) *n.* Act of building; a building.
- CONSTRUCT, (kôn-strâkt') *v. t.* To form with contrivance; to erect.
p. CONSTRUCTED; *ppr.* CONSTRUCTING; *pp.* CONSTRUCTED.
- CONSTRAINT, (kôn-strânt') *n.* Compulsion; force; confinement.
- CONSTRAIN, (kôn-strâne') *v. t.* To urge by force; to oblige; to compel.
p. CONSTRAINED; *ppr.* CONSTRAINING; *pp.* CONSTRAINED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *modelled* and *mottled*. Repeat the words classed with *conclude*. Does the verb *alter* double its final consonant in forming the participles? Why? On what syllable is the accent in the word *compromise*? What sounds of *o* in *compromise*? Repeat the words classed with *connive*. In forming the participles of the verb *construct* do you double its final consonant? Repeat the words classed with *construct*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, môt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

COMESTIBLE, (kò-mēs'-tè-bl) *a.* Eatable.

DEPRECATION, (dèp-rè-kà'-shàn) *n.* Prayer against evil; entreaty.

DEPRECATE, (dèp'-rè-kàte) *v. t.* To beg off; to pray deliverance from.

p. DEPRECATED; *ppr.* DEPRECATING; *pp.* DEPRECATED.

DEPRECIATION, (dè-prè-shè-à'-shàn) *n.* Decrease of value; reduction of worth.

DEPRECIATE, (dè-prè-shè-àte) *v. t.* To disparage; to detract; to traduce.

p. DEPRECIATED; *ppr.* DEPRECIATING; *pp.* DEPRECIATED.

DESCRIPTIVE, (dè-skrip'-tív) *a.* That describes; describing.

DESCRIPTION, (dè-skrip'-shàn) *n.* A definition; relation; explanation.

DESCRIBE, (dè-skríbe') *v. t.* To mark out; to represent by words.

p. DESCRIBED; *ppr.* DESCRIBING; *pp.* DESCRIBED.

DERELICT, (dèr'-è-lik) *a.* Wilfully relinquished; left; forsaken.

DERELICTION, (dèr'-è-lik'-shàn) *n.* State of being left; desertion.

DETRACTIVE, (dè-trák'-tív) *a.* Tending to take away.

DETRACTION, (dè-trák'-shàn) *n.* Depreciation; slander; defamation.

DETRACT, (dè-trákt') *v. t.* To depreciate the merits, motives, &c., of another.

p. DETRACTED; *ppr.* DETRACTING; *pp.* DETRACTED.

ELEMENT, (èl'-è-mènt) *n.* A first or constituent principle of anything; an in-

ELEMENTARY, (èl'-è-mènt'-à-rè) *a.* Primary; simple. [redient.

ELIGIBLE, (èl'-è-jè-bl) *a.* Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice.

ELIGIBILITY, (èl'-è-jè-bl'-è-tè) *n.* Worthiness to be chosen.

ELUCIDATION, (è-lú-sè-dá'-shàn) *n.* Explanation; exposition.

ELUCIDATE, (è-lú-sè-dáte) *v. t.* To explain; to clear; to make plain.

p. ELUCIDATED; *ppr.* ELUCIDATING; *pp.* ELUCIDATED.

EMPTINESS, (èm'-tè-nèss) *n.* A void space; vacuity.

EMPTY, (èm'-tè) *a.* Containing nothing; void. *v. t.* To evacuate; to ex-

p. EMPTIED; *ppr.* EMPTYING; *pp.* EMPTIED. [haust.

PROCESSION, (prò-sèsh'-àn) *n.* A train of persons in a formal march.

PROCESS, (pròs'-sès) *n.* A moving forward; gradual progress; operation.

PROCEEDING, (prò-sèéd'-ing) *n.* Transaction; operation; step.

PROCEDURE, (prò-sèéd'-yùre) *n.* Manner of proceeding; conduct.

PROCEED, (prò-sèéd') *v. i.* To go forward; to advance; to issue.

p. PROCEEDED; *ppr.* PROCEEDING; *pp.* PROCEEDED.

EMPLOYMENT, (èm-plòè'-mènt) *n.* Business; occupation; avocation.

EMPLOYABLE, (èm-plòè'-à-bl) *a.* Capable of being used.

EMPLOY, (èm-plòè') *v. t.* To busy; to keep at work; to exercise.

p. EMPLOYED; *ppr.* EMPLOYING; *pp.* EMPLOYED.

PRODUCTIVE, (prò-dùk'-tív) *a.* Causing production; fertile; efficient.

PRODUCTION, (prò-dùk'-shàn) *n.* Anything produced; fruit; composition.

PRODUCT, (pròd'-ùkt) *n.* Something produced by nature or art.

PRODUCE, (pròd'-ùse) *n.* That which is produced; amount; gain.

PRODUCE, (prò-dùse') *v. t.* To bring forth; to offer to view; to effect.

p. PRODUCED; *ppr.* PRODUCING; *pp.* PRODUCED.

EMPORIUM, (èm-pò'-rè-àm) *n.* A place of commerce, trade, &c.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *proceed*. Repeat the words classed with *produce*. State the difference between *comestible* and *edible*; between *edible* and *esculent*. What is the difference between *deprecate* and *depreciate*? between *depreciate* and *detract*? Why does *empty* change *y* into *i* in *emptiness*? Why does *emptying* retain the *y*? Why does *employ* retain the *y* in *employable*? Repeat the words classed with *describe*. What sound of *i* in *describe*?

fàte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—plne, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll

- DETERMINE**, (dê-têr'-mê-nâ) *a.* Settled; decisive; established.
DETERMINATION, (dê-têr'-mê-nâ'-shân) *n.* Settled purpose; absolute direction.
DETERMINE, (dê-têr'-mîn) *v. t.* To resolve; to settle; to conclude.
p. DETERMINED; *ppr.* DETERMINING; *pp.* DETERMINED.
- DETERMENT**, (dê-têr'-mênt) *n.* Hinderance; cause of discouragement.
DETER, (dê-têr') *v. t.* To discourage by terror; to dishearten.
p. DETERRED; *ppr.* DETERRING; *pp.* DETERRED.
- DETRIMENT**, (dê-t'rê'-mênt) *n.* Loss; damage; mischief; injury.
DETRIMENTAL, (dê-t'rê'-mên'-tâl) *a.* Injurious; hurtful; mischievous.
- EMULOUS**, (êm'-û-lûs) *a.* Desirous to excel; ambitious.
EMULATION, (êm'-û-lâ'-shân) *n.* Competition; rivalry; contest.
EMULATE, (êm'-û-lâ-te) *v. t.* To strive to equal or excel; to rival.
p. EMULATED; *ppr.* EMULATING; *pp.* EMULATED.
- ENROLMENT**, (ên-rôl'-mênt) *n.* The act of registering; register; record.
ENROL, (ên-rôl') *v. t.* To insert in a roll or register; to record; to enlist.
p. ENROLLED; *ppr.* ENROLLING; *pp.* ENROLLED.
- PROMPTNESS**, (prôm't'-nêss) *n.* Readiness; quickness.
PROMPTITUDE, (prôm't'-tê-tûde) *n.* Readiness; quickness.
PROMPT, (prôm't) *a.* Quick; ready. *v. t.* To assist when at a loss; to re-
p. PROMPTED; *ppr.* PROMPTING; *pp.* PROMPTED. [mind.]
- REPREHENSIVE**, (rêp-rê'-hên'-siv) *a.* Containing reproof.
REPREHENSION, (rêp-rê'-hên'-shân) *n.* Reproof; censure; blame.
REPREHENSIBLE, (rêp-rê'-hên'-sê-bl) *a.* Blamable; culpable; censurable.
REPREHEND, (rêp-rê'-hênd') *v. t.* To reprove; to chide; to blame.
p. REPREHENDED; *ppr.* REPREHENDING; *pp.* REPREHENDED.
- ERASURE**, (ê-râ'-zhûre) *n.* The act of erasing; obliteration.
ERASION, (ê-râ'-zhân) *n.* The act of erasing; obliteration.
ERASE, (ê-râze') *v. t.* To destroy; to blot out; to efface.
p. ERASED; *ppr.* ERASING; *pp.* ERASED.
- FESTIVAL**, (fêss'-tê-vâl) *n.* Time of feasting; a joyful anniversary.
FESTIVITY, (fêss-tiv'-ê-tê) *n.* Festive or social joy; gayety.
- REPETITION**, (rêp-ê-tish'-ân) *n.* Act of repeating; recital; iteration.
REPEAT, (rê-pê-te') *v. t.* To do or say again; to try again; to rehearse.
p. REPEATED; *ppr.* REPEATING; *pp.* REPEATED.
- FLEDGELING**, (flêdje'-lîng) *n.* A young bird newly fledged.
FLEDGE, (flêdje) *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.
p. FLEDGED; *ppr.* FLEDGING; *pp.* FLEDGED.
- FLEXIBLE**, (flêks'-ê-bl) *a.* Pliant; not stiff; complying.
FLEXIBILITY, (flêks'-ê-blî'-ê-te) *n.* Easiness to be persuaded; compliance.
- ROSARY**, (rô'-zâ-rê) *n.* A bed of roses; a string of beads on which prayers are
ROSEATE, (rô'-zhê-ât) *a.* Resembling a rose in bloom. [numbered.]
ROSETTE, (rô-zê't') *n.* An ornament in the form of a rose.
- ROMANCE**, (rô-mânse') *n.* A tale of wild adventures; a fiction.
ROMANTIC, (rô-mân'-tik) *a.* Wild; improbable; fanciful.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *determent* and *detriment*. Repeat the words classed with *emulate*. Does *enrol* double the *l* in the participles? Why? Does *enrol* double the *l* in *enrolment*? Why not? Repeat the words classed with *reprehend*. Repeat those classed with *emulate*. Does *reprehend* double the final consonant in forming the participles? What noun formed from the verb *repeat*? Repeat the words classed with *recede*. State the difference between *described* and *descried*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

ELOQUENCE, (él'-d-kwânse) *n.* Power, beauty, and appropriateness of language.

ELOQUENT, (él'-d-kwânt) *a.* Powerful and beautiful in expression.

ELEGANT, (él'-d-gánt) *a.* Refined; graceful; beautiful; polite.

ELEGANCE, (él'-d-gânse) *n.* That which pleases by its propriety, grace, and

EPICURÉ, (ép'-d-kûre) *n.* A man given to luxury.

EPICURÉAN, (ép'-d-kû-ré-ân) *n.* One who is devoted to pleasure. *a.* Luxuri-

FORTUNITY, (fôr-tû'-d-tè) *n.* Chance; accident.

FORTUITOUS, (fôr-tû'-d-tûs) *a.* Happening by chance; casual.

FORTUNE, (fôr-tû'-yâne) *n.* Chance; luck; fate; accident.

FORTUNATE, (fôr-tû'-yâ-nâte) *a.* Favored by fortune; lucky; successful.

GRADE, (grâde) *n.* Rank; degree; step. *v. t.* To level and prepare.

GRADUAL, (grâd'-yâ-âl) *a.* Proceeding by degrees; step by step.

GRADUATE, (grâd'-yâ-âte) *v. t.* To mark with degrees; to dignify by a diplo-

p. GRADUATED; *ppr.* GRADUATING; *pp.* GRADUATED.

GROSS, (grôse) *a.* Thick; bulky; coarse. *n.* The main mass or body.

GROSSLY, (grôse'-lè) *ad.* Coarsely; greatly.

GUILE, (gîle) *n.* Craft; cunning; deceit; fraud.

GUILEFUL, (gîle'-fâl) *a.* Insidious; deceitful; treacherous.

GUILT, (gîlt) *n.* Sin; a crime; an offence.

GUILTY, (gîl'-tè) *a.* Not innocent; criminal; wicked; corrupt.

HIDEOUS, (hîd'-d-ûs) *a.* Horrible; dreadful; shocking.

HIDEOUSNESS, (hîd'-d-ûs-nêse) *n.* Horribleness; dreadfulness.

HINDERANCE, (hîn'-dâr-ânse) *n.* An impediment; stop.

HINDER, (hîn'-dâr) *v. t.* To prevent; to oppose; to retard; to obstruct.

p. HINDERED; *ppr.* HINDERING; *pp.* HINDERED.

HURTFUL, (hûrt'-fâl) *a.* Mischievous; pernicious; injurious.

HURT, (hûrt) *n.* Harm; bruise; injury. *v. t.* To harm; to damage.

p. HURT; *ppr.* HURTING; *pp.* HURT.

INFLECTION, (în-fîêk'-shûn) *n.* The act of turning; modulation of the voice.

INFLECT, (în-fîêkt') *v. t.* To bend; to turn; to modulate the voice.

p. INFLECTED; *ppr.* INFLECTING; *pp.* INFLECTED.

INFLICTION, (în-fîk'-shûn) *n.* Punishment inflicted; calamity.

INFLECT, (în-fîkt') *v. t.* To impose as a punishment; to lay on.

p. INFLECTED; *ppr.* INFLECTING; *pp.* INFLECTED. [for their preservation.

INSTINCT, (în-'stîngkt) *n.* A natural faculty of animals to do what is necessary

INSTINCTIVE, (în-'stîngkt'-tîv) *a.* Acting without reason.

INTERSTICE, (în-'têr-'stîs) *n.* A small intervening space; space between.

INTERSTITIAL, (în-'têr-'stîsh-'âl) *a.* Containing interstices.

INTERPERSION, (în-'têr-'spêr'-shûn) *n.* The act of scattering here and there.

INTERPERSE, (în-'têr-'spêrse') *v. t.* To scatter here and there among other

p. INTERSPERSED; *ppr.* INTERSPERSING; *pp.* INTERSPERSED. [things.

ITALIAN, (î-tâî'-yân) *n.* A native of Italy; the language of Italy.

ITALICIZE, (î-tâî'-d-sîze) *v. t.* To represent by *Italic letters*.

p. ITALICIZED; *ppr.* ITALICIZING; *pp.* ITALICIZED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *eloquent* and *elegant*. Repeat the words classed with *grade*. What adjective formed from the noun *fortune*? Does *graduate* omit the final *e* in *graduated*? Does *inflect* double the *t* in *inflected*? Why? What adjective is formed from the noun *interstice*? Spell it. What sound of *i* in *guilt*? What sound of *i* in *guile*? What sound of *u* in *graduate*? What sound of *o* in *fortune*? What sound of *c* in *inflect*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

- DEPRAVITY, (dê-prâv'-ê-tê) *n.* Corruption; vice; wickedness.
 DEPRAVE, (dê-prâve') *v. t.* To make bad; to vitiate; to corrupt.
p. DEPRAVED; *ppr.* DEPRAVING; *pp.* DEPRAVED.
 DEPRIVATION, (dêp-rê-vâ'-shân) *n.* Act of depriving; loss.
 DEPRIVE, (dê-prive') *v. t.* To take from; to bereave of.
p. DEPRIVED; *ppr.* DEPRIVING; *pp.* DEPRIVED.
 LIQUOR, (lîk'-âr) *n.* A liquid substance, particularly spirituous liquid.
 LIQUID, (lîk'-kwid) *a.* Fluid; flowing like water; not solid.
 LIQUIDATION, (lîk-kwê-dâ'-shân) *n.* The adjustment of an account.
 LIQUIDATE, (lîk-kwê-dâ-te) *v. t.* To clear away; to pay debts; to dissolve.
p. LIQUIDATED; *ppr.* LIQUIDATING; *pp.* LIQUIDATED.
 LOCAL, (lô'-kâl) *a.* Relating to a place; in a particular place.
 LOCALITY, (lô'-kâl'-ê-tê) *n.* Situation; place; position.
 LOCATION, (lô'-kâ'-shân) *n.* The act of placing; situation.
 LOCATE, (lô'-kâ-te) *v. t.* To place; to establish; to adopt a fixed residence.
p. LOCATED; *ppr.* LOCATING; *pp.* LOCATED.
 LUMINARY, (lô'-mê-nâ-rê) *n.* He or that which gives or diffuses light.
 LUMINOUS, (lô'-mê-nâs) *a.* Shining; emitting light; bright.
 LOFT, (lôft) *n.* The part of a building under the roof.
 LOFTY, (lôft'-tê) *a.* High; tall; exalted; sublime; proud.
 LOFTINESS, (lôft'-tê-nês) *n.* Elevation; sublimity; pride.
 MALARIA, (mâl-â'-rê-â) *n.* An exhalation from marshy districts which pro-
 MALARIOUS, (mâl-â'-rê-âs) *a.* Infected by malaria. [duces disease.
 MAJESTY, (mâd'-jês-tê) *n.* Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance.
 MAJESTIC, (mâ-jês'-tîk) *a.* Having dignity; grand.
 MANIA, (mâ'-nê-â) *n.* Violent insanity; madness; vehement desire for any-
 MANIACAL, (mâ-nî'-â-kâl) *a.* Raging with madness. [thing.
 MASTERY, (mâs'-têr-ê) *n.* Rule; superiority; skill; dexterity.
 MASTERLY, (mâs'-têr-lê) *a.* Executed with the skill of a master.
 MISTER, (mîs'-têr) *n.* The pronunciation of the title Mr.
 MASTER, (mâs'-têr) *n.* One who has any rule or direction over others.
 MASTER, (mâs'-têr) *v. t.* To rule; to govern; to conquer; to overpower.
p. MASTERED; *ppr.* MASTERING; *pp.* MASTERED.
 NONSENSE, (nôn'-sêns) *n.* Unmeaning language; folly; trifles.
 NONSENSICAL, (nôn-sên'-sê-kâl) *a.* Unmeaning; foolish; trifling.
 NOTION, (nô'-shôn) *n.* A thought; an idea; sentiment.
 NOTIONAL, (nô'-shôn-âl) *a.* Imaginary; ideal; visionary.
 OPERATIVE, (ôp'-pêr-â-tîv) *a.* Having power to produce effect; active.
 OPERATION, (ôp'-pêr-â'-shân) *n.* Agency; influence; action; effect.
 OPERATE, (ôp'-pêr-â-te) *v. t.* To produce effects; to work; to act; to effect.
p. OPERATED; *ppr.* OPERATING; *pp.* OPERATED.
 OPTICS, (ôp'-tîks) *n.* The science which treats of light and vision.
 OPTICAL, (ôp'-tê-kâl) *a.* Relating to vision or sight.
 OPTICIAN, (ôp-tîsh'-ân) *n.* One who makes optic glasses.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *deprave* and *deprive*? Repeat the words classed with *liquor*. Why does *liquidate* omit the final *e* in *liquidated*? Repeat the words classed with *local*. Repeat the words classed with *loft*. Repeat the words classed with *master*. Spell the participles of *master*. Repeat the words classed with *optics* with *operate*. On what syllable is the accent in *maniacal*? What sound of *i* in *mania*? in *maniacal*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bûil.

ANNUNCIATORY, (ân-nân'-shê-â-târ-ê) *a.* Making known.

ANNUNCIATION, (ân-nân'-shê-â'-shân) *n.* Act of announcing; proclamation.

ANNUNCIATE, (ân-nân'-shê-â-te) *v. t.* To bring tidings; to announce.

p. ANNUNCIATED; *ppr.* ANNUNCIATING; *pp.* ANNUNCIATED.

ENUNCIATION, (ê-nân'-shê-â'-shân) *n.* Manner of utterance.

ENUNCIATE, (ê-nân'-shê-â-te) *v. t.* To declare; to express; to utter.

p. ENUNCIATED; *ppr.* ENUNCIATING; *pp.* ENUNCIATED.

ESPIONAGE, (ês'-pê-ô-nâje) *n.* The system of keeping spies in pay; close

ESPIAL, (ês'-pi'-âl) *n.* Act of spying; observation; discovery. [watch.

ESPY, (ês'-pi') *v. t.* To see things at a distance; to discern; to find out.

p. ESPIED; *ppr.* ESPYING; *pp.* ESPIED.

EXPANSION, (êks-pân'-shân) *n.* The act of spreading out; extent.

EXPANSIBLE, (êks-pân'-sê-bl) *a.* Capable of being extended.

EXPANSE, (êks-pânse') *n.* Wide smooth extension; extent.

EXPAND, (êks-pând') *v. t.* To spread out; to dilate; to lay open.

p. EXPANDED; *ppr.* EXPANDING; *pp.* EXPANDED.

EXTENSIVE, (êks-tên'-siv) *a.* Having great extent; wide; large.

EXTENSION, (êks-tên'-shân) *n.* Enlargement; act of extending.

EXTEND, (êks-tênd') *v. t.* To spread out; to stretch out.

p. EXTENDED; *ppr.* EXTENDING; *pp.* EXTENDED.

EXPENSIVE, (êks-pên'-siv) *a.* Costly; dear; valuable.

EXPENSE, (êks-pênse') *n.* Cost; charge; money expended.

EXPEND, (êks-pênd') *v. t.* To lay out; to waste; to spend.

p. EXPENDED; *ppr.* EXPENDING; *pp.* EXPENDED.

EXTENUATION, (êks-tên-ô-â'-shân) *n.* Act of representing things less ill than

EXTENUATE, (êks-tên-ô-â-te) *v. t.* To make thin; to lessen. [they are.

p. EXTENUATED; *ppr.* EXTENUATING; *pp.* EXTENUATED.

OPULENCE, (ôp'-ô-lênse) *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.

OPULENT, (ôp'-ô-lênt) *a.* Rich; wealthy; affluent.

ORDINARY, (ôr'-dê-nâ-rê) *a.* Common; usual; not handsome. *n.* A place of

ORDINAL, (ôr'-dê-nâ-l) *a.* Noting order. *n.* A number; a ritual. [eating.

ORDERLY, (ôr'-dâr-lê) *a.* Methodical; well regulated; systematic.

ORDER, (ôr'-dâr) *n.* Method; a mandate. *v. t.* To regulate; to command.

p. ORDERED; *ppr.* ORDERING; *pp.* ORDERED.

PROFUSE, (prô'-fûse') *a.* Lavish; prodigal; too liberal.

PROFUSION, (prô'-fû-zhân) *n.* Lavishness; extravagance; excess.

PROVISO, (prô'-vi'-zô) *n.* Stipulation; provisional condition.

PROVISIONAL, (prô'-vizh'-ân-âl) *a.* Provided merely for present use.

PROVISION, (prô'-vizh'-ân) *n.* Food; previous stipulation.

PROVIDENTIAL, (prôv'-ê-dên'-shâl) *a.* Effected by Providence.

PROVIDENT, (prôv'-ê-dênt) *a.* Careful for the future; prudent.

PROVIDENCE, (prôv'-ê-dênse) *n.* Prudence; the care of God over his creatures.

PROVIDE, (prô'-vide') *v. t.* To procure beforehand; to prepare.

p. PROVIDED; *ppr.* PROVIDING; *pp.* PROVIDED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *expect* and *suspect*. Repeat the words classed with *provide*. What is the difference between *annunciate* and *enunciate*? Why does *espy* change *y* into *i* in *espial*? Does *espying* retain the *y*? State the difference between *expand* and *expend*. Repeat the words classed with *order*. Repeat the words classed with *expand*. What is the difference between *expanse* and *expense*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—rûbe, tâb, bâll.

- PROTRACTIVE**, (prô-trăk'-tiv) *a.* Dilatory; delaying.
- PROTRACTION**, (prô-trăk'-shôn) *n.* The act of drawing out; continuation.
- PROTRACT**, (prô-trăkt') *v. t.* To draw out; to delay; to lengthen.
p. PROTRACTED; *ppr.* PROTRACTING; *pp.* PROTRACTED.
- PROJECTION**, (prô-jêk'-shôn) *n.* A part jutting out; a plan; schema.
- PROJET**, (prô-shâ') *n.* A plan; a project.
- PROJECT**, (prôj'-jekt) *n.* Scheme; design; contrivance.
- PROJECT**, (prô-jêkt') *v. t.* To throw forward; to jut out; to scheme.
p. PROJECTED; *ppr.* PROJECTING; *pp.* PROJECTED.
- RETROSPECT**, (rêt-rô-spêkt) *n.* A looking back on things past.
- RETROSPECTION**, (rêt-rô-spêk'-shôn) *n.* Act or faculty of looking back.
- RETROSPECTIVE**, (rêt-rô-spêk'-tiv) *a.* Looking back; viewing the past.
- RETICULE**, (rêt'-ê-kûl) *n.* A small work-bag, or net.
- RETICULAR**, (rê-tik'-ê-lâr) *a.* Having the form of a small net.
- RETINA**, (rêt'-ê-nâ) *n. plu.* RETINÆ. One of the net-like coats of the eye.
- PROFANENESS**, (prô-fâne'-nêss) *n.* Irreverence of what is sacred.
- PROFANITY**, (prô-fân'-ê-tè) *n.* Profaneness.
- PROFANE**, (prô-fâne') *a.* Irreverent to sacred names or things; impious.
- PROFANE**, (prô-fâne') *v. t.* To violate; to pollute; to put to wrong use.
p. PROFANED; *ppr.* PROFANING; *pp.* PROFANED. [for bad ones.]
- RETRIBUTIVE**, (rê-trib'-ê-tiv) *a.* Rewarding for good deeds and punishing.
- RETRIBUTION**, (rêt-rê-bû'-shôn) *n.* Return according to the action.
- RETRIBUTE**, (rê-trib'-ê-te) *v. t.* To pay back; to requite.
p. RETRIBUTED; *ppr.* RETRIBUTING; *pp.* RETRIBUTED.
- QUIXOTIC**, (kwiks-êt'-ik) *a.* Like Don Quixote; absurd; extravagant.
- QUIXOTISM**, (kwiks-êt'-izm) *n.* Romantic and absurd conduct.
- PROGRESSIVE**, (prô-grêss'-stv) *a.* Going forward; advancing.
- PROGRESSION**, (prô-grêsh'-shôn) *n.* Regular and gradual advance.
- PROGRESS**, (prôg'-grêss) *n.* Motion forward; advance; increase.
- PROGRESS**, (prô-grêss') *v. i.* To advance; to proceed; to move forward.
p. PROGRESSED; *ppr.* PROGRESSING; *pp.* PROGRESSED.
- RETROGRESSION**, (rêt-rô-grêsh'-shôn) *n.* Act of going backward.
- RETROGRADE**, (rêt'-rô-grâde) *a.* Going backwards; declining to a worse state.
- RETROGRADE**, (rêt'-rô-grâde) *v. i.* To go backwards.
p. RETROGRADED; *ppr.* RETROGRADING; *pp.* RETROGRADED.
- SURGEON**, (sâr'-jûn) *n.* One who cures by manual operation.
- SURGERY**, (sâr'-jêr-ê) *n.* The art of healing by manual operation.
- SURGICAL**, (sâr'-jê-kâl) *a.* Pertaining to surgery.
- SUPPLIANT**, (sûp'-plê-ânt) *a.* Entreating; beseeching. *n.* One who entreats.
- SUPPLICATION**, (sûp'-plê-kâ'-shôn) *n.* An humble petition; entreaty.
- SUPPLICATE**, (sûp'-plê-kâte) *v. i.* To implore; to entreat; to request; to beg.
p. SUPPLICATED; *ppr.* SUPPLICATING; *pp.* SUPPLICATED.
- SUPERIOR**, (sû-pê'-rô-ôr) *a.* Higher; greater; preferable.
- SUPERIORITY**, (sû-pê-rô-ôr'-ê-tè) *n.* Higher quality, rank, or station.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *contract* and *protract*? What effect has the prefix *con* upon the word *tract*? What effect has the prefix *pro* upon the word *tract*? Repeat the words classed with *progreſs*. What orthoepical distinction between the verb and the noun? Repeat the words classed with *retina*; those classed with *profane*. What is the difference between *inferior* and *superior*? Repeat the words classed with *project*. What orthoepical distinction between the noun and verb?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- RESTRAINABLE**, (rè-stràné'-à-bl) *a.* That may be restrained.
- RESTRAINT**, (rè-strànt') *n.* Abridgment of liberty; hinderance of the will.
- RESTRAIN**, (rè-stràné') *v. t.* To hold back; to keep in; to repress.
p. RESTRAINED; *ppr.* RESTRAINING; *pp.* RESTRAINED.
- RESTRICTIVE**, (rè-strìk'-tív) *a.* Expressing limitation.
- RESTRICTION**, (rè-strìk'-shún) *n.* Confinement within bounds.
- RESTRICT**, (rè-strìk't') *v. t.* To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds.
p. RESTRICTED; *ppr.* RESTRICTING; *pp.* RESTRICTED.
- STRATUM**, (strà'-tùm) *n. plu.* STRATA. A layer or bed of anything.
- STRATIFICATION**, (strát-è-sò-ká'-shún) *n.* Arrangement in beds or layers.
- STRATIFIED**, (strát'-è-fide) *p. a.* Composed of strata or layers; having strata.
- STRATIFY**, (strát'-è-fí) *v. t.* To form or arrange in layers or beds.
p. STRATIFIED; *ppr.* STRATIFYING; *pp.* STRATIFIED.
- THRIFTY**, (thríf'-tè) *a.* Frugal; sparing; careful.
- THRIFT**, (thríft) *n.* Frugality; prosperity; gain.
- THRIVE**, (thríve) *v. i.* To prosper; to grow rich; to flourish.
p. THROVE; *ppr.* THRIVING; *pp.* THRIVEN or THRIVED.
- STANDING**, (stánd'-íng) *p. a.* Settled; established. *n.* Continuance; rank.
- STANDARD**, (stánd'-árd) *n.* An ensign in war; a rule or measure; a criterion.
- STAND**, (stánd) *n.* A station; a halt; perplexity. *n.* A small table.
- STAND**, (stánd) *v. i.* To keep the body still in an erect posture resting upon the feet.
p. STOOD; *ppr.* STANDING; *pp.* STOOD.
- VULGAR**, (vúl'-gár) *a.* Pertaining to the common people; rude; low.
- VULGARITY**, (vúl-gár'-è-tè) *n.* Coarseness of manners or language.
- VULGARLY**, (vúl'-gár-lè) *ad.* Commonly; rudely; coarsely.
- VULGATE**, (vúl'-gáte) *n.* The common Latin version of the Scriptures.
- RECOLLECTION**, (rèk-òl-lèk'-shún) *n.* Remembrance; revival in the memory.
- RECOLLECT**, (rèk-òl-lèkt') *v. t.* To recall to memory; to remember.
p. RECOLLECTED; *ppr.* RECOLLECTING; *pp.* RECOLLECTED.
- VIOL**, (vì'-òl) *n.* A musical stringed instrument.
- VIOLIN**, (vì-ò-lín') *n.* A four-stringed musical instrument; a fiddle.
- VOLONCELLO**, (vè-ò-lón-sài'-lò) *n.* A bass violin.
- WEATHERGAGE**, (wèth'-èr-gáje) *n.* The advantage of wind; superiority.
- WEATHER**, (wèth'-èr) *n.* The state of the air with regard to heat, cold, dryness, &c.
- WEATHER**, (wèth'-èr) *v. t.* To pass with difficulty; to endure; to encounter
p. WEATHERED; *ppr.* WEATHERING; *pp.* WEATHERED. [and sustain.
- SUFFERING**, (súf'-fèr-íng) *n.* Act of enduring; distress; pain suffered.
- SUFFERABLE**, (súf'-fèr-à-bl) *a.* That may be endured; tolerable.
- SUFFERANCE**, (súf'-fèr-ànsè) *n.* Patience; endurance; permission.
- SUFFER**, (súf'-fèr) *v. t.* To bear; to undergo; to endure; to sustain.
p. SUFFERED; *ppr.* SUFFERING; *pp.* SUFFERED.
- WELCOME**, (wèl'-kùm) *a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing.
- WELCOME**, (wèl'-kùm) *n.* Kind reception. *v. t.* To salute or receive kindly.
p. WELCOMED; *ppr.* WELCOMING; *pp.* WELCOMED.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *restrain*. State the difference between *derogate* and *deteriorate*. Repeat the words classed with *restrict*. What is the difference between *restrain* and *restrict*? Does *restrict* double the final *t* in *restricted*? Repeat the words classed with *vulgar*. Why does not *restrain* double the final consonant in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *stratum*. Repeat the words classed with *suffer*. Which *t* in *stratification* should be *y* in the verb? Why do you retain *y* in *stratifying*?

fàte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mè, mêt,—plne, pln,—tòne, môve, nòr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll

ANGLE, (äng'-gi) *n.* The space between two lines that meet in a point.
ANGULAR, (äng'-gù-làs) *a.* Having angles or corners.

ANGEL, (äng'-jäl) *n.* An inhabitant of heaven. *a.* Angelic.

ANGELICAL, (äng'-jäl'-ä-käl) *a.* Partaking of the nature of angels.

ANATOMY, (ä-nät'-ä-mè) *n.* The art of dissecting animal bodies; the art of
ANATOMICAL, (än-ä-tôm'-ä-käl) *a.* Relating to dissection. [dividing anything.

APATHY, (äp'-ä-thè) *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility.

APATHETIC, (äp'-ä-thät'-lk) *a.* Having no feeling; free from passion.

APPRENTICE, (äp-prén'-tis) *n.* One bound to learn an art or trade.

APPRENTICE, (äp-prén'-tis) *v. t.* To bind or put out to a master.

p. APPRENTICED; *ppr.* APPRENTICING; *pp.* APPRENTICED.

APPLICATION, (äp-plè-kä'-shän) *n.* Solicitation; entreaty.

APPLICABLE, (äp-plè-kä-bl) *a.* That may be applied; suitable.

ASPERSION, (äs-për'-shän) *n.* Calumny; censure; a sprinkling.

ASPERSE, (äs-përse') *v. t.* To slander; to calumniate; to cast up.

p. ASPERSED; *ppr.* ASPERSING; *pp.* ASPERSED.

ASKANT, (ä-skánt') *ad.* Sideways; obliquely.

ASKANCE, (ä-skänsé') Sideways; obliquely.

ASK, (äsk) *v. t.* To request; to solicit; to beg; to question.

p. ASKED; *ppr.* ASKING; *pp.* ASKED.

BRIEF, (brééf) *a.* Short; concise; contracted. *n.* A short extract.

BRIEFLY, (brééf'-lè) *ad.* In a few words; concisely; quickly.

BREVITY, (brév'-è-tè) *n.* Conciseness; shortness; brevity.

BREVIARY, (brève'-yâ-rè) *n.* An abridgment; a compendium; an epitome.

BREAKFAST, (brèk'-fäst) *n.* The first meal in the day.

BREAKFAST, (brèk'-fäst) *v. t.* To eat the first meal in the day.

p. BREAKFASTED; *ppr.* BREAKFASTING; *pp.* BREAKFASTED.

BRISTLE, (brís'-äl) *n.* The stiff hair on the back of swine.

BRISTLE, (brís'-äl) *v. t.* To stand erect as bristles; to stand in defiance or
p. BRISTLED; *ppr.* BRISTLING; *pp.* BRISTLED. [anger.

COMMUNICATIVE, (kôm-mä'-nè-kä-tiv) *a.* Ready to impart.

COMMUNICATION, (kôm-mä'-nè-kä'-shän) *n.* Interchange of knowledge.

COMMUNICATE, (kôm-mä'-nè-käte) *v. t.* To impart; to reveal.

p. COMMUNICATED; *ppr.* COMMUNICATING; *pp.* COMMUNICATED.

COMMENTATOR, (kôm'-mên-tä-tär) *n.* One who writes annotations.

COMMENTARY, (kôm'-mên-tä-rè) *n.* An exposition; a book of remarks.

COMMENT, (kôm'-mënt) *v. t.* To write notes upon an author; to expound.

p. COMMENTED; *ppr.* COMMENTING; *pp.* COMMENTED.

CONQUERABLE, (kông'-kär'-ä-bl) *a.* That may be overcome.

CONQUEST, (kông'-kwèst) *n.* Acquisition by victory; victory.

CONQUER, (kông'-kär) *v. t.* To subdue; to overcome; to vanquish.

p. CONQUERED; *ppr.* CONQUERING; *pp.* CONQUERED.

CONGRUITY, (kôn-grü'-è-tè) *n.* Suitableness; fitness; agreement.

CONGRUOUS, (kông'-grü-äs) *a.* Agreeable to; suitable; fit; meet.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *brief*. What is the difference between *angle* and *angel*? Repeat the words classed with *conquer*. Does *conquer* double the final consonant in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *comment*. Why does not *comment* double the final consonant in forming the participles? Repeat the words classed with *ask*. On what syllable is the accent in *anatomy*? in *anatomical*? What sound of *a* in *angle*? What sounds of *a* in *angel*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mè, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bâll.

APHORISM, (áp'-ô-riz-m) *n.* A precept expressed in a few words; a maxim.

APOTHEGM, (áp'-ô-thêm) *n.* A short speech; "a valuable maxim.

CONGRATULATION, (kôn-grát-ô-lá'-shân) *n.* A wish of joy for the success of
CONGRATULATE, (kôn-grát-ô-lá-te) *v. t.* To wish joy to; to felicitate. [another.

p. CONGRATULATED; *ppr.* CONGRATULATING; *pp.* CONGRATULATED.

DEMON, (dê'-môn) *n.* A spirit, generally an evil one.

DEMONIAC, (dê-mô'-nê-âk) *a.* Belonging to a demon; devilish.

DEMONIACAL, (dêm-b-ni'-â-kál) *a.* Influenced by an evil spirit.

CONSIDERATE, (kôn-sid'-âr-â-te) *a.* Serious; thoughtful; prudent.

CONSIDERABLE, (kôn-sid'-âr-â-bl) *a.* Important; more than a little.

CONSIDERATION, (kôn-sid'-âr-â'-shân) *n.* Reflection; mature thought.

CONSIDER, (kôn-sid'-âr) *v. t.* To think upon with care; to ponder; to reflect

p. CONSIDERED; *ppr.* CONSIDERING; *pp.* CONSIDERED. [upon.

DELUSIVE, (dê-lâ'-siv) *a.* Deceptive; fallacious; tending to mislead.

DELUSION, (dê-lâ'-zhân) *n.* False representation; a cheat.

DELUDE, (dê-lâde') *v. t.* To deceive; to impose upon; to beguile.

p. DELUDED; *ppr.* DELUDING; *pp.* DELUDED.

CONSEQUENCE, (kôn'-sê-kwênse) *n.* That which follows from any cause; event.

CONSEQUENTIAL, (kôn-sê-kwên'-shâl) *a.* Important; conceited; pompous.

CONSEQUENTLY, (kôn'-sê-kwên-t-lê) *ad.* Necessarily; pursuantly; therefore.

ENTERTAINING, (ên-têr-tânê'-lîng) *a.* Amusing; affording pleasure.

ENTERTAINMENT, (ên-têr-tânê'-mên-t) *n.* Hospitable treatment; amusement.

ENTERTAIN, (ên-têr-tânê') *v. t.* To receive and treat hospitably.

p. ENTERTAINED; *ppr.* ENTERTAINING; *pp.* ENTERTAINED. [green-house.

CONSERVATORY, (kôn-sêr'-vâ-tôr-ê) *n.* A place where anything is kept; a

CONSERVATIVE, (kôn-sêr'-vâ-tiv) *a.* Having the power to preserve.

CONSERVE, (kôn-sêrv') *v. t.* To preserve; to candy or pickle fruit.

p. CONSERVED; *ppr.* CONSERVING; *pp.* CONSERVED.

DESTRUCTIVE, (dê-strâk'-tiv) *a.* Ruinous; wasteful; mischievous.

DESTRUCTION, (dê-strâk'-shân) *n.* Act of destroying; ruin; death.

DESTROY, (dê-strôê') *v. t.* To demolish; to ruin; to annihilate.

p. DESTROYED; *ppr.* DESTROYING; *pp.* DESTROYED.

CONSTITUTIONAL, (kôn-stê-tâ'-shân-â-l) *a.* Consistent with the constitution.

CONSTITUTION, (kôn-stê-tâ'-shân) *n.* The fundamental laws of a nation.

CONSTITUENT, (kôn-sit'-yâ-ên-t) *a.* Forming; composing. *n.* One who deposes

CONSTITUTE, (kôn'-stê-tâte) *v. t.* To form or compose; to appoint. [another.

p. CONSTITUTED; *ppr.* CONSTITUTING; *pp.* CONSTITUTED.

EVASIVE, (ê-vâ'-siv) *a.* Using evasion or artifice to avoid.

EVASION, (ê-vâ'-zhân) *n.* Equivocation; excuse; subterfuge.

EVADE, (ê-vâde') *v. t.* To elude; to avoid; to equivocate.

p. EVADED; *ppr.* EVADING; *pp.* EVADED.

SUBTERFUGE, (sûb-têr-fûje) *n.* An evasion; a trick; an artifice

SUBORDINATE, (sûb-ôr'-dê-nâte) *a.* Inferior in rank or power.

SUB-ROSA, (sûb-rô'-zâ) *ad.* Under the rose; secretly; privately.

QUESTIONS.—On what syllable is the accent in the word *demon*? What is the sound of *e* in *demon*? On what syllable is the accent in *demoniac*? What sounds of *o* in *demoniac*? On what syllable is the accent in *demoniacal*? What is the difference between an *aphorism* and an *apothegm*? Repeat the words classed with *consider*. Why does *destroy* retain the *y* in *destroyed*? Repeat the words classed with *destroy*. Repeat the words classed with *evade*; with *constitute*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- SUBMISSIVE**, (súb-mis'-siv) *a.* Yielding; obedient; humble.
SUBMISSION, (súb-mis'-shún) *n.* Act of submitting; compliance; obedience.
SUBMIT, (súb-mít') *v. t.* To resign; to yield; to cease to resist.
p. SUBMITTED; *ppr.* SUBMITTING; *pp.* SUBMITTED.
SUBVERSIVE, (súb-vér'-siv) *a.* Tending to subvert; destructive.
SUBVERSION, (súb-vér'-shún) *n.* Overturn; overthrow; ruin.
SUBVERT, (súb-vért') *v. t.* To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy.
p. SUBVERTED; *ppr.* SUBVERTING; *pp.* SUBVERTED.
EVAPORABLE, (è-váp'-ò-rá-bi) *a.* Easily dissipated in vapors.
EVAPORATION, (è-váp'-ò-rá-shún) *n.* The conversion of a fluid into vapor.
EVAPORATE, (è-váp'-ò-rá-te) *v. i.* To escape or fly away in vapor or fumes.
p. EVAPORATED; *ppr.* EVAPORATING; *pp.* EVAPORATED.
FRAGILE, (frádje'-li) *a.* Brittle; easily broken; weak; frail.
FRAGILITY, (frá-jli'-è-tè) *n.* Brittleness; weakness; frailty.
EXPRESSIVE, (èks-près'-siv) *a.* Representing forcibly; significant.
EXPRESSION, (èks-près'-shún) *n.* Utterance; a phrase; a mode of speech.
EXPRESSIBLE, (èks-près'-sè-bi) *a.* That may be uttered or declared.
EXPRESS, (èks-près') *v. t.* To exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.
p. EXPRESSED; *ppr.* EXPRESSING; *pp.* EXPRESSED.
GRENADE, (grè-ná-de') *n.* A small iron ball filled with gunpowder.
GRENADEIER, (grèn-à-dèér') *n.* A tall foot soldier; one who threw grenades.
EXPLOSIVE, (èks-plò'-siv) *a.* Driving out with noise and violence.
EXPLOSION, (èks-plò'-shún) *n.* A bursting with noise; sudden and loud dis-
EXPLODE, (èks-plò-de') *v. t.* To drive out with noise and violence. [chargé.
p. EXPLODED; *ppr.* EXPLODING; *pp.* EXPLODED.
GLAD, (glád) *a.* Cheerful; gay; pleased; delighted.
GLADNESS, (glád-nès) *n.* Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
GLADDEN, (glád-dn) *v. t.* To please much; to delight; to cheer.
p. GLADDENED; *ppr.* GLADDENING; *pp.* GLADDENED.
FUNCTION, (fúngk'-shún) *n.* Performance; employment; office; faculty.
FUNCTIONARY, (fúngk'-shún-à-rè) *n.* One who performs any duty or service.
FURY, (fú-rè) *n.* Madness; rage; passion of anger.
FURIOUS, (fú-rè-ús) *a.* Mad; raging; impetuous; angry.
GLASS, (glás) *n.* A transparent brittle substance formed of sand and alkalies.
GLAZIER, (glá'-zhèr) *n.* One who glazes window frames, &c.
GLAZE, (gláze) *v. t.* To furnish with glass, or windows of glass.
p. GLAZED; *ppr.* GLAZING; *pp.* GLAZED.
FUTILE, (fú-tli) *a.* Trifling; worthless; trivial; useless.
FUTILITY, (fú-tli'-è-tè) *n.* Uselessness; want of weight.
FUTURE, (fú-tshúre) *a.* That which will be hereafter; that is to come.
FUTURITY, (fú-tú-rè-tè) *n.* Time to come; event to come.
GOUT, (góút) *n.* A painful disease common to luxurious livers.
GOUT, (góút) *n.* A taste; relish; a strong desire.
GOLDEN-RULE, (gói'-dn-rúle) *n.* The rule of doing as we would be done by.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *submit* and *subvert*. Repeat the words classed with *express*. Why does *submit* double the *t* in *submitted*? Does *subvert* double the *t* in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *explode*. Why does *fury* change *y* into *i* in *furious*? What is the difference between *gout* and *gout*? Why does *glad* double the *d* in *gladden*? Why does not *gladden* double the final consonant in *gladdened*? Why does not *glad* double the *d* in *gladden*?

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—má, mêt,—pine, pín,—tône, móve, nór, nôt,—tábe, táb, báll.

EXCRUCIATION, (êks-krd-shê-â'-shûn) *n.* Torment.

EXCRUCIATE, (êks-krd-shê-â'te) *v. t.* To afflict with extreme pain; to torture.

p. EXCRUCIATED; *ppr.* EXCRUCIATING; *pp.* EXCRUCIATED.

EXCORIATION, (êks-kô-rê-â'-shûn) *n.* Loss of skin; a sore place where the

EXCORIATE, (êks-kô-rê-â'te) *v. t.* To flay; to strip off the skin. [skin is off.]

p. EXCORIATED; *ppr.* EXCORIATING; *pp.* EXCORIATED.

ITERATION, (î-têr-â'-shûn) *n.* Repetition; recital over again.

ITERATE, (î-têr-â'te) *v. t.* To recite again; to repeat; to utter again.

p. ITERATED; *ppr.* ITERATING; *pp.* ITERATED.

RENEWAL, (rê-nâ'-âl) *n.* Act of renewing; renovation.

RENEW, (rê-nâ') *v. t.* To renovate; to begin again; to repeat.

p. RENEWED; *ppr.* RENEWING; *pp.* RENEWED.

ITINERANT, (î-tîn'-nêr-ânt) *n.* One who travels about. *a.* Wandering; not

ITINERATE, (î-tîn'-nêr-â'te) *v. i.* To journey; to travel. [settled.]

p. ITINERATED; *ppr.* ITINERATING; *pp.* ITINERATED.

SOLILOQUY, (sô-îlî'-ô-kwê) *n.* A talking to one's self.

SOLILOQUIZE, (sô-îlî'-ô-kwîze) *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.

p. SOLILOQUIZED; *ppr.* SOLILOQUIZING; *pp.* SOLILOQUIZED.

ISSUE, (îsh'-shâ) *n.* Exit; event; consequence; effect; result.

ISSUE, (îsh'-shâ) *v. i.* To come out; to pass out; to break out; to flow.

p. ISSUED; *ppr.* ISSUING; *pp.* ISSUED.

FURNITURE, (fûr'-nê-îshûre) *n.* Goods in a house for use or ornament.

FURNISH, (fûr'-nîsh) *v. t.* To supply with what is necessary; to fit up.

p. FURNISHED; *ppr.* FURNISHING; *pp.* FURNISHED.

JEST, (jêst) *n.* Anything ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

JEST, (jêst) *v. t.* To make merry by word or action; to sport; to joke.

p. JESTED; *ppr.* JESTING; *pp.* JESTED.

JOB, (jôbe) *n.* A man's name.

JOB, (jôb) *n.* A petty work or labor. *v. i.* To work at jobs.

p. JOBBED; *ppr.* JOBBING; *pp.* JOBBED.

LATTICE, (lât'-tîs) *n.* A window made by crossing laths or bars like net work.

LATTICE, (lât'-tîs) *v. t.* To form with cross bar and open work.

p. LATTICED; *ppr.* LATTICING; *pp.* LATTICED.

LAUDABLE, (lâw'-dâ-bl) *a.* Deserving praise; commendable.

LAUD, (lâwd) *n.* Praise; honor paid. *v. t.* To extol; to praise.

p. LAUDED; *ppr.* LAUDING; *pp.* LAUDED.

LAVISHMENT, (lâv'-îsh-mênt) *n.* Profusion; prodigality; lavishness.

LAVISH, (lâv'-îsh) *a.* Prodigious; wasteful; profuse. *v. t.* To scatter with pro-

p. LAVISHED; *ppr.* LAVISHING; *pp.* LAVISHED. [fusion.]

LIBRATION, (îl-brâ'-shûn) *n.* State of being balanced.

LIBRA, (îl'-brâ) *n. plu.* LIBRÆ. A balance; scales.

LIBRATE, (îl'-brâ'te) *v. t.* To poise; to balance.

p. LIBRATED; *ppr.* LIBRATING; *pp.* LIBRATED.

GENUFLECTION, (jê-nô-flek'-shûn) *n.* The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *excruciate* and *excoriate*? What effect has the prefix *re* upon the word *iterate*? State the difference between *iterate* and *itinerate*. What sound of *o* in the name *job*? What sounds in the noun and verb *job*? Why does the verb *job* double the *b* in the participles? What adjective is formed from the verb *laud*? Does the verb *laud* double the final consonant in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *libra*.

fâte, fêr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

- WONDROUS, (wân'-drâs) *a.* Admirable; marvellous; strange.
- WONDERFUL, (wân'-dâr-fâi) *a.* Admirable; strange; astonishing.
- WONDER, (wân'-dâr) *n.* Surprise; admiration; astonishment. *v. i.* To be surprised. *p.* WONDERED; *ppr.* WONDERING; *pp.* WONDERED.
- MOVEMENT, (môdv'-mânt) *n.* The act or manner of moving; motion.
- MOVABLE, (môdv'-â-bi) *a.* Not fixed; portable; that may be moved.
- MOVE, (môdv') *v. t.* To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *p.* MOVED; *ppr.* MOVING; *pp.* MOVED.
- NEAT, (nêât) *a.* Cleanly; very clean; pure. *n.* Oxen. [ments.
- NEATNESS, (nêât'-nêas) *n.* Cleanliness; purity; freedom from tawdry ornaments.
- MOTION, (mô'-shân) *n.* The act of moving or changing place; action.
- MOTIONLESS, (mô'-shân-lêas) *a.* Being without motion.
- MOTIVE, (mô'-div) *n.* That which determines the choice; cause; reason.
- OBVIOUS, (ôb'-vê-âs) *a.* Open; exposed; plain; evident; apparent.
- OBVIATE, (ôb'-vê-âte) *v. t.* To meet in the way; to clear the way of obstacles. *p.* OBVIATED; *ppr.* OBVIATING; *pp.* OBVIATED.
- MIRTH, (mârth) *n.* Merriment; jollity; gayety; sport.
- MIRTHFUL, (mârth'-fâi) *a.* Merry; gay; cheerful; joyful.
- MIRTHLESS, (mârth'-lêas) *a.* Joyless; cheerless.
- PREFATORY, (prêf'-â-târ-ê) *a.* Introductory; serving to introduce.
- PREFACE, (prêf'-âs) *n.* Something spoken or written as introductory.
- PREFACE, (prêf'-âs) *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks. *p.* PREFACED; *ppr.* PREFACING; *pp.* PREFACED.
- MISCONSTRUCTION, (mîs-kôn-strâk'-shân) *n.* Wrong interpretation.
- MISCONSTRUE, (mîs-kôn-strâe) *v. t.* To construe or interpret wrongly. *p.* MISCONSTRUED; *ppr.* MISCONSTRUING; *pp.* MISCONSTRUED.
- RESIDUUM, (rê-zîd'-d-âm) *n.* What is left in any chemical process.
- RESIDUE, (rêz'-ê-dô) *n.* That which is left; the rest.
- RESIDUARY, (rê-zîd'-yâ-â-rê) *a.* Entitled to the residue or remainder.
- RESIDENT, (rêz'-ê-dânt) *a.* Dwelling; stationary. *n.* One who resides in a
- RESIDENCE, (rêz'-ê-dânse) *n.* Place of abode; dwelling; domicile. [place.
- RESIDE, (rê-zîde) *v. i.* To live; to dwell; to inhabit. *p.* RESIDED; *ppr.* RESIDING; *pp.* RESIDED.
- OSTENSIBLE, (ôs-tên'-sê-bi) *a.* Held forth to view; professed; apparent.
- OSTENTATION, (ôs-tên-tâ'-shân) *n.* Ambitious display; vain show.
- OSTENTATIOUS, (ôs-tên-tâ'-shâs) *a.* Boastful; vain; fond of show.
- OSTRACISM, (ôs'-trâ-sîzm) *n.* A mode of banishment by votes written on shells.
- OSTRACIZE, (ôs'-trâ-sîze) *v. t.* To banish by the popular voice; to expel. *p.* OSTRACIZED; *ppr.* OSTRACIZING; *pp.* OSTRACIZED.
- PROTEGE, (prô-tê-zhâ') *n.* One who is protected or patronized by another.
- PROTECTIVE, (prô-têk'-tiv) *a.* Serving to protect; defensive.
- PROTECTION, (prô-têk'-shân) *n.* Shelter from danger; defence.
- PROTECT, (prô-têk') *v. t.* To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. *p.* PROTECTED; *ppr.* PROTECTING; *pp.* PROTECTED.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *reside*. What is the difference between *wondering* and *wondering*? What sound of *o* in *move*? Does *move* omit the *e* in the participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *protect*. Does *protect* double the final *t* in the participles? Why? What adjectives and how formed from the noun *mirth*? Repeat the words classed with *motive*. What nouns from *reside*? What sound of *o* in *protect*? What sound of *e* in *preface*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

OBVERT, (ôb-vârt') *v. t.* To turn the face towards; to turn towards.

p. OBVERTED; *ppr.* OBVERTING; *pp.* OBVERTED.

AVERT, (â-vârt') *v. t.* To turn from; to put away; to keep off.

p. AVERTED; *ppr.* AVERTING; *pp.* AVERTED.

PROSPEROUS, (prôs'-pâr-ûs) *a.* Successful; fortunate; thriving.

PROSPERITY, (prôs'-pâr'-â-tê) *n.* Success; good fortune; welfare.

PROSPER, (prôs'-pâr) *v. i.* To be successful; to thrive; to flourish.

p. PROSPERED; *ppr.* PROSPERING; *pp.* PROSPERED.

QUIBBLE, (kwib'-bi) *n.* A slight cavil; an evasion; a sort of pun.

QUIBBLE, (kwib'-bi) *v. i.* To evade the point in question by play upon words.

p. QUIBBLED; *ppr.* QUIBBLING; *pp.* QUIBBLED.

PROSCRIPTIVE, (prô'-skrip'-tiv) *a.* Tending to proscribe; dooming to destruc-

PROSCRIPTION, (prô'-skrip'-shân) *n.* Act of proscribing; doom to death. [tion.]

PROSCRIBE, (prô'-skribe') *v. t.* To doom to destruction; to reject utterly.

p. PROSCRIBED; *ppr.* PROSCRIBING; *pp.* PROSCRIBED.

RECURRENT, (rê-kâr'-rênt) *a.* Returning from time to time; coming again.

RECURRENCE, (rê-kâr'-rânse) *n.* Act of recurring; return.

RECUR, (rê-kâr') *v. i.* To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

p. RECURRED; *ppr.* RECURRING; *pp.* RECURRED.

PROHIBITORY, (prô'-hib'-â-târ-ê) *a.* Implying prohibition; forbidding.

PROHIBITION, (prô'-hib'-bish'-ân) *n.* A declaration to hinder some action.

PROHIBIT, (prô'-hib'-it) *v. t.* To forbid; to hinder; to debar.

p. PROHIBITED; *ppr.* PROHIBITING; *pp.* PROHIBITED.

DIFFERENT, (dif'-fâr-ênt) *a.* Distinct; not the same; unlike.

DIFFERENCE, (dif'-fâr-ênse) *n.* Dissimilarity; variation; dispute.

DIFFER, (dif'-fâr) *v. i.* To be unlike; to disagree; to vary.

p. DIFFERED; *ppr.* DIFFERING; *pp.* DIFFERED.

PRESCRIPTION, (prê'-skrip'-shân) *n.* A medical recipe; a direction; a rule.

PRESORIBE, (prê'-skribe') *v. t.* To direct; to order; to give law.

p. PRESCRIBED; *ppr.* PRESCRIBING; *pp.* PRESCRIBED.

RIGID, (rij'-id) *a.* Stiff; strict; exact; severe.

RIGIDITY, (rê-jid'-â-tê) *n.* Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

RIGIDLY, (rij'-id-lê) *ad.* Stiffly; severely.

RIGOR, (rig'-âr) *n.* Quality of being rigid; severity; strictness.

RIGOROUS, (rig'-âr-ûs) *a.* Full of rigor; stern; severe; exact.

SPONGY, (spân'-jê) *a.* Soft and imbibing; wet; soaked. [liquids.]

SPONGE, (spânje) *n.* A soft, porous substance, remarkable for quickly imbibing

SPONGE, (spânje) *v. t.* To suck in as a sponge; to hang on others for main-

p. SPONGED; *ppr.* SPONGING; *pp.* SPONGED. [tenance.]

SIMPLE, (sîm'-pl) *a.* Plain; artless. *n.* Something not compounded.

SIMPLICITY, (sîm-plis'-â-tê) *n.* Plainness; artlessness.

SIMPLIFY, (sîm'-plê'-fi) *v. t.* To make less complex; to render plain.

p. SIMPLIFIED; *ppr.* SIMPLIFYING; *pp.* SIMPLIFIED.

SIMULTANEOUS, (sî-mâl-tâ'-nê-ûs) *a.* Acting at the same time.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *obvert* and *avert*. Why does not *obvert* double the *t* in *obverted*? Does *avert* double the *t* in the participles? Why? What is the difference between *recur* and *occur*? Does *recur* double the final *r* in *recurred*? Why? Repeat the words classed with *rigid*. What sound of *i* in *rigid*? What sound of *i* in *rigidity*? Repeat the words classed with *prosper*; the words classed with *proscribe*. What sound has *o* in *sponge*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- SLOVEN**, (sláv'-lìn) *n.* A person negligent of cleanliness.
- SLOVENLY**, (sláv'-lìn-lê) *a.* Negligent of dress or cleanliness; dirty and care-
SLUGGARD, (slág'-gúrd) *n.* An idler; an idle, lazy fellow. [less
SLUGGISH, (slág'-gláh) *a.* Dull; lazy; slothful; slow.
- SLOW**, (slô) *a.* Not swift; not quick of motion; not prompt.
- SLOWLY**, (slô'-lê) *ad.* In a slow manner; not hastily; not readily.
- SLOWNESS**, (slô'-nêss) *n.* Want of speed; delay; dulness.
- STAGNANT**, (stág'-nânt) *a.* Motionless; still; not flowing.
- STAGNATION**, (stág'-nâ'-shân) *n.* Cessation of motion.
- STAGNATE**, (stág'-nâte) *v. i.* To cease to flow or move; to be dull or in-
p. STAGNATED; *ppr.* STAGNATING; *pp.* STAGNATED. [active.
- CREED**, (krêd) *n.* That which is believed; a summary of the articles of
- CREDENCE**, (krê'-dênse) *n.* Belief; credit; confidence. [faith.
- CREDENTIAL**, (krê'-dên'-shâl) *n.* That which entitles to credit.
- CREDIBLE**, (krêd'-ê-bl) *a.* Worthy of credit; that may be believed.
- CREDITABLE**, (krêd'-it-ê-bl) *a.* Reputable; worthy of credit.
- CREDITOR**, (krêd'-it-túr) *n.* One to whom a debt is owed; one who trusts.
- CREDULOUS**, (krêd'-yû-lûs) *a.* Too easy of belief; weak of mind.
- CREDULITY**, (krêd'-dû-lê-tê) *n.* Easiness of belief.
- CREDIT**, (krêd'-it) *v. i.* To believe; to trust; to confide in. *n.* Belief; honor.
p. CREDITED; *ppr.* CREDITING; *pp.* CREDITED.
- SUASION**, (swâ'-shân) *n.* Act of persuading; enticement.
- SUASIVE**, (swâ'-siv) *a.* Having power to persuade.
- SUSPENSE**, (sûs-pênse) *n.* Uncertainty; doubt; delay.
- SUSPENSION**, (sûs-pên'-shân) *n.* Temporary cessation; postponement.
- SUSPEND**, (sûs-pênd) *v. t.* To hang; to stop for a time.
p. SUSPENDED; *ppr.* SUSPENDING; *pp.* SUSPENDED.
- TIMID**, (tím'-id) *a.* Fearful; wanting courage; easily frightened.
- TIMIDITY**, (tê-míd'-ê-tê) *n.* Want of courage or boldness.
- TIMOROUS**, (tím'-úr-ûs) *a.* Fearful; full of fear and scruples.
- TERMINATION**, (têr-mê-nâ'-shân) *n.* A bound; a limit; an end.
- TERM**, (têrm) *n.* A limit; a limited time; an expression. *v. t.* To designate.
- TERMINATE**, (têr'-mê-nâte) *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to put an end to.
p. TERMINATED; *ppr.* TERMINATING; *pp.* TERMINATED.
- TENDERNESS**, (tên'-dêr-nêss) *n.* Kindness; humanity; soreness.
- TENDER**, (tên'-dêr) *a.* Soft; easily injured; delicate; humane.
- TENDER**, (tên'-dêr) *v. t.* To offer; to present for acceptance.
p. TENDERED; *ppr.* TENDERING; *pp.* TENDERED.
- PRESIDENT**, (prêz'-ê-dênst) *n.* One who presides; the chief officer of a society
- PRESIDENCY**, (prêz'-ê-dên-sê) *n.* The office of president. [or state.
- PRESIDE**, (prêz'-ide) *v. i.* To be set over; to have authority over; to direct.
p. PRESIDED; *ppr.* PRESIDING; *pp.* PRESIDED.
- PRETTY**, (prît'-tê) *a.* Neat; beautiful without dignity.
- PRETTINESS**, (prît'-tê-nêss) *n.* Beauty without dignity; neatness.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *creed*. Does the verb *credit* double the *t* in the participles? What is the difference between *prescribe* and *proscribe*? Why does *preside* omit the *s* in *presided*? Repeat the words classed with *preside*. What is the difference between a *sloven* and a *slugard*? Repeat the words classed with *timid*. Repeat the words classed with *suspend*. What sound has *s* in *preside*? What sound has *s* in *suspense*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll.

COUNCIL, (kôdn'-sil) *n.* An assembly met for deliberation; a convention.

COUNCILLOR, (kôdn'-sil-lâr) *n.* A member of council.

COUNSELLOR, (kôdn'-sâl-lâr) *n.* One that gives advice; a barrister.

COUNSEL, (kôdn'-sâl) *n.* Advice; direction; instruction.

COUNSEL, (kôdn'-sâl) *v. t.* To give advice; to advise.

p. COUNSELLED; *ppr.* COUNSELLING; *pp.* COUNSELLED.

PRIVATE, (pri'-vât) *a.* Not open; secret; alone; not public.

PRIVACY, (pri'-vâ-sê) *n.* Retirement; secrecy; retreat.

PRIVY, (priv'-ê) *a.* Private; not public; privately knowing.

CONVINCEMENT, (kôn-vinse'-mênt) *n.* Conviction.

CONVINCE, (kôn-vinse') *v. t.* To make one sensible of a thing by proof.

CONVICTIVE, (kôn-vik'-tiv) *a.* Tending to convict or convince.

CONVICTION, (kôn-vik'-shân) *n.* Detection of guilt; act of convincing.

CONVICT, (kôn'-vikt) *n.* One legally proved guilty of a crime; a culprit.

CONVICT, (kôn'-vikt) *v. t.* To prove or find guilty; to confute.

p. CONVICTED; *ppr.* CONVICTING; *pp.* CONVICTED.

PROOF, (prôôf) *n.* Evidence; testimony; that by which something is

PROVABLE, (prôôv'-â-bl) *a.* That may be proved. [proved.]

PROVE, (prôôv) *v. t.* To show by testimony or argument; to try; to test.

p. PROVED; *ppr.* PROVING; *pp.* PROVED.

PROMISSORY, (prôm'-is-sâr-ê) *a.* Containing a promise.

PROMISE, (prôm'-is) *n.* A declaration to do something for another.

PROMISE, (prôm'-is) *v. t.* To assure by a declaration; to afford hope.

p. PROMISED; *ppr.* PROMISING; *pp.* PROMISED.

PRESAGE, (prê-sâje) *n.* Something which foreshows a future event.

PRESAGE, (prê-sâje) *v. t.* To forbode; to foreshow; to prophesy.

p. PRESAGED; *ppr.* PRESAGING; *pp.* PRESAGED.

PREMISES, (prâm'-is-êz) *n.* First two propositions of a syllogism; houses and

PREMISE, (prê-mize') *v. t.* To explain previously. [lands.]

p. PREMISED; *ppr.* PREMISING; *pp.* PREMISED.

TOUCHING, (tâtsh'-ing) *a.* Pathetic; affecting; moving.

TOUCHY, (tâtsh'-ê) *a.* Peevish; irritable.

TOUCH, (tâtsh) *v. t.* To come in contact with. *n.* The sense of feeling.

p. TOUCHED; *ppr.* TOUCHING; *pp.* TOUCHED.

TITULAR, (tit'-yû-lâr) *a.* Existing only in name or title; nominal.

TITLE, (t'-u) *n.* A claim of right; a name. *v. t.* To name; to call.

p. TITLED; *ppr.* TITLING; *pp.* TITLED.

TESTY, (tê's'-tê) *a.* Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

TESTINESS, (tê's'-tê-nês) *n.* Moroseness; peevishness; fretfulness.

COÖPERATIVE, (kô-ôp'-êr-â-tiv) *a.* Promoting the same end jointly.

COÖPERATION, (kô-ôp'-êr-â'-shân) *n.* The act of working together.

COÖPERATE, (kô-ôp'-êr-â-te) *v. i.* To work together; to concur in the same

p. COÖPERATED; *ppr.* COÖPERATING; *pp.* COÖPERATED. [effect.]

TERTIARY, (têr'-shê-â-rê) *a.* Third; of the third formation.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *council* and *counsel*? Repeat the words classed with *council*. What orthographical distinction between *convict* the noun and *convict* the verb? Repeat the words classed with *convict*. What is the difference between *promise* and *premise*? What words classed with *promise*? Why does *counsel* double the *l* in *counselled*? Repeat the words classed with *co-operate*. What distinction do you make in pronouncing the verb and noun of the word *pre-*age**?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tâne, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PRINCIPAL, (prin'-sə-pāl) *a.* Chief; most important. *n.* A head; a president.

PRINCIPALLY, (prin'-sə-pāl-lē) *ad.* Chiefly; above all; above the rest.

PRINCIPLE, (prin'-sə-pl) *n.* An original cause; a motive; a general truth.

PRINCIPLE, (prin'-sə-pl) *v. t.* To establish firmly in the mind.

p. PRINCIPLED; *ppr.* PRINCIPLING; *pp.* PRINCIPLED.

RECESS, (rə-sēs') *n.* Retreat; retirement; recession.

RECESSION, (rə-sēs'-hən) *n.* Act of receding; a retreat; a going back.

RECEDE, (rə-sēd') *v. i.* To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.

p. RECEDED; *ppr.* RECEDING; *pp.* RECEDED.

REGULAR, (rēg'-d-lār) *a.* Agreeable to rule; methodical; exact; correct.

REGULARITY, (rēg'-d-lār'-d-tē) *n.* Conformity to rule; certain order; method.

REGULATION, (rēg'-d-lā'-shūn) *n.* Method; rule; order.

REGULATE, (rēg'-d-lāte) *v. t.* To adjust by rule or method; to direct.

p. REGULATED; *ppr.* REGULATING; *pp.* REGULATED.

STRICT, (strikt) *a.* Exact; accurate; severe; rigorous; close.

STRICTNESS, (strikt'-nēs) *n.* Exactness; rigorous; accuracy.

STRICTURE, (strikt'-yūr) *n.* A critical remark; censure; contraction.

SINGULARITY, (sing-gū-lār'-d-tē) *n.* Uncommon character or form; peculiarity.

SINGULAR, (sing'-gū-lār) *a.* Single; strange; unexampled; odd.

SINGLE, (sing'-gl) *a.* One; not more than one. *v. t.* To choose out; to select.

p. SINGLED; *ppr.* SINGLING; *pp.* SINGLED.

TRIUMPHANT, (tri-ūm'-fānt) *n.* Victorious; conquering.

TRIUMPH, (tri-ūmf) *n.* Victory; conquest; joy for success.

TRIUMPH, (tri-ūmf) *v. i.* To celebrate a victory with pomp; to obtain vic-

p. TRIUMPHED; *ppr.* TRIUMPHING; *pp.* TRIUMPHED. [tory.]

SHORT, (shōrt) *a.* Not long; not long in time or duration.

SHORTNESS, (shōrt'-nēs) *n.* Brevity; conciseness; quality of being short.

SHORTEN, (shōrt'-tn) *v. t.* To contract; to curtail; to reduce.

p. SHORTENED; *ppr.* SHORTENING; *pp.* SHORTENED.

VEXED, (vēkst) *pp.* *a.* Agitated; disputed; causing contention.

VEXATIOUS, (vēk-sā'-shūs) *a.* Troublesome; afflictive.

VEXATION, (vēk-sā'-shūn) *n.* Disquiet; trouble; chagrin; sorrow.

VEX, (vēks) *v. t.* To torment; to plague; to harass; to fret.

p. VEXED; *ppr.* VEXING; *pp.* VEXED.

SHARP, (shārp) *a.* Keen; piercing; having a keen edge or fine point.

SHARPNESS, (shārp'-nēs) *n.* Keeness; acuteness; acidity.

SHARPEN, (shārp'-pn) *v. t.* To make keen; to edge; to point.

p. SHARPENED; *ppr.* SHARPENING; *pp.* SHARPENED.

REJECTION, (rə-jēk'-shūn) *n.* Refusal; repulsion.

REJECTED, (rə-jēkt'-d) *a.* Refused; thrown aside; cast off.

REJECT, (rə-jēkt') *v. t.* To throw away; to cast off; to refuse; to repel.

p. REJECTED; *ppr.* REJECTING; *pp.* REJECTED.

REFULGENT, (rə-fāl'-jānt) *a.* Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

REFULGENCE, (rə-fāl'-jāns) *n.* Brilliant light; splendor; brightness.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *principal* and *principle*? Repeat the words classed with *regulate*. Why does *regulate* omit the *e* in *regulated*? Repeat the words classed with *ven*. Repeat the words classed with *reject*. Does *reject* double the final consonant in *rejected*? Repeat the words classed with *strict*. What sound of *i* in *triumph*? What sound of *i* in *strict*? On what syllable is the accent in *triumph*? in *triumphant*?

fāte, fār, fāt, fāl,—mā, mēt,—pine, pln,—tōne, mōve, nōr, nōt,—tābe, tāb, bāl.

- WISHFUL, (wîsh'-fdl) *a.* Showing desire; longing; eager.
 WISH, (wîsh) *v. t.* To have strong desire; to long. *n.* Desire: desire expressed.
p. WISHED; *ppr.* WISHING; *pp.* WISHED.
 DESIROUS, (dê-zî'-rûs) *a.* Full of desire; eager; longing after.
 DESIRABLE, (dê-zî'-râ-bl) *a.* Worthy of desire; pleasing; delightful.
 DESIRE, (dê-zîr') *v. t.* To wish for; to ask. *n.* Eagerness to obtain or enjoy.
p. DESIRED; *ppr.* DESIRING; *pp.* DESIRED.
 REGIMENT, (rêj'-â-mênt) *n.* A body of soldiers under the command of a colonel.
 REGIMENTAL, (rêj'-â-mên'-tâl) *a.* Belonging to a regiment.
 REGIME, (rê-zhême') *n.* Government; rule; mode of living.
 REGIMEN, (rêj'-â-mên) *n.* Regulation of diet or food.
 DESPOT, (dês'-pôt) *n.* One who governs with unlimited power; a tyrant.
 DESPOTIC, (dês'-pôt'-ik) *a.* Absolute in power; arbitrary.
 DESPOTISM, (dês'-pôt'-izm) *n.* Absolute power.
 SYSTEM, (sîs'-têm) *n.* Combination of parts into a whole; a scheme; a method.
 SYSTEMATIC, (sîs'-têm'-mât'-ik) *a.* Methodical; regular.
 SYSTEMATIZE, (sîs'-têm'-â-tîze) *v. t.* To reduce to a system; to harmonize
p. SYSTEMATIZED; *ppr.* SYSTEMATIZING; *pp.* SYSTEMATIZED.
 TUBE, (tûbe) *n.* A pipe; a long hollow body or cylinder.
 TUBULAR, (tû-bû-lâr) *a.* Resembling a pipe or tube.
 TUBERCLE, (tû-bêr-kî) *n.* A small, hard tumor; a pimple.
 TUBEROUS, (tû-bêr-ûs) *a.* Having prominent knots or excrescences.
 CORROSIVE, (kôr-rô'-sîv) *a.* Having the power of wearing away.
 CORROSION, (kôr-rô'-zhûn) *n.* Act of eating away by degrees.
 CORRODE, (kôr-rôde') *v. t.* To eat away by degrees; to consume.
p. CORRODED; *ppr.* CORRODING; *pp.* CORRODED.
 VOLUPTUARY, (vô-lûpt'-yû-â-rê) *n.* One addicted to pleasure and luxury.
 VOLUPTUOUS, (vô-lûpt'-yû-ûs) *a.* Addicted to pleasure; sensual.
 VOLUPTUOUSNESS, (vô-lûpt'-yû-ûs-nêss) *n.* The state of being luxurious.
 CORRECTIVE, (kôr-rêk'-tîv) *a.* Having the power to correct.
 CORRECTION, (kôr-rêk'-shûn) *n.* Punishment; discipline; amendment.
 CORRECT, (kôr-rêkt') *v. t.* To free from faults or errors; to punish.
p. CORRECTED; *ppr.* CORRECTING; *pp.* CORRECTED.
 ZODIAC, (zô-dê-âk) *n.* An imaginary belt in the heavens extending eight degrees on each side of the ecliptic.
 ZODIACAL, (zô-dî'-â-kâl) *a.* Relating to the zodiac.
 WEALTH, (wêlth) *n.* Riches; opulence; large possessions.
 WEALTHY, (wêlth'-â) *a.* Rich; opulent; abundant.
 WEALTHILY, (wêlth'-â-lî) *ad.* Richly.
 CONTEMPLATIVE, (kôn-têm'-plâ-tîv) *a.* Given to meditation, thought or study.
 CONTEMPLATION, (kôn-têm'-plâ'-shûn) *n.* Reflection; studious thought.
 CONTEMPLATE, (kôn-têm'-plâte) *v. t.* To study; to muse; to purpose; to intend.
p. CONTEMPLATED; *ppr.* CONTEMPLATING; *pp.* CONTEMPLATED.
 TERSE, (têrsê) *a.* Neat; elegant; concise; polished.
 TERSENESS, (têrs'-nêss) *n.* Neatness of style.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *wish* and *desire*. Repeat the words classed with *desire*. What two adjectives, and how formed, from *desire*? Repeat the words classed with *despot*. Repeat the words classed with *system*. Repeat the words classed with *corrode*. From the verb *corrode* what noun and adjective, and how formed? Repeat the words classed with *correct*. Does *correct* double the *t* in the participles? What effect will the prefix *in* produce upon *correct*?

îâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

TRANSPOSITION, (tráns-pò-sháh'-án) *n.* Reciprocal change of place.

TRANSPOSE, (tráns-pòze') *v. t.* To put each in place of the other.

p. TRANPOSED; *ppr.* TRANSPOSING; *pp.* TRANPOSED.

TRANSFER, (tráns-fér') *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another.

p. TRANSFERRED; *ppr.* TRANSFERRING; *pp.* TRANSFERRED.

REPRESENTATIVE, (rêp-rê-zên'-â-tív) *n.* One authorized to act for others.

REPRESENTATION, (rêp-rê-zên'-tâ'-shún) *n.* A description; exhibition.

REPRESENT, (rêp-rê-zên't) *v. t.* To exhibit; to describe; to act for another.

p. REPRESENTED; *ppr.* REPRESENTING; *pp.* REPRESENTED.

RELUCTANCE, (rê-lúk'-táns) *n.* Unwillingness; aversion.

RELUCTANT, (rê-lúk'-tánt) *a.* Unwilling; averse; backward.

ASSIGNER, (âs-sí'-nâr) *n.* One who assigns or appoints.

ASSIGNEE, (âs-sê-né') *n.* One to whom any right or property is assigned.

ASSIGNMENT, (âs-síne'-mên't) *n.* The transferring to another some right, &c.

ASSIGNATION, (âs-síg-nâ'-shún) *n.* An appointment to meet. (*in a bad sense*).

ASSIGN, (âs-síne') *v. t.* To mark out; to allot; to designate.

p. ASSIGNED; *ppr.* ASSIGNING; *pp.* ASSIGNED.

CONDUIT, (kôn'-dít) *n.* A water pipe; a canal for conducting fluids.

CONDUCT, (kôn'-dúkt) *n.* Behavior; demeanor; deportment.

CONDUCT, (kôn'-dúkt) *v. t.* To lead; to direct; to guide; to manage.

p. CONDUCTED; *ppr.* CONDUCTING; *pp.* CONDUCTED.

AUDIBLE, (âw'-dê-bl) *a.* Perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard.

AUDIBLY, (âw'-dê-blê) *ad.* So as to be heard.

AUDIENCE, (âw'-dê-ênse) *n.* An assembly addressed by a speaker; a hearing.

AUDITOR, (âw'-dê-tôr) *n.* A hearer; a person appointed to settle an account.

AUDIT, (âw'-dít) *v. t.* To examine and settle accounts finally.

p. AUDITED; *ppr.* AUDITING; *pp.* AUDITED.

CONFUSION, (kôn-fâ'-zhún) *n.* Tumult; disorder; astonishment.

CONFUSE, (kôn-fúze') *v. t.* To disorder; to mix; to perplex; to confound.

p. CONFUSED; *ppr.* CONFUSING; *pp.* CONFUSED.

AURICLE, (âw'-rê-kl) *n.* The external ear; an appendage of the heart resemb-

AURICULAR, (âw-rik'-ê-lâr) *a.* Within the sense of hearing. [ing the ear.

DISSONANCE, (dis'-sô-náns) *n.* Want of harmony; discord.

DISSONANT, (dis'-sô-nánt) *a.* Harsh; unharmonious.

DISSECTIBLE, (dis-sêkt'-ê-bl) *a.* That which may be dissected.

DISSECTION, (dis-sêkt'-shún) *n.* Act of dissecting; examination.

DISSECT, (dis-sêkt') *v. t.* To cut in pieces; to divide and examine minutely.

p. DISSECTED; *ppr.* DISSECTING; *pp.* DISSECTED.

EXCAVATION, (êks-kâ-vâ'-shún) *n.* A hollow cavity.

EXCAVATE, (êks-kâ-vâte) *v. t.* To hollow; to scoop; to dig.

p. EXCAVATED; *ppr.* EXCAVATING; *pp.* EXCAVATED.

EVACUATION, (ê-vâk-ê-â'-shún) *n.* An emptying; act of withdrawing from.

EVACUATE, (ê-vâk-ê-âte) *v. t.* To make empty or void; to withdraw from.

p. EVACUATED; *ppr.* EVACUATING; *pp.* EVACUATED.

SENTENCE.—They would convey the mails to Europe if accompanied by a convey.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *transpose* and *transfer*. Does *transfer* double its final *r* in forming the participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *represent*. Does *represent* double the *t* in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *assign*. What is the difference between *evacuate* and *excavate*? Repeat the words classed with *audit*. Does *audit* double the *t* in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *dissect*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pín,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, táb, báll.

RAPACIOUS, (ră-pă'-shûs) *a.* Given to plunder; ravenous; greedy.

RAPACITY, (ră-pă'-shê-tê) *n.* The act of seizing by force; extortion.

RAVENOUS, (răv'-ân-ûs) *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry unto rage.

COMBUSTION, (kôm-bûs'-tshûn) *n.* The act of burning; consumption by fire.

COMBUSTIBLE, (kôm-bûs'-tê-bl) *a.* Capable of being burnt; inflammable.

INFLATION, (in-flă'-shûn) *n.* The state of being puffed; flatulence.

INFLATE, (in-flă-tê') *v. t.* To swell with wind; to puff up mentally.

p. INFLATED; *ppr.* INFLATING; *pp.* INFLATED.

INFLAMMATORY, (in-flăm'-mă-tăr-ê) *ad.* Inflaming; fiery.

INFLAMMABLE, (in-flăm'-mă-bl) *a.* Easily set on fire; ignitable.

INFLAMMATION, (in-flăm'-mă'-shûn) *n.* The act of inflaming; a hot swelling.

INFLAME, (in-flă-mê') *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; to grow hot, angry, or pain-

p. INFLAMED; *ppr.* INFLAMING; *pp.* INFLAMED. [ful]

CONFERENCE, (kôn-fêr-ânse) *n.* A meeting for discussion or conversation.

CONFER, (kôn-fêr') *v. t.* To give; to bestow; to grant; to consult.

p. CONFERRED; *ppr.* CONFERRING; *pp.* CONFERRED.

DISCRIMINATIVE, (dis-krim'-ê-nă-tiv) *a.* That which marks distinction.

DISCRIMINATION, (dis-krim'-ê-nă'-shûn) *n.* Distinction; difference; discernment.

DISCRIMINATE, (dis-krim'-ê-nâ-tê) *v. t.* To distinguish by certain tokens.

p. DISCRIMINATED; *ppr.* DISCRIMINATING; *pp.* DISCRIMINATED.

CONTUSION, (kôn-tû'-zhûn) *n.* Act of beating; a bruise.

CONTUSE, (kôn-tûze') *v. t.* To beat together; to bruise.

p. CONTUSED; *ppr.* CONTUSING; *pp.* CONTUSED.

DISCUSSIVE, (dis-kûs'-siv) *a.* Having the power to discuss.

DISCUSSION, (dis-kûs'-shûn) *n.* Examination; debate.

DISCUSS, (dis-kûs') *v. t.* To debate; to reason upon; to examine.

p. DISCUSSED; *ppr.* DISCUSSING; *pp.* DISCUSSED.

CURSORY, (kûr'-sô-rê) *a.* Hasty; quick; done carelessly.

CURSORILY, (kûr'-sô-rê-lê) *ad.* Hastily; without care.

CURIOS, (kû'-rô-ûs) *a.* Inquisitive; desirous of information.

CURIOSITY, (kû-rô-ûs'-ê-tê) *n.* Inquisitiveness; a rarity; a sight.

DELINQUENT, (dê-lîng'-kwênt) *n.* An offender; one who has committed a

DELINQUENCY, (dê-lîn'-kwên-sê) *n.* A failure of duty; a fault. [crime]

DEDICATION, (dêd-ê-kă'-shûn) *n.* Consecration; an address to a patron.

DEDICATE, (dêd-ê-kâ-tê) *v. t.* To consecrate to sacred uses; to hallow; to de-

p. DEDICATED; *ppr.* DEDICATING; *pp.* DEDICATED. [vote]

DEMEANOR, (dê-mê-ân-âr) *n.* Carriage; behavior; deportment.

DEMEAN, (dê-mê-ân') *v. t.* To behave; to carry.

pp. DEMEANED; *ppr.* DEMEANING; *pp.* DEMEANED.

DENOMINATION, (dê-nôm-ê-nă'-shûn) *n.* A name given to a person or thing.

DENOMINATIVE, (dê-nôm-ê-nă-tiv) *a.* That which gives a name.

DENOMINATE, (dê-nôm-ê-nâ-tê) *v. t.* To name; to entitle; to style.

p. DENOMINATED; *ppr.* DENOMINATING; *pp.* DENOMINATED.

SOPRANO, (sô-pră'-nô) *n.* Treble; the highest vocal part.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *rapacious*, *ravenous*, and *voracious*? Repeat the words classed with *inflame*. Repeat the words classed with *confer*. Why does *confer* double the *r* in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *discriminate*. Why does *discriminate* omit the final *e* in *discriminated*? Repeat the words classed with *denominate*. Why does *cursorily* change *y* into *i* in *cursorily*? Why does not *demean* double its final consonant in forming *demeaned*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pîne, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- REPULSIVE**, (rê-pâl'-siv) *a.* Tending to repel; forbidding; cold.
- REPULSION**, (rê-pâl'-shân) *n.* Act of driving back.
- REPULSE**, (rê-pâl'se) *v. t.* To beat back; to repel. *n.* Denial; check.
p. REPULSED; *ppr.* REPULSING; *pp.* REPULSED.
- REPRESSIVE**, (rê-prê's-siv) *a.* Having power to repress.
- REPRESSION**, (rê-prêsh'-ân) *n.* The act of subduing.
- REPRESS**, (rê-prê's) *v. t.* To crush; to put down; to subdue.
p. REPRESSED; *ppr.* REPRESSING; *pp.* REPRESSED.
- DEPENDENT**, (dê-pênd'-ânt) *a.* Hanging down; subordinate. [ent.]
- DEPENDANT**, (dê-pênd'-ânt) *n.* One who is subordinate; a retainer; a depend-
- DEPENDENCE**, (dê-pênd'-ânse) *n.* State of hanging down; trust; reliance.
- DEPEND**, (dê-pênd') *v. i.* To hang from; to be in a state of dependence.
p. DEPENDED; *ppr.* DEPENDING; *pp.* DEPENDED.
- ETERNAL**, (ê-têr'-nâl) *a.* Without beginning or end; endless; everlasting.
- ETERNITY**, (ê-têr'-nê-tê) *n.* Duration without beginning or end.
- EXHIBITION**, (êks-hi-bîsh'-ân) *n.* Display; a show or display of works of art.
- EXHIBIT**, (êgz-hib'-it) *v. t.* To offer to view; to show; to display.
p. EXHIBITED; *ppr.* EXHIBITING; *pp.* EXHIBITED.
- DEMOLITION**, (dêm-ô-lîsh'-ân) *n.* Overthrow; destruction.
- DEMOLISH**, (dê-môl'-lish) *v. t.* To throw down; to destroy; to raze.
p. DEMOLISHED; *ppr.* DEMOLISHING; *pp.* DEMOLISHED.
- SYMPTOM**, (sîm'-tâm) *n.* A sign; an indication; a token.
- SYMPTOMATIC**, (sîm-tô-mât'-ik) *n.* Indicating the existence of something else.
- TUMID**, (tâ'-mîd) *a.* Being swelled; pompous; boastful.
- TUMOR**, (tâ'-mâr) *n.* A morbid swelling or prominence.
- TUMULT**, (tâ'-mâlt) *n.* A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.
- TUMULTUOUS**, (tâ-mâlt'-yâ-ûs) *a.* Confusedly agitated; turbulent.
- AGITATION**, (âj-ê-tâ'-shân) *n.* Discussion; violent motion of the mind.
- AGITATE**, (âj-ê-tâ'te) *v. t.* To actuate; to move; to discuss; to disturb.
p. AGITATED; *ppr.* AGITATING; *pp.* AGITATED.
- EXONERATION**, (êgz-ôn-êr-â'-shân) *n.* The act of disburdening; discharge.
- EXONERATE**, (êgz-ôn-êr-â'te) *v. t.* To unload; to discharge; to clear.
p. EXONERATED; *ppr.* EXONERATING; *pp.* EXONERATED.
- EXILE**, (êks'-ile) *n.* Banishment; a person banished.
- EXILE**, (êgz-zile') *v. t.* To banish; to drive from a country.
p. EXILED; *ppr.* EXILING; *pp.* EXILED.
- DENUNCIATION**, (dê-nân-shê-â'-shân) *n.* Threat proclaimed; public censure.
- DENOUNCE**, (dê-nôûnse') *v. t.* To threaten by proclamation; to censure.
p. DENOUNCED; *ppr.* DENOUNCING; *pp.* DENOUNCED.
- EXPERT**, (êks-pêrt') *a.* Skilful; ready; dexterous; prompt.
- EXPERTNESS**, (êks-pêrt'-nê's) *n.* Skill; readiness; dexterity.
- EXPERIMENT**, (êks-pêr'-ê-mênt) *v. t.* To try. *n.* A trial; proof; test.
- EXPERIENCE**, (êks-pê'-rê-ânse) *v. t.* To prove by trial. *n.* Frequent trial; proof.
p. EXPERIENCED; *ppr.* EXPERIENCING; *pp.* EXPERIENCED.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *depend*. Repeat the words classed with *repulse*. Repeat the words classed with *repress*. State the difference between *repulse* and *repress*. Does *repulse* omit the final *e* in *repulsed*? What noun formed from *demolish*? State the difference between *raised* and *rouned*. What noun formed from *denounce*? Does *exhibit* double the final consonant in the participles? What sound has *ex* in *exhibit*?

tâte, fâ, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—plne, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

CONVOY, (kón'-vôé) *n.* An attendant force on a voyage or journey, for defence.
CONVOY, (kón'-vôé) *v. t.* To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence.

p. CONVOYED; *ppr.* CONVOYING; *pp.* CONVOYED.

CONVEYABLE, (kón'-vâ'-â-bi) *a.* Capable of being transferred. [a vehicle.

CONVEYANCE, (kón'-vâ'-ânse) *n.* The means by which a thing is removed;

CONVEY, (kón'-vâ) *v. t.* To carry; to transmit; to bear; to impart.

p. CONVEYED; *ppr.* CONVEYING; *pp.* CONVEYED.

EXPOSTULATION, (êks-pôs-tshû-lâ'-shân) *n.* Earnest discourse or remonstrance.

EXPOSTULATE, (êks-pôs'-tshû-lâte) *v. t.* To reason or remonstrate earnestly.

p. EXPOSTULATED; *ppr.* EXPOSTULATING; *pp.* EXPOSTULATED.

PUNGENT, (pân'-jênt) *a.* Pricking; biting; sharp to the tongue.

PUNGENCY, (pân'-jên-sê) *n.* Heat or sharpness to the tongue. [by points.

PUNCTUATION, (pânkt'-yâ'-â'-shân) *n.* The act or method of dividing sentences

PUNCTUATE, (pânkt'-yâ-lâte) *v. t.* To mark with written points; to point.

p. PUNCTUATED; *ppr.* PUNCTUATING; *pp.* PUNCTUATED.

PRONUNCIATION, (prô-nân-shê'-â'-shân) *n.* Act or mode of utterance.

PRONOUNCE, (prô-nôânse) *v. t.* To speak; to utter; to declare.

p. PRONOUNCED; *ppr.* PRONOUNCING; *pp.* PRONOUNCED.

EXPECTORATION, (êks-pêk-tô-râ'-shân) *n.* Discharge made by coughing.

EXPECTORATE, (êks-pêk'-tô-râte) *v. t.* To eject from the breast, chest, or lungs.

p. EXPECTORATED; *ppr.* EXPECTORATING; *pp.* EXPECTORATED.

EXPOSITION, (êks-pô-zish'-ân) *n.* Exposure; explanation; interpretation.

EXPOSE, (êks-pôze) *v. t.* To lay open; to put in danger.

p. EXPOSED; *ppr.* EXPOSING; *pp.* EXPOSED.

FISSILE, (fis'-sli) *a.* That may be split in the direction of the grain.

FISSURE, (fish'-yûre) *n.* A narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

GRACIOUS, (grâ'-shûs) *a.* Benignant; merciful; benevolent; kind.

GRACE, (grâse) *n.* Unmerited favor; mercy; a short prayer.

GRACE, (grâse) *v. t.* To adorn; to dignify; to embellish.

p. GRACED; *ppr.* GRACING; *pp.* GRACED.

HARSH, (hâresh) *a.* Austere; rough to the touch, ear, &c.; rigorous.

HARSNESS, (hâresh'-nêss) *n.* Sourness; roughness; crabbedness.

GREEDY, (grêéd'-ê) *a.* Ravenous; voracious; hungry; eager.

GREEDINESS, (grêéd'-ê-nêss) *n.* Eagerness of appetite or desire.

FOMENTATION, (fô-mên-tâ'-shân) *n.* A warm lotion; encouragement.

FOMENT, (fô-mên) *v. t.* To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions.

p. FOMENTED; *ppr.* FOMENTING; *pp.* FOMENTED.

FLUENT, (flû'-ânt) *a.* Liquid; flowing; ready; voluble.

FLUENCY, (flû'-ân-sê) *n.* Facility of words; smoothness; copiousness.

HOME, (hômê) *n.* One's own house; place of abode or country. [humbly.]

HOMELY, (hômê'-lê) *a.* Plain in features; not beautiful (*wrongly pronounced*)

IMPOSITION, (im-pô-zish'-ân) *n.* The act of laying on; oppression; cheat.

IMPOSE, (im-pôze) *v. t.* To lay on; to deceive; to cheat.

p. IMPOSED; *ppr.* IMPOSING; *pp.* IMPOSED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *convoy* and *convey*. Why does *convoy* retain the *y* in *conveyed*? Why does not *convey* change *y* into *i* in *conveyance*? What noun formed from *pronounce*? Why does *greedy* change *y* into *i* in *greediness*? What is the difference between *ferment* and *foment*? What noun formed from *impose*? Does *foment* double the *t* in forming the participles? Why? What sound of a in *harsh*? What sound of a in *grace*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

TERRACE, (têr'-râs) *n.* A raised bank of earth covered with grass.

TERRACE, (têr'-râs) *v. t.* To form into a terrace.

p. TERRACED; *ppr.* TERRACING; *pp.* TERRACED.

TRELLIS, (trêl'-lîs) *n.* A structure of crossbarred work; a lattice.

TRELLISED, (trêl'-lîst) *a.* Having trellises.

IMPORTUNITY, (im-pôr-tâ'-nê-tê) *n.* Incessant solicitation; urgency.

IMPORTUNE, (im-pôr-tânê') *v. t.* To tease; to solicit earnestly.

p. IMPORTUNED; *ppr.* IMPORTUNING; *pp.* IMPORTUNED.

IMPOTENCE, (im'-pô-tênse) *n.* Want of power; inability; incapacity.

IMPOTENT, (im'-pô-tênt) *a.* Weak; feeble; wanting power.

IMPRECATION, (im-prê-kâ'-shân) *n.* Invocation of evil; a curse.

IMPRECATE, (im'-prê-kâte) *v. t.* To pray for some evil or curse to fall upon.

p. IMPRECATED; *ppr.* IMPRECATING; *pp.* IMPRECATED.

INFAMOUS, (in'-fâ-mâs) *a.* Notoriously bad; shameless; disgraceful.

INFAMY, (in'-fâ-mê) *n.* Public reproach or disgrace; ignominy.

LIGAMENT, (lîg'-â-mênst) *n.* A substance which unites the bones; anything

LIGATURE, (lîg'-â-tûre) *n.* Anything tied round another; bandage. [which ties.

LENITY, (lên'-â-tê) *n.* Mildness of temper; mercy; forbearance.

LENIENT, (lê'-nê-ânt) *a.* Softening; mild; mitigating.

LIFE, (lîfe) *n.* Union and coöperation of soul with body; existence; vital.

LIFELESS, (lîfe'-lêss) *a.* Destitute of life; dead; dull; spiritless. [ity.

LIMBER, (lîm'-bâr) *a.* Flexible; easily bent; pliable.

LIMBERNESS, (lîm'-bâr-nêss) *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.

LOCOMOTION, (lô-kô-mô'-shân) *n.* The power or act of changing place.

LOCOMOTIVE, (lô-kô-mô'-tîv) *a.* Changing place. *n.* An engine for moving cars.

LUSTY, (lûs'-tê) *a.* Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

LUSTILY, (lûs'-tê-lê) *ad.* Stoutly; with vigor; with metal.

INFATUATION, (in-fât-yû-â'-shân) *n.* Folly; deprivation of reason.

INFATUATE, (in-fât-yû-âte) *v. t.* To make foolish; to affect with folly.

p. INFATUATED; *ppr.* INFATUATING; *pp.* INFATUATED.

INDUCEMENT, (in-dûse'-mênst) *n.* Motive; cause; reason.

INDUCE, (in-dûse) *v. t.* To influence; to persuade; to actuate.

p. INDUCED; *ppr.* INDUCING; *pp.* INDUCED.

MANUMISSION, (mân-yû-mîsh'-shn) *n.* The act of setting free.

MANUMIT, (mân-yû-mîst) *v. t.* To release from slavery; to set free.

p. MANUMITTED; *ppr.* MANUMITTING; *pp.* MANUMITTED.

MASON, (mâ'-sn) *n.* A builder with stone or brick; a free mason.

MASONIC, (mâ-sôn'-lîk) *a.* Relating to masons or free masons.

MASONRY, (mâ'-sn-rê) *n.* The work of a mason; free masonry.

REFLETE, (rê-plê-tê) *a.* Completely filled; quite full.

REFLECTION, (rê-plê'-shân) *n.* The state of being too full.

MASS, (mâs) *n.* A body; a lump; a quantity; a vast body.

MASS, (mâs) *n.* The celebration of the Lord's supper in the Catholic church.

MASSIVE, (mâs'-sîv) *a.* Bulky; weighty; massy.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *terrace* and *trellis*. Repeat the words classed with *mason*. What sound of *e* in *terrace*? What sound of *o* in *importune*? What sound of *e* in *impotence*? On what syllable is the accent in *impotence*? Why does *manumit* double the *t* in the participle? Why does *induce* omit the *e* in *induced*? Why does *induce* retain the *e* in *inducement*? Why does not *imprecate* retain the *e* in *imprecation*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, mêt,—plne, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bâll.

PHOENIX, (fê'-niks) *n.* A fabulous bird which was said to exist single, and to

PETAL, (pêt'-âl) *n.* A flower leaf. [rise again from its own ashes.

MATTER, (mât'-têr) *n.* Body; substance; business; pus.

MATERIAL, (mâ-tê'-rê-âl) *a.* Consisting of matter; corporeal; important.

MATERIALLY, (mâ-tê'-rê-âl-lê) *ad.* Substantially; essentially.

METRE, (mê'-têr) *n.* Measure as applied to verse.

METRICAL, (mêt'-rê-kâl) *a.* Pertaining to metre or numbers.

MEDAL, (mêd'-âl) *n.* A piece of metal in honor of some performance.

MEDALLION, (mê-dâi'-yân) *n.* The representation of a medal in painting or

MAYHEM, (mâ'-hêm) *n.* Privation of some essential part. [sculpture.

MEASUREMENT, (mêzh'-dre-mênt) *n.* Act of measuring. [a rule.

MEASURE, (mêzh'-dre) *v. t.* To ascertain the extent or quantity. *n.* A standard;

p. MEASURED; *ppr.* MEASURING; *pp.* MEASURED.

MENSURABLE, (mêns'-yâ-râ-bl) *a.* That may be measured.

MENSURATION, (mên-shû-râ-shûn) *n.* Measurement.

ORNATE, (ôr'-nâte) *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautiful; fine. [ment.

ORNAMENTAL, (ôr-nâ-mênt'-âl) *a.* Serving for decoration; giving embellish-

ORNAMENT, (ôr-nâ-mênt) *n.* Embellishment; decoration. *v. t.* To adorn.

p. ORNAMENTED; *ppr.* ORNAMENTS; *pp.* ORNAMENTED.

NUDE, (nûde) *a.* Bare; naked; void.

NUDITY, (nû-dê-tê) *n.* State of being naked; nakedness.

NOISY, (nôî'-zê) *a.* Sounding loud; clamorous; turbulent.

NOISE, (nôîze) *n.* A loud sound; outcry. *v. t.* To sound loud; to spread by

p. NOISED; *ppr.* NOISING; *pp.* NOISED.

[rumor.

CRUELTY, (krûd'-il-tê) *n.* Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity.

CRUEL, (krûd'-il) *a.* Inhuman; barbarous; brutal. [young trees.

NURSERY, (nûr'-sêr-ê) *n.* An apartment for young children; a plantation of

NURSE, (nûrse) *n.* One who has the care of the sick or young. *v. t.* To

p. NURSED; *ppr.* NURSING; *pp.* NURSED.

[feed; to tend.

Crag, (krâg) *n.* A rough steep rock or point.

CRAGGY, (krâg'-gê) *a.* Rugged; full of crags.

CRAGGINESS, (krâg'-gê-nêss) *n.* The state of being craggy.

MUTILATION, (mû-tê-lâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of mutilating; deprivation.

MUTILATE, (mû-tê-lâte) *v. t.* To cut off a limb; to deprive of some essential

p. MUTILATED; *ppr.* MUTILATING; *pp.* MUTILATED.

[part.

NIMBLE, (nim'-bl) *a.* Quick; active; ready; speedy.

NIMBLENESS, (nim'-bl-nêss) *n.* Quickness; activity; speed; agility.

OPTION, (ôp'-shûn) *n.* Choice; power of choosing; wish.

OPTIONAL, (ôp'-shûn-âl) *a.* Left to one's wish or choice.

PATRIMONY, (pât'-rê-mô-nê) *n.* An estate possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMONIAL, (pât-rê-mô-nê-âl) *a.* Possessed by inheritance.

PARSIMONY, (pâr'-sê-mân-ê) *n.* Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness.

PARSIMONIOUS, (pâr-sê-mô-nê-ûss) *a.* Covetous; too frugal; miserly.

PATOIS, (pât-wâ') *n.* A dialect peculiar to the peasantry; provincial dialect.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *phœnix* and *salamander*. Repeat the words classed with *matter*. Does *measure* retain the *e* in *measured*? Does *measure* retain the *e* in *measurement*? Repeat the words classed with *ornate*. Why does *crag* double the *g* in *craggy*? What sound has *c* in *crag*? What is the difference between *patrimony* and *parsimony*? Does *material* double the *t* in *materially*? Why? Does *medal* double the *t* in *medallion*? Why?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

ERUPTION, (ê-râp'-shân) *n.* Act of bursting forth; a breaking out.

ERUPTIVE, (ê-râp'-tiv) *a.* Bursting forth; having eruption.

EJECTION, (ê-jêk'-shân) *n.* A casting out; discharge; expulsion.

EJECT, (ê-jêkt') *v. t.* To throw out; to cast forth; to expel.

p. EJECTED; *ppr.* EJECTING; *pp.* EJECTED.

PAUPER, (pâw'-pâr) *n.* A poor person; one who receives alms.

PAUPERISM, (pâw'-pâr-izm) *n.* State of poverty; destitute of the means of

PATHOS, (pâ'-thôs) *n.* Deep feeling; tender emotions of the mind. [support.

PATHETIC, (pâ-thêt'-ik) *a.* Affecting or moving the feelings.

RATIFICATION, (rât-ê-fê-kâ'-shân) *n.* Act of confirming; sanction.

RATIFY, (rât'-ê-fi) *v. t.* To confirm; to sanction; to establish.

p. RATIFIED; *ppr.* RATIFYING; *pp.* RATIFIED.

RAPTURE, (râpt'-yâr) *n.* Extreme joy; delight; enthusiasm.

RAPTUROUS, (râpt'-yâr-ûs) *a.* Delightful; ecstatic.

PEDDLER, (pêd'-dlâr) *n.* A travelling dealer in small wares.

PEDDLERY, (pêd'-dlâr-ê) *n.* The articles sold by peddlers.

PEDDLE, (pêd'-dl) *v. t.* To busy about trifles; to sell as a peddler; to retail.

p. PEDDLED; *ppr.* PEDDLING; *pp.* PEDDLED.

SENATE, (sên'-ât) *n.* A body of councillors; the upper house of Congress.

SENATOR, (sên'-ât-târ) *n.* A member of a senate; a councillor.

SENATORIAL, (sên'-ât-tô'-rê-âi) *a.* Relating to a senate or senator.

REASONABLE, (rê'-zn-â-bi) *a.* Governed by reason; just; moderate; tolerable.

REASON, (rê'-zn) *n.* The faculty of deducing inferences from facts or proposi-

REASON, (rê'-zn) *v. i.* To argue; to debate; to persuade [tions.

p. REASONED; *ppr.* REASONING; *pp.* REASONED.

PERMISSION, (pêr-mish'-ân) *n.* Grant of liberty; license.

PERMIT, (pêr-mît) *n.* A written permission or license.

PERMIT, (pêr-mît) *v. t.* To allow without command; to grant leave; to

p. PERMITTED; *ppr.* PERMITTING; *pp.* PERMITTED. [consent to.

PENITENCE, (pên'-ê-tênse) *n.* Repentance; sorrow for sin or crimes; contrition.

PENITENT, (pên'-ê-tênt) *a.* Sorrowful for sin; contrite.

PENITENTIARY, (pên-ê-tên'-shâ-rê) *n.* A house of correction.

SERAPH, (sêr'-âf) *n. plu.* SERAPHIM. An angel of the highest rank.

SERAPHIC, (sê-râf'-ik) *a.* Angelic; celestial; pure.

SPONTANEOUS, (spôn-tâ'-nê-ûs) *a.* Acting or growing of itself; voluntary.

SPONTANEOUSLY, (spôn-tâ'-nê-ûs-lê) *ad.* Voluntarily; of its own accord.

SERENE, (sê-rêne') *a.* Clear; calm; placid; quiet.

SERENITY, (sê-rên'-ê-tê) *n.* Calmness; peace; evenness of temper.

SERIOUS, (sê'-rê-ûs) *a.* Earnest; grave; solemn; important.

SERIOUSNESS, (sê'-rê-ûs-nêss) *n.* Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

TRADITION, (trâ-dish'-ân) *n.* Oral account handed down from age to age.

TRADITIONAL, (trâ-dish'-ân-âi) *a.* Transmitted by oral means.

TREASON, (trêê'-zn) *n.* An offence against the security of the state.

TREASONABLE, (trêê'-zn-â-bi) *a.* Having the nature of treason.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *penitent*. What is the difference between *eruption* and *irruption*? Does *eject* double the *t* in forming the participles? Why? Does *permit* double the *t* in forming the participles? Repeat the words classed with *senate*. What orthoepical distinction between the noun and verb of the word *permit*? State the difference between *reason* and *instinct*. Does *ratify* change *y* into *i* in the preterit? Does it in the present participle? Why?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- PEREGRINATION, (pêr-ê-grê-nâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of travelling; foreign travel.
- PEREGRINATE, (pêr-ê-grê-nâte) *v. i.* To travel; to wander; to live in foreign
p. PEREGRINATED; *ppr.* PEREGRINATING; *pp.* PEREGRINATED. [countries.]
- PERAMBULATION, (pêr-âm-bû-lâ'-shûn) *n.* A travelling survey.
- PERAMBULATE, (pêr-âm'-bû-lâte) *v. i.* To walk through.
p. PERAMBULATED; *ppr.* PERAMBULATING; *pp.* PERAMBULATED.
- TRANSACT, (trân-sâkt') *v. i.* To do; to perform; to conduct; to manage.
p. TRANSACTED; *ppr.* TRANSACTING; *pp.* TRANSACTED.
- tone, (tône) *n.* Sound; accent; elasticity.
- TONIC, (tôn'-ik) *a.* Giving strength. *n.* A medicine that strengthens.
- TRITE, (trite) *a.* Worn out by use; stale; common.
- TRITENESS, (trite'-nêss) *n.* Staleness; commonness.
- TROPIC, (trôp'-ik) *a.* A line drawn through the point at which the sun turns.
- TROPICAL, (trôp'-ê-kâl) *a.* Being within the tropics; hot.
- UNDERSTANDING, (ân-dêr-stând'-ing) *n.* The faculties of the mind.
- UNDERSTAND, (ân-dêr-stând') *v. i.* To comprehend; to know; to know the
p. UNDERSTOOD; *ppr.* UNDERSTANDING; *pp.* UNDERSTOOD. [meaning of.]
- VIBRATORY, (vî'-brâ-tôr-ê) *a.* Moving to and fro; oscillating.
- VIBRATION, (vî-brâ'-shûn) *n.* A regular reciprocal motion.
- VIBRATE, (vî-brâte) *v. i.* To move backward and forward; to quiver.
p. VIBRATED; *ppr.* VIBRATING; *pp.* VIBRATED.
- VISITOR, (viz'-ê-tôr) *n.* One who visits. [God.]
- VISITATION, (viz-ê-tâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of visiting; good or evil dispensed by
- VISIT, (viz'-it) *v. i.* To go or come to see. *n.* Act of going to see another.
p. VISITED; *ppr.* VISITING; *pp.* VISITED.
- VITREOUS, (vit'-rê-ûs) *a.* Of the nature of glass; consisting of glass.
- VITRIFY, (vit'-rê-fy) *v. i.* To convert or change into glass.
p. VITRIFIED; *ppr.* VITRIFYING; *pp.* VITRIFIED.
- WILD, (wîld) *a.* Not tame; savage; disorderly. *n.* A desert.
- WILDLY, (wîld'-lê) *ad.* With disorder; heedlessly; without cultivation.
- WILDNESS, (wîld'-nêss) *n.* Rudeness; disorder; uncultivated state.
- WILDERNESS, (wîl'-dêr-nêss) *n.* A desert; a wild, uncultivated region.
- WORMY, (wôrm'-ê) *a.* Full of worms; earthy; grovelling.
- WORMEATEN, (wôrm'-ê-tên) *a.* Gnawed by worms; old.
- WORM, (wôrm) *n.* Any small creeping animal that lives in the earth.
- WORM, (wôrm) *v. i.* To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.
p. WORMED; *ppr.* WORMING; *pp.* WORMED.
- RESUMPTION, (rê-zûm'-shûn) *n.* Act of resuming; that which is resumed.
- RESUME, (rêz'-û-mâ') *n.* A summary; a condensed statement.
- RESUME, (rê-zûme') *v. i.* To begin again after interruption.
p. RESUMED; *ppr.* RESUMING; *pp.* RESUMED.
- RETAIL, (rê'-tâle) *n.* Sale in small quantities.
- RETAIL, (rê'-tâle') *v. i.* To sell in small quantities.
p. RETAILED; *ppr.* RETAILING; *pp.* RETAILED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *perambulate* and *peregrinate*. Repeat the words classed with *wild*. Repeat the words classed with *resume*. Why does not *retail* double the *t* in the participle? What orthoepical distinction between the noun and the verb? Does *visit* double the *t* in the participle? Why? Repeat the words classed with *vibrate*; classed with *visit*. What is the difference between *vibrate* and *oscillate*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll,

PERICARDIUM, (pêr-ê-kâr'-dê-âm) *n.* A thin membrane which surrounds the
PAUCITY, (pâw'-sê-tê) *n.* Smallness of number; fewness. [heart.

PERICRANIUM, (pêr-ê-krà'-nê-âm) *n.* A membrane which covers the skull.

QUININE, (kwê-nîne') *n.* A medicinal bark.

AGILITY, (â-jîl'-ê-tê) *n.* Nimbleness; quickness; activity.

AGILE, (âj'-li) *a.* Nimble; ready; active.

ALERTNESS, (â-lêrt'-nêss) *n.* Sprightliness; briskness; watchfulness.

ALERT, (â-lêrt') *a.* Being on the look-out; watchful; lively.

ALLOW, (âl-lôô') *v. t.* To admit; to permit; to grant; to yield.

ALLOWABLE, (âl-lôô'-â-bi) *n.* Not forbidden; admissible.

ALLOWANCE, (âl-lôô'-ânse) *v. t.* To limit in the supply of food. *n.* Settled rate;

p. ALLOWANCED; *ppr.* ALLOWANCING; *pp.* ALLOWANCED. [salary.

ALLEGORY, (âl'-lê-gôr-rê) *n.* A fable; a type.

ALLEGORICAL, (âl-lê-gôr'-rê-kâl) *a.* Figurative; typical; not literal.

AMBIGUITY, (âm-bê-gû'-ê-tê) *n.* Doubtfulness of meaning.

AMBIGUOUS, (âm-bîg'-û-ûs) *a.* Doubtful; having two meanings; uncertain.

ASSUASIVE, (âs-swâ'-siv) *a.* Softening; tranquillizing.

ASSUAGEMENT, (âs-swâje'-mênt) *n.* Abatement; that which softens.

ASSUAGE, (âs-swâje') *v. t.* To soften; to allay; to soothe.

p. ASSUAGED; *ppr.* ASSUAGING; *pp.* ASSUAGED.

AUTHENTICITY, (âw-thên-tis'-sê-tê) *n.* Authority; genuineness.

AUTHENTIC, (âw-thên-tik) *a.* Resting on proper authority; true.

AUTHENTICATE, (âw-thên-tê-kâte) *v. t.* To establish by authority.

p. AUTHENTICATED; *ppr.* AUTHENTICATING; *pp.* AUTHENTICATED.

AUGUST, (âw'-gûst) *n.* The name of the eighth month of the year.

AUGUST, (âw'-gûst') *a.* Great; grand; royal; magnificent.

COMPLIMENTARY, (kôm-plê-mênt'-â-rê) *a.* Bestowing compliment.

COMPLIMENT, (kôm-plê-mênt) *n.* An act of civility understood to mean less

COMPLIMENT, (kôm-plê-mênt) *v. t.* To praise; to flatter. [than it declares.

p. COMPLIMENTED; *ppr.* COMPLIMENTING; *pp.* COMPLIMENTED.

COGENCY, (kô'-jên-sê) *n.* Force; strength; power.

COGENT, (kô'-jênt) *a.* forcible; powerful; resistless.

COMPUNCTION, (kôm-pângk'-shûn) *n.* Act of pricking; repentance; remorse.

COMPUNCTIOUS, (kôm-pângk'-shûs) *a.* Repentant; sorrowful; penitent.

CONFLICT, (kôn'-fîkt) *n.* A combat; encounter; contest.

CONFLICT, (kôn'-fîkt') *v. i.* To strive; to contest; to fight; to combat.

p. CONFLICTED; *ppr.* CONFLICTING; *pp.* CONFLICTED.

CONGRESS, (kông'-grêss) *n.* The legislature of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL, (kôn-grêsh'-ân-âl) *a.* Relating to Congress.

CONSISTENT, (kôn-sis'-tênt) *a.* Agreeing together; not opposed to.

CONSISTENCE, (kôn-sis'-tênsê) *n.* Degree of density; substance.

CONSIST, (kôn-sist') *v. i.* To be composed of; to be contained in.

p. CONSISTED; *ppr.* CONSISTING; *pp.* CONSISTED.

COMPTROLLER, (kôn-trôl'-lêr) *n.* One who examines the accounts of collectors.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *pericardium* and *pericranium*. Repeat the words classed with *allow*. Repeat the words classed with *assuage*. Why does *assuage* omit the *e* in *assuaged*? Why does it retain the *e* in *assuagement*? Repeat the words classed with *authentic*. What is the difference in the pronunciation of the word *conflict*? Does *conflict* double the *t* in the participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *consist*. How are the adjective and noun from the word *consist* formed?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, báll.

DEGENERACY, (dê-jên'-êr-â-sê) *n.* A departure from the virtue of ancestors.

DEGENERATE, (dê-jên'-êr-â-te) *v. t.* To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

p. DEGENERATED; *ppr.* DEGENERATING; *pp.* DEGENERATED.

DEGRADATION, (dêg-grâ-dâ'-shôn) *n.* Deprivation of rank; baseness.

DEGRADE, (dê-grâ-de') *v. t.* To deprive of office, rank, or title; to disgrace.

p. DEGRADED; *ppr.* DEGRADING; *pp.* DEGRADED.

DELINEATION, (dê-lîn-ê-â'-shôn) *n.* First draught of a thing; outline.

DELINEATE, (dê-lîn'-ê-â-te) *v. t.* To design; to sketch; to describe.

p. DELINEATED; *ppr.* DELINEATING; *pp.* DELINEATED.

DEPORTMENT, (dê-pôrt'-mênt) *n.* Conduct; demeanor; behavior.

DEPORT, (dê-pôrt') *v. t.* To carry; to demean; to behave.

p. DEPORTED; *ppr.* DEPORTING; *pp.* DEPORTED.

DEPREDACTION, (dêp-rê-dâ'-shôn) *n.* Robbery; pillage; a spoiling.

DEPREDATE, (dêp'-rê-dâ-te) *v. t.* To rob; to pillage; to spoil.

p. DEPREDATED; *ppr.* DEPREDATING; *pp.* DEPREDATED.

ENDURANCE, (ên-dû-rânse) *n.* Continuance; patience; sufferance.

ENDURE, (ên-dû-re') *v. t.* To bear; to sustain; to support.

p. ENDURED; *ppr.* ENDURING; *pp.* ENDURED.

EMBLEM, (êm-blêm) *n.* A picture representing one thing to the eye, and

EMBLEMATIC, (êm-blê-mât'-îk) *a.* Figurative. [another to the understanding.

ENORMOUS, (ên-nôr'-mâs) *a.* Excessive; huge; vast; immense.

ENORMITY, (ên-nôr'-mê-tê) *n.* An atrocious crime; villany.

EPISODE, (êp'-ê-sô-de) *n.* An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem.

EPISODIC, (êp'-ê-sô-dîk) *a.* Contained in an episode.

EPISTLE, (ê-pîs'-sî) *n.* A letter; a writing sent.

EPISTOLARY, (ê-pîs'-tô-lâ-rê) *a.* Having the form of letters.

ERECTION, (ê-rêk'-shôn) *n.* State of being raised; elevation.

ERECT, (ê-rêkt') *v. t.* To place perpendicularly to the horizon; to exalt.

p. ERECTED; *ppr.* ERECTING; *pp.* ERECTED.

ETHICS, (êth'-îks) *n.* Doctrine of morality, or social manners.

ETHICAL, (êth'-ê-kâl) *a.* Moral; treating of morality.

EXCULPATION, (êks-kûl-pâ'-shôn) *n.* Act of clearing from blame.

EXCUIPATE, (êks-kûl'-pâ-te) *v. t.* To free from blame; to acquit.

p. EXCULPATED; *ppr.* EXCULPATING; *pp.* EXCULPATED.

EXASPERATION, (êgz-âs-pêr-â'-shôn) *n.* Aggravation; irritation.

EXASPERATE, (êgz-âs-pêr-â-te) *v. t.* To provoke; to enrage; to irritate.

p. EXASPERATED; *ppr.* EXASPERATING; *pp.* EXASPERATED.

EXTRICABLE, (êks'-trê-kâ-bî) *a.* That may be extricated.

EXTRICATION, (êks-trê-kâ'-shôn) *n.* Disentanglement; liberation; rescue.

EXTRICATE, (êks'-trê-kâ-te) *v. t.* To disembarass; to free from perplexity.

p. EXTRICATED; *ppr.* EXTRICATING; *pp.* EXTRICATED.

EXTRINSIC, (êks-trîn'-sîk) *a.* External; outward.

EXUBERANCE, (êgz-yû-bêr-ânse) *n.* Overflowing plenty; luxuriance.

EXUBERANT, (êgz-yû-bêr-ânt) *a.* Overabundant; plenteous; luxuriant.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *degrade* and *degenerate*. Why does *endure* omit the *e* in *endurance*? Repeat the words classed with *extricate*. What is the difference between *extrinsic* and *intrinsic*? Does *erect* double the *t* in the participles? What is the difference between *exculpate* and *exonerate*? Why does *exculpate* omit the final *e* in *exculpation*? What sounds has *ex* in *extricate*? What sounds has *ex* in *exuberant*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- DEVASTATION, (dêv-âs-tâ'-shân) *n.* Waste; havoc; desolation.
 DEVASTATE, (dê-vâs'-tâte) *v. t.* To lay waste; to plunder.
p. DEVASTATED; *ppr.* DEVASTATING; *pp.* DEVASTATED.
 FRAIL, (frâle) *a.* Weak; infirm; easily led astray.
 FRAILTY, (frâle'-tè) *n.* Weakness of resolution; infirmity.
 FRUSTRATION, (frûs-trâ'-shân) *n.* Disappointment; defeat.
 FRUSTRATE, (frûs'-trâte) *v. t.* To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.
p. FRUSTRATED; *ppr.* FRUSTRATING; *pp.* FRUSTRATED.
 FRAGMENT, (frâg'-mênt) *n.* A part broken off from the whole.
 FRAGMENTARY, (frâg'-mên-tâ-rè) *a.* Composed of fragments.
 FRENZY, (frên'-zè) *n.* Madness; distraction of mind; violent passion.
 FRENETIC, (frè-nêt'-ik) *a.* Mad; distracted; raving; frantic.
 FREAK, (frêke) *n.* A sudden fancy; a whim; a caprice.
 FREAKISH, (frêke'-ish) *a.* Capricious; whimsical; humorsome.
 FORBEARANCE, (fôr-bâre'-ânse) *n.* Command of temper; lenity.
 FORBEAR, (fôr-bâre') *v. i.* To cease from anything; to pause; to abstain.
p. FORBORE; *ppr.* FORBEARING; *pp.* FORBORNE.
 FORGIVENESS, (fôr-giv'-nês) *n.* Pardon; remission of a fine.
 FORGIVE, (fôr-giv') *v. t.* To pardon; to absolve; to excuse.
p. FORGAVE; *ppr.* FORGIVING; *pp.* FORGIVEN.
 FRICASSEE, (frik-âs-sêé') *n.* A dish made of fowl dressed in a strong sauce.
 FRICASSEE, (frik-âs-sêé') *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.
p. FRICASSEED; *ppr.* FRICASSEEING; *pp.* FRICASSEED.
 FUNGUS, (fûng'-gûs) *n.* A mushroom; a spongy excrescence.
 FUNGOUS, (fûng'-gûs) *a.* Excrescent; spongy; wanting firmness.
 GLADIATOR, (glâd'-â-â-tôr) *n.* A prize fighter; a sword player.
 GLADIATORIAL, (glâd'-â-â-tô'-rè-âi) *a.* Relating to prize fighters.
 GREETING, (grêêt'-ing) *n.* Salutation at meeting.
 GREET, (grêêt) *v. t.* To address with kind wishes.
p. GREETED; *ppr.* GREETING; *pp.* GREETED.
 GOD, (gôd) *n.* The Supreme Being; the source of all good. (*improperly pronounced GOAD*).
 GODLINESS, (gôd'-lê-nês) *n.* Piety to God.
 GNASH, (nâsh) *v. t.* To strike together; to grind the teeth.
p. GNASHED; *ppr.* GNASHING; *pp.* GNASHED.
 GRIM, (grîm) *a.* Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous.
 GRIMACE, (grê-mâse') *n.* A distortion of the countenance from insolence.
 GYPSUM, (jîp'-sûm) *n.* Native sulphate of lime.
 HALLELUJAH, (hâl-lê-lôô'-yâ) *n.* Praise ye the Lord.
 HASTE, (hâste) *n.* Rapidity; hurry; nimbleness.
 HASTEN, (hâ'-an) *v. t.* To be in a hurry; to move with swiftness.
p. HASTENED; *ppr.* HASTENING; *pp.* HASTENED.
 HEATHEN, (hê'-thn) *a.* A gentile; a pagan; a barbarian.
 HEATHENIZE, (hê'-thn-ize) *v. t.* To render barbarous.
p. HEATHENIZED; *ppr.* HEATHENIZING; *pp.* HEATHENIZED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *devastate* and *depradate*? What adjective is formed from *phrenzy*? Spell the participles of *forbear*. Spell the participles of *forgive*. Does *frustrate* omit the final *e* in *frustrating*? Why? Why does *devastate* omit the final *e* in *devastated*? What is the sound of *g* in *gnash*? What is the sound of *g* in *gypsum*? What effect has the suffix *ize* upon the word *heathen*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, mât,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, pâll.

EVOLUTION, (èv-ô-lâ'-shân) *n.* Act of unfolding; motion made by a body of
EVOLVE, (è-vôlvê) *v. t.* To unroll; to disentangle; to unfold. [men.]

p. EVOLVED; *ppr.* EVOLVING; *pp.* EVOLVED.

INTERESTED, (în-têr-êst-êd) *a.* Concerned in the consequences.

INTEREST, (în-têr-êst) *a.* Advantage; concern; share; good.

INTEREST, (în-têr-êst) *v. t.* To excite concern in; to affect; to exert.

p. INTERESTED; *ppr.* INTERESTING; *pp.* INTERESTED.

INVOLUTION, (în-vô-lâ'-shân) *n.* That which is wrapped round; raising quanti-
INVOLVE, (în-vôlv) *v. t.* To roll or fold round; to comprise. [ties to powers.]

p. INVOLVED; *ppr.* INVOLVING; *pp.* INVOLVED.

INUNDATION, (în-ân-dâ'-shân) *n.* Overflowing of water; flood; deluge.

INUNDATE, (în-ân-dâ-te) *v. t.* To overflow with water; to submerge.

p. INUNDATED; *ppr.* INUNDATING; *pp.* INUNDATED.

JOURNAL, (jâr-nâl) *n.* An account kept of daily transactions; a diary.

JOURNALIZE, (jâr-nâl-ize) *v. t.* To enter in a journal.

p. JOURNALIZED; *ppr.* JOURNALIZING; *pp.* JOURNALIZED.

LETTERED, (lêt-têrd) *a.* Learned; literate; suiting letters.

LETTER, (lêt-târ) *n.* A character for expressing sounds to the eye; a

LETTER, (lêt-târ) *v. t.* To stamp with letters. [written message.]

p. LETTERED; *ppr.* LETTERING; *pp.* LETTERED.

LIABLE, (lî-â-bl) *a.* Answerable; bound; not exempt; exposed.

LIABILITY, (lî-â-bîl-ê-tè) *n.* The state of being liable; responsibility.

LIMNER, (lîm-nêr) *n.* A painter; a picture maker.

LIMN, (lîm) *v. t.* To draw; to paint anything.

p. LIMNED; *ppr.* LIMNING; *pp.* LIMNED.

LODGING, (lôdje'-îng) *n.* A temporary residence or habitation.

LODGEMENT, (lôdje'-mênt) *n.* Collection; position secured by assailants.

LODGE, (lôdje) *v. t.* To afford a temporary dwelling; to settle. *n.* A small
p. LODGED; *ppr.* LODGING; *pp.* LODGED. [house.]

LIVELY, (lîve'-lè) *a.* Brisk; gay; airy; active; nimble.

LIVED, (lîvd) *a.* Having life.

LIVE, (lîve) *a.* Having life; not dead; active.

LIVE, (lîv) *v. t.* To have life; to exist to dwell.

p. LIVED; *ppr.* LIVING; *pp.* LIVED.

MANIPULATION, (mâ-nîp-â-lâ'-shân) *n.* Work by the hand.

MANIPULATE, (mâ-nîp-â-lâ-te) *v. t.* To operate or work with the hands.

p. MANIPULATED; *ppr.* MANIPULATING; *pp.* MANIPULATED.

MANOR, (mân'-nôr) *n.* A large landed estate.

MANORIAL, (mâ-nô'-rê-âi) *a.* Belonging to a manor; denoting a manor.

MANNERS, (mân'-nârz) *n.* Morals; behavior polite or impolite.

MARGIN, (mâr'-jin) *n.* A border; the brink; edge.

MARGINAL, (mâr'-jin-âi) *a.* Placed or written on the margin.

MATRIMONY, (mât'-rê-mân-ê) *n.* The state of those who are married.

MATRIMONIAL, (mât-rê-mô'-nê-âi) *a.* Suitable to marriage; connubial.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *involution* and *evolution*? Repeat the words classed with *lodge*. Why does *lodge* omit the *e* in *lodging*, &c.? Why does *lodge* retain the *e* in *lodgement*? Repeat the words classed with *live*. State the difference between *manners* and *manors*. What orthoepical distinction between the verb and noun of the word *entere-t*? What sound of *t* in the verb *live*? What sound of *t* in the adjective *live*? What sound of *t* in the adjective *lived*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—plne, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâb, tâbe, bâll.

- MATRON**, (mă'-trôn) *n.* A married woman; a mother of a family.
- MATRONLY**, (mă'-trôn-lê) *a.* Grave; becoming a wife or matron.
- MEPHITIC**, (mê-fî'-îk) *a.* Foul; noxious; offensive.
- MEPHITIS**, (mê-fî'-îs) *n.* A noxious exhalation. [of the gods.]
- MERCURY**, (mêr'-kû-rê) *n.* Quicksilver; a planet; a heathen deity; messenger.
- MERCURIAL**, (mêr'-kû'-rê-âi) *a.* Consisting of mercury; active; sprightly.
- MODEST**, (môd'-êst) *a.* Restrained by a sense of propriety; bashful.
- MODESTY**, (môd'-ês-tê) *n.* Purity of manners; free from presumption or
- MOROSE**, (mô-rôse') *a.* Sour of temper; peevish; sullen. [impudence.]
- MOROSENESS**, (mô-rôse-nêss) *n.* Sourness; peevishness; severity.
- MONEY**, (môn'-nê) *n. plu.* **MONEYS.** Stamped metal used in traffic.
- MONETARY**, (môn'-ê-têr-ê) *a.* Relating to or consisting of money.
- MERMAID**, (mêr'-mâde) *n.* A fabulous animal—the fore part woman, the
- MERMAN**, (mêr'-mân) *n.* The male of the mermaid. [hinder part fish.]
- MUCUS**, (mû'-kûs) *n.* A slimy fluid secreted by the mucous membrane.
- MUCOUS**, (mû'-kûs) *a.* Slimy; viscous; containing mucilage.
- MUCILAGE**, (mû'-sil-âj) *n.* A slimy mass; a solution of gum.
- MESSAGE**, (mês'-sêje) *n.* An errand; any communication sent from one per-
- MESSANGER**, (mês'-sân-jêr) *n.* One who carries a message. [son to another.]
- MUTUAL**, (mû'-tshû-âi) *a.* Reciprocal; each acting in return to the other.
- MUTUALLY**, (mû'-tshû-âi-lê) *ad.* Reciprocally; in return.
- MONSTER**, (môn'-stâr) *n.* An animal having some ill or strange formation.
- MONSTROUS**, (môn'-strûs) *a.* Deviating from the order of nature; shocking.
- NICE**, (nîse) *a.* Accurate; exact; precise; delicate; tender.
- NIGETY**, (nî'-sê-tê) *n.* Minute accuracy; fastidious delicacy.
- NEGRO**, (nê'-grô) *n.* One of the black race of Africa, (*vulgarly* nîg-gur.)
- NIGGARD**, (nîg'-gûrd) *n.* A miser; a sordid fellow. *a.* Sordid.
- NORMAL**, (nôr'-mâl) *a.* According to rule or principle; teaching first principles.
- NUPTIAL**, (nûp'-shâl) *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
- NUNCIO**, (nûn'-shê-ô) *n.* A messenger; an ambassador from the Pope.
- OBSTREPEROUS**, (ôb-strêp'-êr-êss) *a.* Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent.
- OCCULT**, (ôk-kûlt') *a.* Secret; hidden; unknown; abstruse.
- OCCULTATION**, (ôk-kûlt-tâ'-shûn) *n.* The time a star is hidden from the sight.
- PAPAL**, (pâ'-pâl) *a.* Belonging to the Pope.
- PAPACY**, (pâ'-pâ-sê) *n.* The office and dignity of the Pope.
- PEARL**, (pêrî) *n.* A whitish, hard, round body, found in the oysters of the
- PEARLY**, (pêrî'-lê) *a.* Resembling pearls. [Asiatic seas.]
- PEEVISH**, (pê'-vîsh) *a.* Apt to complain; cross; fretful; petulant.
- PEEVISHNESS**, (pê'-vîsh-nêss) *n.* Petulance; fretfulness.
- PERIOD**, (pê'-rê-ôd) *n.* The time in which anything is performed; a full stop.
- PERIODICAL**, (pê-rê-ôd'-ê-kâl) *a.* Happening at stated times; regular.
- PERTINACIOUS**, (pêr-tê-nâ'-shûs) *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; resolute.
- PERTINACITY**, (pêr-tê-nâs'-ê-tê) *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness.
- PERTINENCY**, (pêr-tê-nên-sê) *n.* Propriety to the purpose; fitness.
- PERTINENT**, (pêr-tê-nên-t) *a.* Just to the purpose.

QUESTIONS.—Repeat the words classed with *pertinent*. Repeat the words classed with *shucus*. State the difference between *occult* and *recur*. Why does not *occult* double the *t* in *occultation*? Does *mutual* double the *t* in *mutually*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

PRE-EMINENT, (prê-êm'-ê-nênt) *a.* Superior in excellence; surpassing others.
PRE-EMINENCE, (prê-êm'-ê-nânse) *n.* Superiority in excellence; precedence.

PREGNANT, (prêg'-nânt) *a.* Teeming; fruitful; fertile.

PREGNANCY, (prêg'-nân-sê) *n.* Fruitfulness; fertility.

PRIOR, (pri'-ôr) *a.* Being before something else; previous; preceding.

PRIORITY, (pri'-ôr'-ê-tê) *n.* The state of being first; precedence.

PRISM, (prizm) *n.* An optical glass; a solid.

PRISMATIC, (priz-mât'-ik) *a.* Relating to or formed like a prism.

PROFLIGATE, (prôf'-lê-gâte) *a.* Openly vicious; lost to virtue and decency.

PROFLIGACY, (prôf'-lê-gâ-sê) *n.* Vice; depravity; abandoned conduct.

PROGENY, (prôj'-ê-nê) *n.* Offspring; descendants; issue; race.

PROGENITOR, (prô-jên'-ê-tôr) *n.* A forefather; an ancestor.

PROBLEM, (prôb'-lêm) *n.* A question proposed for solution.

PROBLEMATIC, (prôb'-lê-mât'-ê-kâl) *a.* Uncertain; disputable; unsettled.

PROLIX, (prô-ilks') *a.* Long; tedious; tiresome.

PROLIXITY, (prô-ilks'-ê-tê) *n.* Tediousness; tiresome length.

PROTEUS, (prô-tê-ûs) *n.* A heathen deity who is said to appear in various

PROTEAN, (prô-tê-ân) *a.* Readily assuming different shapes. [forms.]

PROVERB, (prôv'-êrb) *n.* A short sentence often repeated; a maxim.

PROVERBIAL, (prô-vêr'-bê-âl) *a.* Suitable to a proverb.

PROVINCE, (prôv'-înce) *n.* A conquered country; a division of a country.

PROVINCIAL, (prô-vîn'-shâl) *a.* Relating to a province; rude; unpolished.

PRURIENT, (prôd'-rê-ênt) *a.* Having an itching desire; uneasy with desire.

PRURIENCE, (prôd'-rê-ênce) *n.* An eager desire for anything.

PYROTECHNY, (pir'-ê-têk-nê) *n.* The art of making fireworks.

PYROTECHNICAL, (pir'-ê-têk-nê-kâl) *a.* Relating to fireworks.

RABID, (râb'-id) *a.* Fierce; furious; mad; raging.

RABIDNESS, (râb'-id-nêss) *n.* Furiousness; madness.

RECUMBENCY, (rê-kûm'-bên-sê) *n.* The posture of lying or reclining; repose.

RECUMBENT, (rê-kûm'-bênt) *a.* Leaning; reclining; reposing.

REDUNDANT, (rê-dûn'-dânt) *a.* Superfluous; using too many words.

REDUNDANCE, (rê-dûn'-dânse) *n.* Excess; superabundance.

REGENT, (rê'-jênt) *n.* One ruling for another. *a.* Ruling; governing.

REGENCY, (rê'-jên-sê) *n.* A collective body administering the government.

REGAL, (rê'-gâl) *a.* Pertaining to a king; royal.

REGALITY, (rê'-gâl'-ê-tê) *n.* Royalty; sovereignty.

REGALIA, (rê-gâ'-lê-â) *n.* Ensigns of royalty.

SANGUINE, (sâng'-gwîn) *a.* Red; abounding with blood; warm; ardent;

SANGUINARY, (sâng'-gwîn-â-rê) *a.* Cruel; bloody; murderous. [confident.]

RESIN, (rêz'-în) *n.* The gum of certain trees.

RESINOUS, (rêz'-în-ûs) *a.* Containing resin; like resin.

SCIENCE, (sî'-ênse) *n.* A branch of knowledge; a body of truths or principles.

SCIENTIFIC, (sî-ên-tîf'-ik) *a.* Conformed to the rules of science.

SCHEDULE, (skêd'-yâle) *n.* A small scroll; a list; a catalogue.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *pre-eminent* and *predominant*. Repeat the words classed with *regal*. What is the difference between *grateful* and *thankful*? What sound of *a* in *regal*? What sound of *a* in *regalia*? What sounds of *e* in *regent*? What sound of *i* in *science*? What sound of *i* in *resin*? What adjective formed from *resin*? How? What is the meaning of the suffix *ous*? What sound of *o* in *proteus*? What sound of *o* in *problem*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bûll.

PERSPIRATION, (pêr-spê-râ'-shân) *n.* Insensible evacuation of fluids through
PERSPIRE, (pêr-spîrê') *v. i.* To exude through the pores of the skin. [the skin.]

p. PERSPIRED; *ppr.* PERSPIRING; *pp.* PERSPIRED.

RESPIRATION, (rêz-pê-râ'-shân) *n.* The act of breathing.

RESPIRE, (rê-spîrê') *v. i.* To breathe; to inhale.

p. RESPIRED; *ppr.* RESPIRING; *pp.* RESPIRED.

SOURF, (skûrf) *n.* A dry crust; anything sticking to the surface.

SCURVY, (skûr'-vê) *n.* A disease incident to seamen, &c. *a.* Vile; bad.

SOORBUTIC, (skôr-bû'-tik) *a.* Relating to scurvy; diseased with scurvy.

RIBALD, (rib'-âld) *a.* Base; low; mean. *n.* A lewd person.

RIBALDRY, (rib'-âld-rê) *n.* Vile, brutal language.

SECRET, (sê'-krêt) *a.* Kept hidden; concealed; unseen. *n.* A thing unknown.

SECRECY, (sê'-krê-sê) *n.* Privacy; concealment; close silence.

RISIBLE, (riz'-ê-bl) *a.* Having the power of laughing; exciting laughter.

RISIBILITY, (riz'-ê-blî'-ê-tê) *n.* Proneness to laugh.

RITE, (rite) *n.* A solemn act of religion; form; ceremony; observance.

RITUAL, (rit'-yû-âl) *a.* Pertaining to rites; ceremonial.

ROUGH, (rûf) *a.* Not smooth; rugged; coarse; harsh.

ROUGHLY, (rûf'-lê) *ad.* Harshly; rudely; severely.

ROUGH-DRAUGHT, (rûf'-drâft) *n.* A sketch; an outline.

ROUGHNESS, (rûf'-nês) *n.* Unevenness of surface; harshness.

SECT, (sêkt) *n.* A body of persons united in some settled tenets.

SECTARIAN, (sêk-tâ'-rê-ân) *a.* Following a sect. *n.* One who belongs to a sect.

ROULEAU, (rôlê-lô') *n.* A little roll.

ROULETTE, (rôlê-lê't) *n.* A little wheel; a game at hazard.

SECTION, (sêk'-shân) *n.* A part cut off or separated; a separate part.

SECTIONAL, (sêk'-shân-âl) *a.* Relating to a section; embracing a section.

ROYAL, (rôl'-âl) *a.* Kingly; noble; regal; magnificent.

ROYALTY, (rôl'-âl-tê) *n.* The office or state of a king.

SELF, (sêlf) *pro. a. plu.* SELVES. Very; particular; one's own person.

SELFISH, (sêlf'-ish) *a.* Attentive only to one's own interest.

SELFISHNESS, (sêlf'-ish-nês) *n.* Pursuit of one's own interest; self love.

RURAL, (rôl'-râi) *a.* Relating to the country; rustic; pastoral.

RURALLY, (rôl'-râi-lê) *ad.* In a rural manner; as in the country.

SEDITION, (sê-dîsh'-ân) *n.* A tumult; an insurrection.

SEDITIONOUS, (sê-dîsh'-ân) *a.* Factious; turbulent.

RUTHLESS, (rôth'-lêz) *a.* Cruel; uncompassionate; barbarous.

RUTHLESSLY, (rôth'-lêz-lê) *ad.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

SENTENTIOUS, (sên-tên'-shûs) *a.* Abounding with maxims; short; energetic.

SENTENCE, (sên-tên-se) *n.* Decision; decree; a maxim. *v. t.* To doom to pun-

p. SENTENCED; *ppr.* SENTENCING; *pp.* SENTENCED. [ishment.]

SOBERETY, (sô-brî'-ê-tê) *n.* Temperance; soberness; coolness.

SOBER, (sô'-bêr) *a.* Temperate; calm; grave. *v. t.* To cure of intoxication.

p. SOBERED; *ppr.* SOBERING; *pp.* SOBERED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *respire* and *inspire*; *perspire* and *expire*. Repeat the words classed with *rough*. Repeat the words classed with *scurf*. Why does *sentence* omit the final *e* in *sentencing*? Repeat the words classed with *sentence*. State the difference between *leave*, *lie*, and *leaf*. Does *rural* double the *l* in *rurally*? Repeat the words classed with *self*. What adjective formed from *rite*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pîne, pin,—zône, môvo, nôr, nôt,—rûbe, rûb, bûll.

REVIVAL, (rê-vî'-vâi) *n.* Renewal of life; an increased attention to religion.
 REVIVE, (rê-vîve') *v. t.* To return to life; to return to vigor.

p. REVIVED; *ppr.* REVIVING; *pp.* REVIVED.

REVISION, (rê-vîzh'-ân) *n.* Re-examination; a revisal.

REVISE, (rê-vîze') *v. t.* To look over with care for correction.

p. REVISED; *ppr.* REVISING; *pp.* REVISED.

SOLSTICE, (sôl'-stîs) *n.* The point on the Ecliptic where the sun ceases to re-
 SOLSTITIAL, (sôl'-stîsh'-âl) *a.* Belonging to the solstice. [cede from the Equator.

SOUTH, (sôth) *n.* The point the sun is in at noon.

SOUTHERLY, (sôth'-êr-lê) *a.* Southern, or approaching to the south.

SOUTHERN, (sôth'-êrn) *a.* Belonging to the south; coming from the south.

SOUTHWARD, (sôth'-ârd) *n.* The southern regions. *ad.* Towards the south.

SOMNAMBULISM, (sôm-nâm'-bû-lizm) *n.* The practice of walking in sleep.

SOMNAMBULIST, (sôm-nâm'-bû-list) *n.* One who walks in his sleep.

SPACE, (spâse) *n.* Room; extension; area; quantity of time.

SPACIOUS, (spâ'-shûs) *a.* Having much space; ample; wide.

SOMNITUM, (sôm-nâ-âm) *n.* A dream; a combination of ideas during sleep.

SOMNOLENCE, (sôm'-nô-lênse) *n.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SOMNIFEROUS, (sôm-nîf'-êr-ûs) *a.* Causing sleep; procuring sleep.

SPLENDID, (splên'-dîd) *a.* Showy; magnificent; brilliant.

SPLENDOR, (splên'-dôr) *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy; lustre.

SOPORIFEROUS, (sôp-ô-rîf'-êr-ûs) *a.* Productive of sleep; causing sleep.

SOPORIFIC, (sôp-ô-rîf'-îk) *a.* Causing sleep; opiate; narcotic.

STRANGE, (strânje) *a.* Foreign; not domestic; unknown; wonderful.

STRANGENESS, (strânje'-nêss) *n.* State of being strange; singularity.

STRANGER, (strânê'-jâr) *n.* One who is not known; a guest.

STIPEND, (stî'-pênd) *n.* Wages; settled pay for services; salary; hire.

STIPENDIARY, (stî-pên'-dê-â-rê) *a.* Performed for a salary. *n.* One who receives

STURDY, (stûr'-dê) *a.* Hardy; stout; strong; robust. [a salary

STURDINESS, (stûr'-dê-nêss) *n.* Stoutness; hardness.

SUFFUSE, (sûf-fûze') *v. t.* To spread over with something expansible.

SUFFUSION, (sûf-fû'-zhân) *n.* The act of overspreading; that which is suffused.

SUGAR, (shûg'-âr) *n.* A sweet substance; a constituent of many plants.

SUGAR, (shûg'-âr) *v. t.* To season with sugar; to sweeten.

SUGARY, (shûg'-âr-ê) *a.* Sweet; tasting of sugar. [ed by the Scriptures.

SUPERSTITION, (sû-pêr'-stîsh'-ân) *n.* Religious belief or practice not sanction-

SUPERSTITIOUS, (sû-pêr'-stîsh'-ûs) *a.* Full of idle fancies with regard to religion.

TUTOR, (tû'-tôr) *n.* A teacher; an instructor.

TUTELAGE, (tû'-tê-lâje) *n.* State of being under a tutor.

TUTELAR, (tû'-tê-lâr) *a.* Protecting; guarding.

TUITION, (tû'-ish'-ân) *n.* Instruction; act or business of teaching.

TITILLATION, (tîl-lî-lâ'-shân) *n.* The state of being tickled; slight pleasure.

TITILLATE, (tîl-lî-lâte) *v. t.* To tickle.

p. TITILLATED; *ppr.* TITILLATING; *pp.* TITILLATED.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *revies* and *revise*? Repeat the words classed with *tutor*. What is the sound of *u* in *sugar*? Repeat the words classed with *south*. What sound of *i* in *stipend*? What sounds of *i* in *stipendiary*? What sounds of *u* in *suffuse*? On what syllable is the accent in *somniferous*? On what syllable is the accent in *tutelar*? In *tuition*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—plne, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bâll.

TRAIL, (trále) *n.* Scent left by a track; track followed by a hunter; anything;
TRAIL, (trále) *v. t.* To draw along the ground. [drawn behind.]

p. TRAILED; *ppr.* TRAILING; *pp.* TRAILED.

TRAIN, (tráne) *n.* That which is drawn after; a retinue; a series.

TRAIN, (tráne) *v. t.* To draw along; to educate; to discipline; to exercise.

p. TRAINED; *ppr.* TRAINING; *pp.* TRAINED.

REPUTATION, (rêp-d-â'-shân) *n.* Credit; honor; character, good or bad.

REPUTABLE, (rêp-d-â'-bl) *a.* Of good repute; honorable; respectable.

REPUTE, (rê-pâte') *v. t.* To account; to think; to estimate. *n.* Character;

p. REPUTED; *ppr.* REPUTING; *pp.* REPUTED. [credit.]

ULTRA, (âi'-trâ) *a.* Extreme; extravagant.

ULTRAISM, (âi'-trâ-izm) *n.* Extreme principles or measures.

REPUDIATION, (rê-pâ-dê-â'-shân) *n.* Rejection; refusal to pay a debt.

REPUDIATE, (rê-pâ-dê-â-te) *v. t.* To divorce; to put away; to reject.

p. REPUDIATED; *ppr.* REPUDIATING; *pp.* REPUDIATED.

VOLATILE, (vôl'-â-thi) *a.* Flying; evaporating quickly; lively; fickle.

VOLATILITY, (vôl'-â-thi'-lê-tê) *n.* Liveliness; fickleness.

VOLLEY, (vôl'-lê) *n.* A flight of shot; an emission of many at once.

VENTRILLOQUISM, (vên-trîl'-ô-kwîzm) *n.* Speaking so that the voice seems not to

VENTRILLOQUIST, (vên-trîl'-ô-kwîst) *n.* One who practices ventriloquism. [come.]

WEB, (wêb) *n.* Anything woven; a textile fabric. [from the speaker.]

WEBBED, (wêbd) *a.* Joined by a web or film.

WEAVE, (wêve) *v. t.* To unite threads so as to form cloth.

p. WOVE; *ppr.* WEAVING; *pp.* WOVEN. [protection.]

AUSPICE, (âw'-spis) *n.* Omens drawn from birds; favorable appearances;

AUSPICIOUS, (âw'-spish'-ds) *a.* Prosperous; favorable; fortunate.

AUCTION, (âwk'-shân) *n.* A public sale of property to the highest bidder.

AUCTIONEER, (âwk-shân-êêr') *v. t.* One who sells by auction.

ATTENUATION, (ât-tên-â-â'-shân) *n.* The act of making thin or slender.

ATTENUATE, (ât-tên-â-â-te) *v. t.* To make thin or slender; to lessen.

p. ATTENUATED; *ppr.* ATTENUATING; *pp.* ATTENUATED.

BRAVO, (brâ'-vô) *n.* A bandit; an assassin who murders for hire.

BRAVO, (brâ'-vô) *intj.* Well done.

BRAND, (brând) *n.* A piece of wood partly burnt; a mark made by a hot iron;

BRAND, (brând) *v. t.* To burn with a hot iron; to mark. [a stigma.]

p. BRANDED; *ppr.* BRANDING; *pp.* BRANDED.

CONFINEMENT, (kôn-fîne'-mênt) *n.* Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

CONFINE, (kôn-fîne') *v. t.* To bound; to limit; to shut up; to imprison.

p. CONFINED; *ppr.* CONFINING; *pp.* CONFINED.

CONCENTRATION, (kôn-sên-trâ'-shân) *n.* The act of bringing nearer together.

CONCENTRATE, (kôn-sên'-trâte) *v. t.* To drive into the centre; to condense.

p. CONCENTRATED; *ppr.* CONCENTRATING; *pp.* CONCENTRATED.

CONE, (kône) *n.* A solid of which the base is a circle, and the summit a

CONICAL, (kôn'-â-kâl) *a.* Having the form of a cone. [point.]

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *trail* and *train*. Why does not *trail* double the *l* in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *repute*. Does *repute* omit the *e* in *reputable*? Why? Repeat the words classed with *volley*. Repeat the words classed with *web*. What sound of *a* in *bravo*? What sound of *a* in *brand*? Spell the participles of the verb *weave*. Does *confine* omit the *e* in *confined*? Does it omit the *e* in *confinement*?

fâte, fâ, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâte, tâb, bâll.

CANINE, (kǎ-nine') *a.* Having the properties of a dog.

FELINE, (fê'-line) *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cat.

CONTIGUITY, (kôn-tê-gû'-ê-tê) *n.* Actual contact; nearness of situation.

CONTIGUOUS, (kôn-tig'-û-ûs) *a.* Meeting so as to touch; close to; adjacent.

DESTITUTION, (dêa-tê-tâ'-shân) *n.* Utter want; poverty.

DESTITUTE, (dêa'-tê-tâte) *a.* Forsaken; being in want; friendless.

DETECTION, (dê-têk'-shân) *n.* Discovery of guilt, fraud, or anything hidden.

DETECT, (dê-têkt') *v. t.* To discover; to find out; to bring to light.

p. DETECTED; *ppr.* DETECTING; *pp.* DETECTED.

CONTRADICTION, (kôn-trâ-dîk'-shân) *n.* Verbal opposition.

CONTRADICT, (kôn-trâ-dîkt') *v. t.* To assert the contrary; to oppose verbally.

p. CONTRADICTED; *ppr.* CONTRADICTING; *pp.* CONTRADICTED.

ASSERTION, (âs-sêr'-shân) *n.* The act of asserting; affirmation.

ASSERT, (âs-sêrt') *v. t.* To maintain; to affirm; to claim; to aver.

p. ASSERTED; *ppr.* ASSERTING; *pp.* ASSERTED. [gratification.

CONTENTMENT, (kôn-tênt'-mênt) *n.* State of being contented; satisfaction;

CONTENT, (kôn-tênt') *v. t.* To satisfy so as to stop complaint. *a.* Satisfied;

p. CONTENTED; *ppr.* CONTENTING; *pp.* CONTENTED. [easy.

DIGRESSIVE, (dê-grêss'-siv) *a.* Turning aside; deviating. [discourse.

DIGRESSION, (dê-grêsh'-ân) *n.* A passage deviating from the main design of a

DIGRESS, (dê-grêss') *v. t.* To turn aside out of the road; to expatiate.

p. DIGRESSED; *ppr.* DIGRESSING; *pp.* DIGRESSED.

DISPERSION, (dis-pêr'-shân) *n.* Distribution; wide diffusion.

DISPERSE, (dis-pêrse') *v. t.* To scatter; to drive to different parts.

p. DISPERSED; *ppr.* DISPERSING; *pp.* DISPERSED.

DISGRACEFUL, (diz-grâse'-fûl) *a.* Shameful; base; mean; vile.

DISGRACE, (diz-grâse') *n.* Ignominy; dishonor; shame; reproach.

DISGRACE, (diz-grâse') *v. t.* To bring a reproach upon; to bring to shame.

p. DISGRACED; *ppr.* DISGRACING; *pp.* DISGRACED.

EXAMINATION, (êgz-âm-ê-nâ'-shân) *n.* Search; inquiry; investigation.

EXAMINE, (êgz-âm'-în) *v. t.* To inspect carefully; to search into.

p. EXAMINED; *ppr.* EXAMINING; *pp.* EXAMINED. [house.

SEARCH-WARRANT, (sêrtsh'-wôr-rânt) *n.* A writ giving authority to search a

SEARCH, (sêrtsh) *v. t.* To seek for; to inquire. *n.* A looking for; inquiry.

p. SEARCHED; *ppr.* SEARCHING; *pp.* SEARCHED.

ESPOUSAL, (ês-pôû'-zâil) *n.* Act of espousing; adoption; protection.

ESPOUSE, (ês-pôûze') *v. t.* To contract marriage with; to betroth; to marry.

p. ESPOUSED; *ppr.* ESPOUSING; *pp.* ESPOUSED.

ENAMOUR, (ên-âm'-âr) *v. t.* To inflame with love; to make fond.

p. ENAMoured; *ppr.* ENAMOURING; *pp.* ENAMoured.

DIGNITY, (dig'-nê-tê) *n.* Elevation of rank; grandeur of aspect; honor.

DIGNIFY, (dig'-nê-fi) *v. t.* To advance; to prefer; to exalt; to adorn.

p. DIGNIFIED; *ppr.* DIGNIFYING; *pp.* DIGNIFIED.

VOTARY, (vô'-tâ-râ) *n.* One devoted to any service or pursuit.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *canine* and *feline*. Repeat the words classed with *digress*. Why does *vis* change *ie* into *y* in *eying*? Does *detect* double the *t* in the participle? Why? What noun is formed from the verb *disperse*? What noun from the verb *examine*? *Assert* is accented on the last syllable, why does it not double the *t* in *asserted*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâh, bâll.

ANIMADVERSION, (ân-ê-măd-vêr'-shân) *n.* Reproof; censure.

ANIMADVERT, (ân-ê-măd-vêr') *v. i.* To censure; to turn the mind to.

ALCHEMY, (ăl'-kê-mê) *n.* The science of chemistry as formerly practiced.

ANTITHESIS, (ân-tîth'-ê-sî) *n.* Opposition in words or sentiments; contrast.

ANTITHETIC, (ân-tê-thê't'-îk) *a.* Relating to antithesis or contrast.

AMNESTY, (âm'-nê-s-tê) *n.* The act of general pardon from penalty.

ARC, (âr) *n.* Any part of a curve line; an arch.

ARCH, (ârsh) *n.* A concave structure supported by its own curve.

ARDUOUS, (âr'-jâ-ô) *a.* Hard to climb or execute; difficult.

ARDUOUSNESS, (âr'-jâ-ô-s-nê-s) *n.* Height; difficulty.

ATMOSPHERE, (ât'-mô-s-fêr) *n.* The æriform vapors which surround the

ATMOSPHERIC, (ât'-mô-s-fêr'-îk) *a.* Belonging to the atmosphere. [earth.

ANALOGUE, (ân'-â-lôg) *n.* A thing corresponding to another thing.

ASTRONOMY, (âs-trôn'-ô-mê) *n.* The science which teaches of the heavenly

ASTRONOMICAL, (âs-trô-nôm'-ê-kâl) *a.* Belonging to astronomy. [bodies.

CLIMAX, (klî'-mâks) *n.* Gradation; ascent; a gradual rising.

AMPHIBIOUS, (âm-fîb'-ê-ô) *a.* Having the power of living in two elements.

COLATION, (kô-lâ'-shân) *n.* Filtration; a straining.

COLLATION, (kô-lâ'-shân) *n.* Act of bringing together; a repast.

APRON, (â'-pûrn) *n.* A part of a lady's dress; a covering over the lap.

COLLAPSE, (kô-lâps') *v. i.* To fall together; to close so that one side touches

AURIFEROUS, (âw-rîf'-fê-rô-s) *a.* Producing gold. [the other.

CONCRETE, (kôn-krê'te) *a.* Composed of several ingredients.

CONCRETION, (kôn-krê'-shân) *n.* Mass concentered; compound.

ARMISTICE, (âr'-mê-stîs) *n.* A suspension of hostilities; a truce. [use.

CONFISCATION, (kôn-fîs-kâ'-shân) *n.* The transfer of private property to public

CONFISCATE, (kôn-fîs-kâ'te) *v. t.* To transfer private property to the state.

ANATHEMA, (â-nâth'-ê-mâ) *n.* A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical author-

CONTINGENT, (kôn-tîn'-jênt) *a.* Happening by chance; accidental. [ity.

CONTINGENCE, (kôn-tîn'-jêns) *n.* Casualty; accident; incident.

ASPERITY, (âs-pêr'-ê-tê) *n.* Unevenness; harshness; sharpness.

METAPHOR, (mê't'-â-fûr) *n.* A figure of speech by which the name of one object

METAPHORICAL, (mê't'-â-fô'r'-ê-kâl) *a.* Figurative. [is ascribed to another.

ARCADE, (âr-kâde') *n.* A series of arches covered with a roof.

CONTRAST, (kôn-trâst') *v. t.* To place in opposition to show the difference.

CONTRAST, (kôn-trâst) *n.* Opposition of things.

CORDIAL, (kôrd'-yâl) *a.* Hearty; sincere; reviving.

CORDIALITY, (kôrd-yê-âl'-ê-tê) *n.* Heartiness; warmth of feeling.

CULTIVATE, (kûl-tê-vâ'te) *v. t.* To till; to prepare for crops; to foster.

CULTIVATION, (kûl-tê-vâ'-shân) *n.* Improvement by tillage, tuition, or study.

CRUDE, (krôôd) *a.* Raw; not subdued by fire; harsh; unripe.

CRUDITY, (krôô'-dê-tê) *n.* State of being crude; unripeness.

CULPABLE, (kûl-pâ-bl) *a.* Worthy of blame; criminal; guilty.

CULPABILITY, (kûl-pâ-bîl'-ê-tê) *n.* State of being culpable.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *collation* and *colation*. Spell the participles of *confiscate*. What orthoepical distinction between *contrast* the verb and *contrast* the noun? What sound of *o* in *contrast*? What sound of *o* in *cordial*? Spell the participles of *cultivate*. What sound of *u* in *crudity*? Does the verb *contrast* double the final *t* in the participles? Spell the participles of the verb *collapse*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll, —mê, mêt, —pine, pîn, —tône, môve, nôr, nôt, —tâte, tâb, báll.

- AMULET**, (âm'-d-lăt) *n.* A charm worn about the neck, supposed to protect.
- COLANDER**, (kăl'-lân-dăr) *n.* A sieve; a strainer. [from disease.]
- ASTROLOGY**, (ăs-trôl'-d-jê) *n.* The pretended science of foretelling future events [by the stars.]
- COLUMN**, (kôl'-lâm) *n.* A round pillar; a file of troops.
- AURORA-BOREALIS**, (ăw-rô'-ră-bô-rê-ă'-lîs) *n.* Northern lights.
- ATTAR**, (ăt'-tăr) *n.* An essential oil obtained from the petals of roses.
- CHRONOLOGY**, (krô-nôl'-d-jê) *n.* The science of computing dates.
- CLERICAL**, (klêr'-d-kăl) *a.* Relating to the clergy; pertaining to a clerk.
- COCHINEAL**, (kôtch'-d-nôêl) *n.* A substance consisting of dried insects, used as [a red dye.]
- CONDIGN**, (kôn-dîne') *a.* Suitable; deserved; merited.
- COLLATERAL**, (kôl-lăt'-têr-ăl) *a.* Side by side; running parallel.
- COLOGNE**, (kô-lône') *n.* An aromatized alcohol, used for the toilet.
- COLONNADE**, (kôl-lô-nădê') *n.* A series of columns disposed in a circle.
- GONCHOLOGY**, (kôn-kôl'-d-jê) *n.* The science of shells.
- CONSANGUINITY**, (kôn-săng-gwîn'-d-tê) *n.* Relationship by blood.
- CONDIMENT**, (kôn'-dê-mênt) *n.* Anything used for seasoning; sauce.
- DEMISE**, (dê-mîze') *v. i.* To grant at one's death. *n.* Death; decease.
- DIET**, (dî'-êt) *n.* Food; victuals; a legislative body.
- DIETETIC**, (dî-ê-tê't-îk) *a.* Regulating food or diet.
- DIET**, (dî'-êt) *v. i.* To feed by the rules of medicine.
- p.* DIETED; *ppr.* DIETING; *pp.* DIETED.
- DIFFICULT**, (dif'-fê-kăl't) *a.* Hard to be done; not easy; vexatious.
- DIFFICULTY**, (dif'-fê-kăl-tê) *n.* Impediment; obstruction; distress.
- MOCKERY**, (môk'-êr-ê) *n.* Derision; scorn; ridicule.
- MOCK**, (môk) *v. i.* To deride; to laugh at. *a.* False; counterfeit (*incorrectly* *p.* MOCKED; *ppr.* MOCKING; *pp.* MOCKED. [pronounced mawk].
- DILAPIDATION**, (dê-lăp-ê-dă'-shăn) *n.* Decay; ruin, particularly of an edifice.
- DILAPIDATE**, (dê-lăp-ê-dă'te) *v. i.* To go to ruin; to fall to decay.
- DILUTE**, (dê-lû'te) *v. i.* To make thin; to make weak.
- DILUTION**, (dê-lû'-shăn) *n.* Act of diluting; a weak liquid.
- DISCLOSE**, (dîs-klôze') *v. i.* To uncover; to make known; to reveal.
- DISCLOSURE**, (dîs-klô'-zhûre) *n.* Discovery; act of revealing any secret.
- DISCORD**, (dîs-kôrd) *n.* Want of harmony; disagreement.
- DISCORDANT**, (dîs-kôrd'-dănt) *a.* Inconsistent; unharmonious.
- CONSTERNATION**, (kôn-stêr-nă'-shăn) *n.* Amazement; terror; alarm.
- CONTRALTO**, (kôn-trăl'-tô) *n.* The part immediately below the treble.
- CONVECTION**, (kôn-vêk'-shăn) *n.* The act of conveying or transferring.
- COPIOUS**, (kô'-pê-ăs) *a.* Plentiful; abundant; ample; full.
- COSMOPOLITE**, (kôz-môp'-d-lîte) *n.* A citizen of the world.
- CORVETTE**, (kôr-vêt') *n.* A sloop of war having less than twenty guns.
- COUPON**, (kôd-pông') *n.* A dividend in a public stock.
- CREOLE**, (krê'-ôle) *n.* A native of the West Indies from European ancestors.
- CRUSTACEOUS**, (krăs-tă'-shăs) *a.* Shelly, with joints, as a lobster.

QUESTIONS.—Does *demise* omit the final *e* in *demised*? Does *diet* double the final *t* in the participles? Why? Does *dignify* change *y* into *i* in *dignified*? Does *dignifying* retain the *y*? Does *dilate* omit the *e* in the participles? What sound has *i* in *dilate*? What sound has *i* in *discord*? What sound has *o* in *copious*? What sound has *o* in *corvette*? What sounds of *o* in *colonnade*?

fâte, făr, făt, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pîne, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, túb, báll

- DEUTERONOMY, (dê-têr-ôn'-ô-mê) n.** The recapitulation of the law; the fifth
DURESS, (dû'-rêss) n. Constraint; imprisonment. [book of Moses.
DROMEDARY, (drôm'-ô-dâ-rê) n. A camel having only one hump on the back.
CULVEET, (kûl'-vêrt) n. An arched passage beneath a road or canal.
CUSTODY, (kûs'-tô-dê) n. A keeping or guarding; restraint of liberty.
CURFEW, (kûr'-fû) n. An evening bell; a cover for a fire.
DISDAIN, (diz-dâne') v. i. To regard with contempt; to despise. *n.* Scorn;
DISDAINFUL, (diz-dâne'-fûl) a. Haughtily; scornful. [contempt.
DISGUSTFUL, (diz-gûst'-fûl) a. Nauseous; causing aversion.
DISGUST, (diz-gûst') n. Aversion; distaste. *v. i.* To excite aversion in the
DISGUISEMENT, (diz-giz'-mênt) n. A dress of concealment. [stomach.
DISGUISE, (diz-gize') v. i. To conceal by an unusual dress. *n.* A false appear-
DUNGEON, (dûn'-jûn) n. A close, dark prison. [ance.
DISSEMBLE, (dis-sêm'-bl) v. i. To pretend to be that which is not; to disguise.
DOUBT, (dôût) v. i. To fear; to suspect; to be in uncertainty.
DOUBTFUL, (dôût'-fûl) a. Obscure; uncertain; not confident.
DOUBLE, (dûb'-bl) v. i. To add an equal to an equal. *a.* Two of a sort.
DREAD, (drêd) v. i. To regard with great fear. *n.* Fear. *a.* Awful; terrible.
DREADFUL, (drêd'-fûl) a. Terrible; frightful; awful.
DRIVEL, (driv'-vl) v. i. To let the spittle fall, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.
DRIVELLER, (driv'-vl-âr) n. A fool; an idiot; a dotard.
DROOP, (drôöp) v. i. To wither; to wilt; to languish with sorrow.
p. DROOPED; *ppr.* DROOPING; *pp.* DROOPED.
DROP, (drôp) v. i. To let fall; to let go; to cease.
p. DROPPED; *ppr.* DROPPING; *pp.* DROPPED.
DROPSY, (drôp'-sê) n. A disease from a morbid collection of serous fluid in
DROPSICAL, (drôp'-sê-kâl) a. Partaking of dropsy. [the body.
DRUG, (drûg) v. i. To tincture with something offensive. *n.* Medicine.
p. DRUGGED; *ppr.* DRUGGING; *pp.* DRUGGED.
DUTY, (dû'-tê) n. Obligation; business; tax; custom.
DUTEOUS, (dû'-tê-ûs) a. Obedient; dutiful; obsequious.
DUTIFUL, (dû'-tê-fûl) a. Disposed to perform duty; obedient.
DUPPLICATE, (dû'-plê-kâte) n. Double; twofold. *n.* A second thing of the same
DUPPLICITY, (dû'-plis'-ê-tê) n. Doubtfulness; deception; deceit. [kind.
DURABLE, (dû'-râ-bl) a. Having long continuance; lasting.
DURABILITY, (dû'-râ-bil'-ê-tê) n. The power of lasting; permanence.
DURATION, (dû'-râ-shân) n. Continuance of time; power of continuance.
ELIXIR, (ê-lik'-sûr) n. The extract or quintessence of anything.
EMBRYO, (êm'-brê-ô) n. Rudiments of anything yet unformed.
EMOLUMENT, (ê-môl'-â-mênt) n. Profit; gain; lucre.
EPITAPH, (êp'-ê-tâf) n. An inscription on a tomb or monument.
EPITHET, (êp'-ê-thêt) n. An adjective denoting any quality, good or bad.
EREBUS, (êr'-ê-bûs) n. The lower world; darkness.
ESCRITOIRE, (ês-krê-twôr') n. A bureau which forms a desk for writing.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *droop* and *drop*? Why does not *droop* double the *p* in *drooped*? Does *drop* double the *p* in the participles? Why? Does *disgust* double the final *t* in the participles? Repeat the words classed with *duty*. Repeat the words classed with *durable*. Why does *droop* change *y* into *i* in *droopical*? Does *drug* double the *g* in the participles? Why? Why does *drivel* double the *l* in *driveller*? Spell the participles.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

ESCUTCHEON, (ê-s-kútsh'-ân) *n.* The shield of a family on which arms are em-

EXORABLE, (êks'-ô-râ-bi) *a.* That may be moved by entreaty. [blazoned.

EUCHARIST, (yâ'-kâ-ris-t) *n.* The act of giving thanks; the sacrament of the

EXPLOIT, (êks-plôir') *n.* A deed; a successful performance. [Lord's Supper.

EXTANT, (êks'-tânt) *a.* Standing out to view; still existing.

FEALTY, (fê'-âi-tê) *n.* Fidelity; loyalty.

EXTRAORDINARY, (êks-trôr'-dê-nâ-rê) *a.* More than common; remarkable.

FEBRILE, (fê'-bril) *a.* Relating to, or partaking of fever.

FASTIDIOUS, (fâs-tid'-ê-âs) *a.* Disdainful; squeamish; over-nice.

SUMACH, (shâ'-mâk) *n.* A large shrub used in medicine, dyeing, and tanning.

FINICAL, (fin'-ê-kâi) *a.* Nice in trifles; gaudy; showy; foppish.

FILIAL, (fil'-yâi) *a.* Pertaining to, or like a son.

FOIBLE, (fôl'-bi) *n.* A moral weakness; a frailty; an imperfection.

FISCAL, (fis'-kâi) *a.* Belonging to the public treasury.

FOREHEAD, (fôr'-hêd) *n.* The part of the face from the eyes upwards to the

ELATION, (ê-lâ'-shôn) *n.* High spirits; haughtiness; triumph. [hair.

ELATE, (ê-lâ-te) *v. t.* To elevate; to puff up; to exalt.

EMANCIPATION, (ê-mân-sê-pâ'-shôn) *n.* The act of setting free.

EMBELLISHMENT, (êm-bêl'-lîsh-mênt) *n.* Decoration; ornament.

EMBARGO, (êm-bâr'-gô) *n.* A prohibition upon shipping not to leave port.

EMBODIMENT, (êm-bôd'-ê-mênt) *n.* The act of embodying.

EMBODY, (êm-bôd'-ê) *v. t.* To form into a body or mass; to incorporate.

p. EMBODIED; *pp.* EMBODYING; *pp.* EMBODIED.

EMBEZZLEMENT, (êm-bêz'-zl-mênt) *n.* Theft or felony committed by breach of

FRANTIC, (frân'-tik) *a.* Mad; raving; furious. [trust.

EMBROIDERY, (êm-brôid'-âr-ê) *n.* Needle work of gold, &c., upon stuffs, &c.

FORWARD, (frô'-wârd) *a.* Peevish; perverse; refractory.

EMBRASURE, (êm-brâ'-zhûre) *n.* An opening made in a wall through which

GHERKIN, (gêr'-kin) *n.* A pickled cucumber. [guns are fired.

ENCUMBRANCE, (ên-kûm'-brânse) *n.* Load; impediment; useless addition.

ENCUMBER, (ên-kûm'-bâr) *v. t.* To clog; to load; to impede.

ENACT, (ên-âkt') *v. t.* To establish by law; to decree.

ENACTMENT, (ên-âkt'-mênt) *n.* A law enacted; a decree.

ENCROACH, (ên-krôsh') *v. t.* To intrude; to pass bounds; to infringe.

ENCROACHMENT, (ên-krôsh'-mênt) *n.* An unlawful intrusion; invasion.

FRAUGHT, (frâwt) *pp.* or *a.* Laden; charged; filled; stored.

FORTITUDE, (fôr-tê-tûde) *n.* Strength or resolution to endure pain; courage.

FOUNDERY, (fôdn'-dêr-ê) *n.* A house and apparatus for casting metals.

FUGITIVE, (fû'-jê-tiv) *a.* Apt to fly away; vagabond; running away.

FULCRUM, (fûl'-krâm) *n.* The support on which a lever rests.

GRANDOLE, (jâ'-rân-dôle) *n.* A large kind of branched candlestick.

FURNAOE, (fûr'-nâs) *n.* An enclosed fireplace.

GAZELLE, (gâ'-zêl') *n.* A species of antelope.

GENERIC, (jê-nêr'-ik) *a.* Noting the kind or sort.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *elation* and *elevation*? Does *embody* retain the *y* in the noun? Why? Does *elate* retain the *e* in the noun? Does *enact* double the *t* in the participles? Spell the participles. What noun from the verb *encumber*? What verb from the noun *embellishment*? What sound of *o* in *encroach*? What sound of *o* in *fortitude*? On what syllable is the accent in *encumber*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- GENUINE, (jăn'-yû-lă) *a.* Uncorrupt; pure; real; true.
- GHOST, (gôst) *n.* The soul of a man; an apparition.
- GINGHAM, (ging'-âm) *n.* A thin cotton stuff made to imitate lawn.
- GIRAFFE, (jê-râf') *n.* The tallest of quadrupeds; the camelopard.
- GLADE, (glăde) *n.* A clear green space in a wood; smooth ice.
- GLOSSARY, (glôs'-să-rê) *n.* A dictionary of obscure words.
- GNAT, (nât) *n.* A small, winged, stinging insect.
- GOSSAMER, (gôs'-să-mâr) *n.* The down of plants.
- GORDIAN, (gôr'-dê-ân) *a.* Intricate; difficult; relating to gordius.
- GOSPEL, (gôs'-pêl) *n.* Good tidings; the Christian revelation.
- GRAPHIC, (grâf'-lî) *a.* Well described; affording a lively view.
- GUERDON, (gêr'-dân) *n.* A reward; a recompense.
- GUERRILLA, (gwêr-rîl'-lâ) *n.* A petty warfare; a skirmish.
- GUISE, (glze) *n.* Manner; mien; dress.
- ENGAGEMENT, (ên-gâje'-mênt) *n.* Promise; stipulation; occupation.
- ENGAGE, (ên-gâje') *v. t.* To bind by contract; to unite; to employ.
p. ENGAGED; *ppr.* ENGAGING; *pp.* ENGAGED.
- ENGRAVE, (ên-grăve') *v. t.* To mark by making incisions.
- ENGENDER, (ên-jân'-dâr) *v. t.* To produce; to form; to cause to bring forth.
- ENHANCE, (ên-hânse') *v. t.* To raise; to heighten in price; to increase.
- SONOROUS, (sô-nô'-rês) *a.* Giving a loud full sound when struck; loud and full.
- ENSCONE, (ên-akônse') *v. t.* To cover; to place under shelter. [sounding.
- ESSAY, (ês-sâ') *v. t.* To attempt; to try. *n.* A short treatise or composition.
- ESCORT, (ês-kôrt') *v. t.* To attend; to accompany. *n.* A guard.
- ESTABLISH, (ês-tâb'-lîsh) *v. t.* To settle firmly; to fix; to make firm.
- HARBINGER, (hâr'-bîn-jâr) *n.* A forerunner; a precursor.
- GUNWALE, (gûn'-nêl) *n.* The upper part of the solid workmanship of a vessel's
- HESPERIAN, (hês-pê'-rê-ân) *a.* Western; occidental. [side.
- GUTTURAL, (gût'-tûr-âl) *a.* Belonging to the throat; pronounced in the throat.
- HIATUS, (hî-â'-tûs) *n.* An aperture; an opening; a breach.
- HEGIRA, (hê-jî'-râ) *n.* The flight of Mahomet from Mecca in the year 662.
- HOMAGE, (hôm'-âje) *n.* Service; fealty; duty; respect.
- GUTTA-PERCHA, (gût'-tâ-pêr'-kâ) *n.* A gum from the East Indies.
- HOMILY, (hôm'-ê-lê) *n.* A religious discourse; a sermon.
- HOMINY, (hôm'-ê-nê) *n.* Indian corn coarsely broken and hulled.
- HECTIC, (hêk'-tîk) *n.* A constitutional fever attended by debility.
- HALLIARD, (hâl'-yârd) *n.* A rope by which yards, sails, and signals are hoisted.
- HAVOC, (hâv'-vôk) *n.* Waste; destruction; wide devastation.
- HERCULEAN, (hâr-kû'-lê-ân) *a.* Having or requiring extraordinary strength.
- HICCOUGH, (hîk'-kôp) *n.* A spasmodic affection of the stomach.
- HIPPOPOTAMUS, (hîp-pô-pôt'-â-mâs) *n.* The river horse; an animal found in
- HYBRID, (hî'-brîd) *a.* Mongrel; of different species. [the Nile.
- HOROSCOPE, (hôr'-ô-skôpe) *n.* Aspect of the planets at the hour of birth.
- HOSTLER, (hôs'-lâr) *n.* One who has the care of horses.

QUESTIONS.—Can you tell the difference between a *rhinoceros* and a *hippopotamus*? Does *engage* omit the *e* in the participle? Why does *engage* retain the *e* in *engagement*? What sound of *e* in *engender*? What sound of *i* in *genuine*? What sound of *i* in *hegira*? Spell the participle formed from the verb *essay*. Do you or do you not retain the *y*? Why? Spell the noun formed from the verb *establish*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, báll.

- HUGUENOT, (hă'-gê-nêt) *n.* One of the reformed religion in France.
- HYSSOP, (hiz'-zâp) *n.* A perennial medicinal plant.
- HOSTAGE, (hôs'-tâje) *n.* One given in pledge for the performance of conditions.
- JARGON, (jâr'-gân) *n.* Unintelligible talk; gibberish.
- JOIST, (jôist) *n.* A small piece of timber to which laths, &c., are nailed.
- JOVIAL, (jô'-vê-âi) *a.* Gay; airy; jolly; merry.
- JUXTAPOSITION, (jûks-tâ-pô-zish'-ân) *n.* State of being placed in nearness.
- KNOUT, (nôût) *n.* An instrument of punishment in Russia.
- LANGUAGE, (lâng'-gwâj) *n.* Human speech; the speech of one nation.
- LAPIDARY, (lâp'-ê-dâ-rê) *n.* One who cuts and polishes gems.
- LARBOARD, (lâr'-bôrd) *n.* The left hand side of a ship when looking towards
- LATENT, (lâ'-tênt) *a.* Hidden; concealed; secret. [the bow.
- LEVER, (lê'-vâr) *n.* A bar for raising weights by turning on a fulcrum.
- LAUDANUM, (lôd'-dâ-nâm) *n.* Tincture of opium.
- LEVANT, (lê'-vânt') *a.* Relating to the quarter where the sun rises; eastern.
- LAXITY, (lâks'-ê-tê) *n.* Looseness; slackness; openness.
- LEVITY, (lêv'-ê-tê) *n.* Lightness; inconstancy; vanity; trifling gayety.
- LIBATION, (li-bâ'-shân) *n.* Act of pouring wine on the ground in honor.
- LIAISON, (lâ'-â-zông') *n.* A binding or fastening together; a bond of union.
- LICORICE, (lik'-ô-ris) *n.* A root of sweet taste.
- LINTEL, (lin'-têl) *n.* A horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door or win-
- LITHE, (lithe) *a.* Limber; flexible; soft. [dow.
- LITURGY, (lit'-tûr-jê) *n.* A form of prayer; a formula of public devotion.
- LIVID, (liv'-ld) *a.* Discolored as by a blow; black and blue.
- LOIN, (lôin) *n.* The back of an animal; the lower part of the human back.
- LONGLIVED, (lông'-livêd) *a.* Having great length of life.
- LUCUBRATION, (lû-kû-brâ'-shân) *n.* Study by candle light.
- MELLIFLUENT, (mêl-lif'-fid-ênt) *a.* Flowing with sweetness.
- LURID, (lû'-rid) *a.* Gloomy; dismal; of a color between purple and gray.
- MAGNESIA, (mâg-nê'-zhê-â) *n.* A white, tasteless earthy substance.
- MALECONTENT, (mâl'-kôn-tênt) *n.* One who is dissatisfied. *a.* Discontented.
- MALEDICTION, (mâl-lê'-dik-shân) *n.* A curse; an execration.
- MAMMON, (mâm'-mân) *n.* Worldly riches or gain; the demon of riches.
- MALEFEASANCE, (mâl-fê'-zânse) *n.* Evil doing; an evil deed.
- MANIFOLD, (mân'-ê-fôld) *a.* Of different kinds; many in number.
- MANUAL, (mân'-yû-âi) *a.* Performed by the hand. *n.* A small book to be
- MEERSCHAUM, (mêêr'-shôâm) *a.* A tobacco pipe. [carried in the hand.
- MEDIUM, (mê'-dê-âm) *n.* The middle state or degree.
- MEMBRANE, (mêm'-brâne) *n.* A thin skin formed by fibres interwoven.
- SONATA, (sô-nâ'-tâ) *n.* A tune or composition for instruments only.
- OGRE, (ô'-gûr) *n.* An imaginary monster of the east.
- OCHRE, (ô'-kûr) *n.* A kind of clay colored by the oxide of iron.
- MIASMA, (mi-âz'-mâ) *n.* A noxious exhalation floating in the air.
- MISNOMER, (mis-nô'-mêr) *n.* A misnaming; a wrong name.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *ogre* and *ochre*. What is the difference between *lurid* and *livid*? What is a *manual*? What is the difference between *larboard* and *starboard*? What sound of a in *jargon*? What sound of a in *manifold*? On what syllable is the accent in *lucubration*? On what syllable is the accent in *malecontent*? in *malediction*? in *malefeasance*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll.

MINIATURE, (mín'-è-tûre) *n.* A very small or minute portrait.

MISCREANT, (mís'-krè-ánt) *n.* A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

MORBID, (môr'-bîd) *a.* Diseased; sickly; unhealthy; unsound.

MORPHINE, (môr'-fêen) *n.* A narcotic substance extracted from opium.

MORDACIOUS, (môr'-dâ'-shûs) *a.* Biting; sarcastic; severe.

MOSAIC, (mò-zâ'-ik) *a.* Variegated by shell and stones of various colors.

MOUNTEBANK, (mòdn'-tè-bânk) *n.* A quack; a boastful pretender.

NOISOME, (nôi'-sâm) *a.* Mischievous; unwholesome; offensive.

MULTIFARIOUS, (mâlt'-tè-fâ'-rè-âs) *a.* Having great variety; numerous.

NONENTITY, (nôn-ên'-tè-tè) *n.* No existence; a thing not existing.

NONDESCRIPT, (nôn'-dè-skript) *n.* Anything not yet described.

NOSTRUM, (nôs'-trâm) *n.* A medicine not made public.

NUCLEUS, (nú'-klè-âs) *n.* Anything about which matter is collected.

NUGATORY, (nú'-gâ-târ-è) *a.* Trifling; futile; ineffectual; useless.

OASIS, (ô'-â-sis) *n. plu.* OASES. A fertile place in a desert.

OBSELETE, (ôb'-sè-lète) *a.* Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.

ODYSSEY, (ôd'-è-sè) *n.* An epic poem by Homer, in which the adventures of

OLIO, (ô'-lè-ô) *n.* A mixture; a medley. [Ulysses are celebrated.

OLFACTORY, (ôl'-fâk'-târ-è) *a.* Having the sense of smelling.

OLIGARCHY, (ôl'-è-gâr-kè) *n.* Government by a small number.

OLLA-PODRIDA, (ôl'-là-pô-drè'-dâ) *n.* A dish of various kinds of meats boiled

PÆAN, (pè'-ân) *n.* A song of triumph. [together.

OMNIFEROUS, (ôm-nîf'-êr-âs) *a.* Producing all things.

ONEROUS, (ôn'-êr-âs) *a.* Burdensome; oppressive; heavy.

ORDEAL, (ôr'-dè-âl) *n.* A severe trial; a form of trial by fire or water.

ORGASM, (ôr'-gâzm) *n.* Sudden excitement; strong emotion.

ORGIES, (ôr'-jiz) *n.* Frantic revels in honor of Bacchus; nocturnal revelry.

OXIDE, (ôks'-id) *n.* The combination of a metal with oxygen.

OBOTUND, (ô'-rò-tûnd) *n.* Manner of uttering the elements of speech with

OXALIC, (ôks'-âl'-ik) *a.* Relating to, or extracted from sorrel. [fulness.

OXYGEN, (ôks'-è-jên) *n.* A gas which generates acids; the vital parts of the

RAIMENT, (rà'-mènt) *n.* Clothing; dress. [common air.

QUARTETTE, (kwôr-tèt) *n.* A musical composition for four performers.

QUINSY, (kwîn-zè) *n.* An inflammation of the throat.

RAGOUT, (rà-gôd') *n.* A highly-seasoned dish of food.

RAISONNE, (rà-zò-nâ') *a.* Supported by reason; rational.

RASPBERRY, (ràz'-bèr-è) *n.* A delicious berry.

RECREANT, (rèk'-rè-ánt) *a.* Cowardly; mean-spirited; false.

RATIO, (rà'-shè-ô) *n.* The relation which one thing has to another; proportion.

RECTITUDE, (rèk'-tè-tûde) *n.* Rightness of principle or practice.

RECRIMINATION, (rè-krim-è-nâ'-shûn) *n.* Return of one accusation with another.

SALMON, (sâm'-mân) *n.* A fish.

REFUGE, (rèf'-fûje) *n.* A shelter from danger; protection.

REQUIEM, (rè'-kwè-êm) *n.* A hymn or prayer for the dead.

QUESTIONS.—What sounds of *o* in *obsolete*? What sounds of *u* in *nucleus*? On what syllable is the accent in *olfactory*? What sound of *i* in *oxide*? What is the difference between *recreant* and *miscreant*? What sound of *g* in *orgies*? What sound of *g* in *oxygen*? What sound of *a* in *ratio*? What sound of *a* in *ragout*? What sound of *a* in *raiment*? How many sounds has *a*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

- REVELLE, (rè-vàl') *n.* The beat of drum about the break of day.
- RICOCHET, (rik'-ò-shét) *n.* Act of bounding or skipping along.
- RUDIMENT, (ròò'-dè-mènt) *n.* The first principle or element.
- SAPPHIRE, (sáf'-fir) *n.* A precious stone of a blue color.
- SECULAR, (sèk'-ù-lâr) *a.* Not spiritual; temporal; worldly.
- SEDENTARY, (sèd'-dên-tâ-rè) *a.* Occupied in sitting; inactive.
- SEDIMENT, (sèd'-dè-mènt) *n.* That which subsides or settles at the bottom.
- SEQUEL, (sè'-kwèl) *n.* The close; the conclusion; succeeding part.
- SERIES, (sè'-rè-èz) *n.* A connected succession; order; course.
- STRENUOUS, (strèn'-yù-ús) *a.* Eagerly pressing; urgent; earnest.
- SPOTLESS, (spòt'-lès) *a.* Free from spots; pure; innocent.
- SPOT, (spòt) *n.* A blot; a stain; a speck. *v. t.* To mark with spots; to stain.
p. SPOTTED; *ppr.* SPOTTING; *pp.* SPOTTED.
- EXIGENCE, (èks'-è-jènse) *n.* Urgent demand; pressing necessity.
- EXIGENT, (èks'-è-jènt) *a.* Pressing; requiring instant aid.
- EXIST, (èg-zist') *v. i.* To have existence or being; to be.
- EXISTENCE, (èg-zist'-ènse) *n.* State of being; duration; life.
- EXTINCT, (èk-singkt') *a.* Put out; abolished; ended; dead.
- EXTINCTION, (èk-singkt'-shún) *n.* Destruction; suppression.
- EXTORT, (èks-tòrt') *v. t.* To draw from; to wring from; to gain by violence.
- EXTORTION, (èks-tòrt'-shún) *n.* Unjust overcharge; exaction.
- EXHORT, (ègz-hòrt') *v. t.* To incite by words of advice; to persuade.
- EXHORTATION, (èks-hòrt-tâ'-shún) *n.* A persuasive discourse.
- HOSANNA, (hò-zân'-ná) *n.* An exclamation of praise to God.
- INTRICACY, (in'-trè-kâ-sè) *n.* Perplexity; entanglement; complexity.
- INTRICATE, (in'-trè-kâ-te) *a.* Entangled; perplexed; complicated.
- INTRINSIC, (in-trin'-sik) *a.* Inward; real; true; genuine.
- INVIDIOUS, (in-vid'-ù-ús) *a.* Envious; likely to incur ill-will or hatred.
- MACERATION, (mâs-sér-â'-shún) *n.* Making lean; a steeping.
- MACERATE, (mâs-sér-â-te) *v. t.* To make lean; to wear away; to steep in water.
- MEZZOTINT, (mèz-zò-tint) *n.* A kind of engraving.
- MEZZOTINTO, (mèz-zò-tin-tò) *n.* Engraving resembling drawings in India [ink.]
- ROBBERY, (ròb-bâr-è) *n.* Theft by force or with privacy.
- ROB, (ròb) *v. t.* To take by illegal force; to plunder.
p. ROBBED; *ppr.* ROBBING; *pp.* ROBBED.
- OBSEQUES, (òb-sè-kwiz) *n.* Funeral rites and solemnities.
- OBSEQUIOUS, (òb-sè-kwè-ús) *a.* Obedient; compliant; basely submissive.
- PARAMOUNT, (pâr-â-mòunt) *a.* Superior; eminent; of the highest order.
- PATRONYMIC, (pât-rò-nim'-ik) *n.* A name derived from that of a parent or ancestor.
- PEGASUS, (pèg'-â-sûs) *n.* A winged horse. [ceator.]
- PERDITION, (pèr-dish'-ún) *n.* State of being utterly lost; eternal death.
- PELLICLE, (pèl'-lè-kl) *n.* A thin skin or membrane. [lision of bodies.]
- PERCUSSION, (pèr-kûsh'-ún) *n.* Act of striking; shock produced by the collision.
- PERORATION, (pèr-ò-râ'-shún) *n.* The concluding part of an oration.

SENTENCE.—The *thief* takes property privately, the *robber* by open force.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *macerate* and *masticate*. What is the difference between *extort* and *extort*? Does *exist* double the final consonant in the participles? Why? What noun formed from *extort*? What noun formed from *extort*? On what syllable is the accent in *pegasus*? What is the difference between *obseques* and *obsequious*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mè, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

- PERIPATETIC**, (pêr-ê-pâ-têt'-ik) *n.* A walker; an itinerant preacher.
- PERNICIOUS**, (pêr-nish'-ûs) *a.* Very hurtful; ruinous; destructive.
- PERMEATE**, (pêr-mê-âte) *v. t.* To pass through a substance without disturb-
- PETIT**, (pê-têt') *a.* Small; little; inconsiderable. [ance of its parts.]
- PHALANX**, (fâ-lânks) *n. plu.* PHALANGES. A close compact body of men.
- PETULANCE**, (pêt-yê-lânse) *n.* Peevishness; ill temper; fretfulness.
- PHILIPPIC**, (fil-îp'-plik) *n.* An invective; a violent declamation against.
- PLACID**, (plâs'-sid) *a.* Gentle; quiet; serene; not turbulent.
- PLACIDITY**, (plâ-sid'-ê-tê) *n.* Mildness; gentleness; calmness.
- PLACIDLY**, (plâs'-sid-lê) *ad.* Mildly; calmly; gently.
- POSITION**, (pô-zish'-ân) *n.* Situation; attitude; principles laid down.
- POSITIVE**, (pôz'-ê-tiv) *a.* Absolute; confident; certain; affirmative.
- POSITIVENESS**, (pôz'-ê-tiv-nês) *n.* Reality; confidence.
- PORCINE**, (pôr-sine) *a.* Relating to swine; like a hog.
- PRELATE**, (prêl'-ât) *n.* An ecclesiastic of the highest order.
- PRELACY**, (prêl'-â-sê) *n.* The dignity or office of a prelate.
- QUAVER**, (kwâ'-vâr) *v. i.* To shake the voice; to tremble; to vibrate.
- QUIVER**, (kwiv'-âr) *v. t.* To quake; to shiver; to shudder. *n.* A case for ar-
- QUONDAM**, (kwôn'-dâm) *a.* Having been formerly. [rows.]
- RESENTMENT**, (rê-zênt'-mênt) *n.* Deep sense of injury; indignation.
- RESENTFUL**, (rê-zênt'-fûl) *a.* Easily provoked; angry; malignant.
- RESENT**, (rê-zênt') *v. t.* To consider as an injury or affront; to take ill.
- p.* RESENTED; *ppr.* RESENTING; *pp.* RESENTED.
- REPENTANT**, (rê-pênt'-ânt) *a.* Sorrowful for sin. *n.* A penitent.
- REPENTANCE**, (rê-pênt'-ânse) *n.* Sorrow for sin; contrition.
- REPENT**, (rê-pênt') *v. i.* To feel pain or sorrow for something done or
- p.* REPENTED; *ppr.* REPENTING; *pp.* REPENTED. [spoken.]
- SIBYL**, (sib'-il) *n.* An ancient heathen prophetess.
- SIBYLLINE**, (sib'-il-lîne) *a.* Of or belonging to a sibyl.
- SILICIOUS**, (sê-lish'-ûs) *a.* Made of hair; flinty; stony.
- SYLVAN**, (sil'-vân) *a.* Relating to the woods; woody.
- TOCSIN**, (tôk'-sin) *n.* A public alarm bell.
- UTOPIAN**, (yû-tô'-pê-ân) *a.* Fanciful; ideal; not real.
- UMPIRE**, (âm'-pire) *n.* A third party, to whom a dispute is referred.
- VERNACULAR**, (vêr-nâk'-û-lâr) *a.* Native; of one's own country.
- VERTIGO**, (vêr'-tê-gô) *n.* A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.
- VESTIBULE**, (vês'-tê-bûle) *n.* The porch or first entrance of a house.
- WITHE**, (with) *n.* A twig used for a band; a willow twig.
- WRESTLE**, (rês'-al) *v. t.* To strive who shall throw the other down; to struggle.
- WRENCH**, (rêns) *v. t.* To pull with a twist. *n.* A violent twist.
- WROUGHT**, (râwt) *pp.* Effected; performed; labored; worked.
- XENOPHON**, (zên'-ô-fôn) *n.* A learned historian of ancient times.
- ZERO**, (zê'-rô) *n.* The cipher 0; the point from which a thermometer is graded.
- YEARN**, (yêrn) *v. i.* To feel an earnest desire; to sympathize strongly.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between *quaver* and *quiver*. Repeat the words classed with *position*. Repeat the words classed with *resent*. Repeat the words classed with *repent*. Why does not *repent* double the *t* in the participles? Does *resent* double the *t* in the participles? Why? Repeat the words classed with *placid*. Why does *sibyl* double the final *l* in *sibylline*? Spell the participles of the verb *wrestle*. State the difference between *peregrinate* and *peripatetic*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

ADIEU, (ă-dă') *n.* A farewell; an expression of kind wishes at parting.

AGGRIEVANCE, (ăg-grê'-vânse) *n.* Injury; wrong.

AGGRIEVE, (ăg-grêv') *v. t.* To give sorrow; to vex; to injure.

p. AGGRIEVED; *ppr.* AGGRIEVING; *pp.* AGGRIEVED.

ALIEN, (ălă'-yân) *n.* One born in a foreign country and not naturalized.

ALIENATION, (ălă'-yân-ă'-shân) *n.* A transfer; estrangement.

ALIENATE, (ălă'-yân-ăte) *v. t.* To withdraw the affections from; to estrange.

p. ALIENATED; *ppr.* ALIENATING; *pp.* ALIENATED.

ANCIENT, (âne'-shânt) *a.* Old; not modern; past.

ANCIENCY, (âne'-shân-sê) *n.* Antiquity; -age.

ACHIEVEMENT, (ă-tshêv'-mânt) *n.* A performance; an action.

ACHIEVE, (ă-tshêv') *v. t.* To perform; to finish; to obtain.

p. ACHIEVED; *ppr.* ACHIEVING; *pp.* ACHIEVED.

BELIEVABLE, (bê-lêl'-vâ-bi) *a.* That may be believed; credible.

BELIEF, (bê-lêl') *n.* Conviction of the mind; faith; persuasion.

BELIEVE, (bê-lêv') *v. t.* To think to be true; to credit; to trust.

p. BELIEVED; *ppr.* BELIEVING; *pp.* BELIEVED.

BESIEGE, (bê-sêjê') *v. t.* To block up; to invest; to invade.

p. BESIEGED; *ppr.* BESIEGING; *pp.* BESIEGED.

BRASIER, (bră'-zhêr) *n.* An artificer who works in brass.

BRIGADIER, (brig-ă-dêêr') *n.* An officer next in order below a major-general.

CAVALIER, (kăv-ă-lêêr') *n.* A horseman. *a.* Gay; warlike; disdainful.

CHIEF, (tshêêf') *a.* Principal; most eminent. *n.* A commander; a leader.

CHIEFLY, (tshêêf'-lê) *ad.* Principally; eminently.

CHIEFTAIN, (tshêêf'-tân) *n.* A leader; the head of a clan.

CONSCIOUS, (kôn'-shûs) *a.* Knowing one's own thoughts; aware; sensible.

CONSCIOUSNESS, (kôn'-shûs-nêse) *n.* State of being conscious.

CONSCIENTIOUS, (kôn'-shê-ân'-shûs) *a.* Adhering to the dictates of conscience.

CONSCIENCE, (kôn'-shênse) *n.* The faculty of judging of one's conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong.

COTERIE, (kô-tê-rê') *n.* A friendly or fashionable association; a club.

DEFICIENT, (dê-fish'-ênt) *a.* Failing; wanting; imperfect.

DEFICIENCY, (dê-fish'-ên-sê) *n.* Something less than is necessary.

FIEND, (fêênd) *n.* An infernal enemy; an infernal being.

FIENDISH, (fêênd'-ish) *a.* Malicious; having the qualities of a fiend.

FIERCE, (fêêrse) *a.* Savage; ferocious; violent; furious.

FRIEND, (frênd) *n.* A supporter; an ally; a favorer.

FRIENDLINESS, (frênd'-lê-nêse) *n.* Quality of being friendly.

FRIENDSHIP, (frênd'-shîp) *n.* Intimacy united with affection.

FRIENDLY, (frênd'-lê) *a.* Kind; favorable; amicable.

FRONTIER, (frôn'-têêr) *n.* The limit or utmost verge of any country.

GLACIER, (glâs'-êêr) *n.* A vast accumulation of ice in the valleys of moun-

GLAZIER, (glâ'-zhêr) *n.* One who glazes window frames, &c. [tains.

GONDOLIER, (gôn-dô-lêêr') *n.* One who rows a gondola; a boatman.

QUESTIONS.—What is the difference between *friend* and *fiend*? between *glacier* and *glazier*? What is the noun for *believe*? Why does *alienate* omit the final *e* in *alienated*? What is the difference between *brigadier* and *cavalier*? Why does *achieve* omit the final *e* in *achieved*? Why does it retain the *e* in *achievement*? Repeat the words classed with *conscience*. Repeat the words classed with *friend*. Repeat the words classed with *believe*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

GRIEF, (grêf) *n.* Sorrow; trouble for something past.

GRIEVANCE, (grêv'-vânse) *n.* A wrong suffered; injury; cause of uneasiness.

GRIEVOUS, (grêv'-vâs) *a.* Painful; hard to be borne; atrocious.

GRIEVE, (grêv) *v. t.* To afflict; to hurt; to mourn; to lament.

p. GRIEVED; *ppr.* GRIEVING; *pp.* GRIEVED.

HOSIER, (hó'-zhër) *n.* One who sells stockings.

HOSE, (hóse) *n.* Stockings; a flexible tube for conveying water.

IMPATIENT, (im-pá'-shént) *a.* Very uneasy; fretful; hasty.

IMPATIENCE, (im-pá'-shénse) *n.* Vehemence of temper; uneasiness.

INTERVIEW, (in'-têr-vú) *n.* Mutual sight; a formal meeting.

KERCHIEF, (kúr'-tahíf) *n.* A head dress; any loose cloth used in dress.

LIEGE, (lêdjé) *a.* Bound by some feudal tenure; sovereign; subject.

LIE, (lí) *n.* An untruth; falsehood. *v. t.* To rest horizontally.

LIEUTENANT, (lí-tên'-ánt) *n.* One who holds the next rank below a captain.

MESSIEURS, (mêsh'-shêrz) *n.* Sirs; gentlemen; *pl.* of Mr.

MISCHIEF, (mís'-tshíf) *n.* Harm; hurt; whatever is ill or injurious.

MISCHIEVOUS, (mís'-tshê-vâs) *a.* Harmful; hurtful; destructive.

NIECE, (nêse) *n.* The daughter of a brother or sister.

OMNISCIENCE, (óm-nísh'-ê-nse) *n.* Infinite wisdom.

OMNISCIENT, (óm-nísh'-ê-ént) *a.* Knowing all things. [ance.

PATIENCE, (pá'-shénse) *n.* Act of suffering without complaint; calm endurance.

PATIENT, (pá'-shént) *a.* Having the quality of enduring. *n.* A sick person.

PIEBALD, (pi'-báld) *a.* Of various colors; diversified in color.

PIERCINGNESS, (pêrse'-ing-nêse) *n.* Sharpness; keenness.

PIERCEABLE, (pêrse'-â-bl) *a.* That may be penetrated.

PIERCE, (pêrse) *v. t.* To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into.

p. PIERCED; *ppr.* PIERCING; *pp.* PIERCED.

PIETY, (pi'-tê) *n.* Duty to God; godliness; duty to parents.

PIOUS, (pi'-ús) *a.* Partaking of piety; dutiful to God; devout.

PRAIRIE, (prá'-rê) *n.* A tract of country bare of trees, and covered with

PRESCIENT, (prê'-shê-ént) *a.* Foreknowing; prophetic. grass.

PRESCIENCE, (prê'-shê-énse) *n.* Foreknowledge; knowledge of future

PRIEST, (prêést) *n.* One who officiates in sacred offices. [things.

PROFICIENT, (prô'-fish'-ént) *n.* One who has made progress in a study.

PROFICIENCY, (prô'-fish'-ên-sê) *n.* Advancement; improvement; progress.

PURLIEU, (púr'-ld) *n.* A border; a neighborhood; a district.

QUOTIENT, (kwô'-shént) *n.* The result of dividing one number by another.

RELIEVO, (rê-lêv'-vô) *n.* Prominence of a figure in sculpture.

RELIEF, (rê-lêf) *n.* Alleviation of pain or sorrow; assistance.

RELIEVE, (rê-lêv) *v. t.* To ease pain or sorrow; to succor; to aid.

p. RELIEVED; *ppr.* RELIEVING; *pp.* RELIEVED.

REPRIEVE, (rê-prêv) *v. t.* To respite after sentence of death.

p. REPRIEVED; *ppr.* REPRIEVING; *pp.* REPRIEVED.

REVIEW, (rê-vú) *v. t.* To look back; to see again; to examine critically.

p. REVIEWED; *ppr.* REVIEWING; *pp.* REVIEWED.

QUESTIONS.—Why does *pierce* omit the final *e* in *piercingness*? Why does *pierceable* retain it? Repeat the words classed with *grief*. Repeat the words classed with *relief*. Why does *relieve* omit the final *e* in *relieved*? What sound has *ie* in *relief*? What adjective from the noun *piety*? What sound has *qu* in *quotient*? What sound has *sci* in *prescient*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—plne, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

SHIELD, (shéld) *n.* A buckler; defence; protection. *v. t.* To protect; to
p. SHIELDED; *ppr.* SHIELDING; *pp.* SHIELDED. [defend.]

SHRIEK, (shrék) *v. i.* To cry out in anguish. *n.* A sharp, shrill cry.

p. SHRIEKED; *ppr.* SHRIEKING; *pp.* SHRIEKED.

SIEGE, (sèje) *n.* The act of besetting a fortified place.

SIESTA, (sè-sa'-tá) *n.* Rest or sleep taken after dinner.

SIEVE, (siv) *n.* A vessel with a bottom of net-work used to separate the fine

SIFT, (sift) *v. t.* To separate by a sieve; to separate. [from coarse.]

p. SIFTED; *ppr.* SIFTING; *pp.* SIFTED.

SPANIEL, (spán'-yél) *n.* A kind of dog; a mean, cringing, fawning person.

SPECIES, (spé'-shéz) *n.* A sort; kind; class; an order of beings.

SPECIE, (spé'-shé) *n.* Coined money in distinction from paper money.

SUFFICIENT, (sáf-flah'-ént) *a.* Enough; equal to the proposed end.

SUFFICIENCY, (sáf-flah'-én-sé) *n.* Supply equal to want; enough.

SUFFICE, (sáf-fléz) *v. i.* To be enough; to be sufficient; to satisfy.

p. SUFFICED; *ppr.* SUFFICING; *pp.* SUFFICED.

THIEF, (théft) *n. plu.* THIEVES. One who secretly takes the property of an-

THIEVISH, (théft'-ish) *a.* Given to stealing; secret; sly. [other.]

THEFT, (théft) *n.* Act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THIEVE, (théft) *v. i.* To steal; to practice theft.

p. THIEVED; *ppr.* THIEVING; *pp.* THIEVED.

TERCE, (tèrse) *n.* A cask holding one-third of a pipe.

UNBELIEF, (án-bé-léét) *n.* Incredulity; infidelity.

UNWIELDY, (án-wéél'-dè) *a.* Weighty; bulky; clumsy.

VYING, (vi'-ing) *ppr.* Emulating; competing.

VIE, (vi) *v. i.* To strive for superiority; to contest; to contend.

p. VIED; *ppr.* VYING; *pp.* VIED.

VIEW, (vú) *v. t.* To survey; to see; to behold. *n.* Prospect; sight; opinion.

p. VIEWED; *ppr.* VIEWING; *pp.* VIEWED.

VIZIR, (viz'-yèér) *n.* The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

WIELD, (wéeld) *v. t.* To use with full command or power.

p. WIELDED; *ppr.* WIELDING; *pp.* WIELDED.

YIELDING, (yéeld'-ing) *ppr. a.* Complying; flexible; submissive.

YIELD, (yéeld) *v. t.* To produce; to afford; to give up; to concede.

p. YIELDED; *ppr.* YIELDING; *pp.* YIELDED.

CONCEIVABLE, (kón-sé'-váb-él) *a.* That may be imagined or thought.

CONCEPTION, (kón-sép'-shún) *n.* Image on the mind; idea.

CONCEIVE, (kón-séève) *v. t.* To form in the mind; to imagine; to suppose.

p. CONCEIVED; *ppr.* CONCEIVING; *pp.* CONCEIVED.

CONCEITED, (kón-sé'-tèd) *a.* Proud; vain; having a high opinion of self.

CONCEIT, (kón-sète) *n.* Conception; understanding. *v. t.* To imagine; to be-

p. CONCEITED; *ppr.* CONCEITING; *ppr.* CONCEITED. [lieve.]

FEINT, (fánte) *n.* A false appearance; a mock assault.

FEIGN, (fáne) *v. t.* To invent; to pretend; to dissemble.

p. FEIGNED; *ppr.* FEIGNING; *pp.* FEIGNED.

QUESTIONS.—Why does *vie* change *e* into *y* in *vying*? Repeat the words classed with *conceive*. What noun from the verb *conceive*? Repeat the words classed with *suffice*. Repeat the words classed with *thief*. What noun formed from *feign*? What difference between *feint* and *feint*? What verb formed from the noun *feint*? Does *sift* double the *t* in the participles?

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mèt,—pine, pln,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nòt,—túb, túbé, báll.

- DECEIT, (dê-sê'te') *n.* Fraud; stratagem; artifice.
 DECEITFUL, (dê-sê'te'-fûl) *a.* Fraudulent; delusive.
 DECEPTION, (dê-sêp'-shûn) *n.* Act of deceiving; delusion; cheat; fraud.
 DECEPTIVE, (dê-sêp'-tîv) *a.* Deceiving; deceitful; misleading.
 DECEIVE, (dê-sêve') *v. t.* To mislead; to beguile; to impose upon; to cheat.
p. DECEIVED; *ppr.* DECEIVING; *pp.* DECEIVED.
 FOREIGN, (fôr'-lîn) *a.* Of another country; not native; alien; remote.
 FORFEITABLE, (fôr'-fit-â-bl) *a.* Possessed on conditions.
 FORFEITURE, (fôr'-fit-yûre) *n.* A loss of property as a punishment; a mulct.
 FORFEIT, (fôr'-fit) *v. t.* To lose by some breach of condition. *n.* A fine; a [mulct.
p. FORFEITED; *ppr.* FORFEITING; *pp.* FORFEITED.
 FREIGHTAGE, (frâte'-âje) *n.* Money paid for freight.
 FREIGHT, (frâte) *v. t.* To load for transportation by sea; to load.
p. FREIGHTED; *ppr.* FREIGHTING; *pp.* FREIGHTED.
 FIELD, (fîld) *n.* A tract of land enclosed by a fence; space; compass.
 HEIGHT, (hî'te) *n.* Elevation; altitude; space measured upwards.
 HEIGHTEN, (hî'-tîn) *v. t.* To raise higher; to improve; to increase.
p. HEIGHTENED; *ppr.* HEIGHTENING; *pp.* HEIGHTENED.
 HEIR, (âre) *n.* One who succeeds to the property of another.
 HEIRESS, (âre'-ê's) *n.* A woman who inherits; a female heir.
 INCONCEIVABLE, (în-kôn-sê'-vâ-bl) *a.* That cannot be understood.
 INVEIGLE, (în-vê'-gl) *v. t.* To persuade to something bad; to wheedle.
p. INVEIGLED; *ppr.* INVEIGLING; *pp.* INVEIGLED.
 LEISURE, (lê'-zhûre) *n.* Freedom from business or hurry.
 LEISURELY, (lê'-zhûre-lê) *a.* Not hasty; deliberate. *ad.* Not in a hurry.
 NEIGHBOR, (nâ'-bôr) *n.* One who lives near to another.
 NEIGHBORHOOD, (nâ'-bôr-hûd) *n.* Place adjoining; vicinity.
 NEIGHBORLY, (nâ'-bôr-lê) *a.* Friendly; kind; civil; obliging.
 OBEISANCE, (ô-bâ'-sânse) *n.* A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence.
 PERCEPTION, (pêr-sêp'-shûn) *n.* Power of perceiving; knowledge; idea.
 PERCEPTIVE, (pêr-sêp'-tîv) *a.* Having the power of perceiving.
 PERCEPTIBLE, (pêr-sêp'-tê-bl) *a.* That may be seen, heard, felt, tasted, or smelt.
 PERCEIVE, (pêr-sêve') *v. t.* To discover by some sensible effects; to discern.
p. PERCEIVED; *ppr.* PERCEIVING; *pp.* PERCEIVED.
 RECEIVABLE, (rê-sêv'-â-bl) *a.* That may be received.
 RECEPTACLE, (rê-sêp'-tâ-kl) *n.* A vessel or place for receiving.
 RECEPTIVE, (rê-sêp'-tîv) *a.* Having the quality of receiving.
 RECEPTION, (rê-sêp'-shûn) *n.* Act of receiving; admission; welcome.
 RECIPIENT, (rê-sîp'-â-ênt) *n.* A person or thing that receives.
 RECIPE, (rê-sê-pê) *n.* A direction for making any preparation.
 RECEIPT, (rê-sê'te') *n.* A written acknowledgment. *v. t.* To give an ac-
p. RECEIPTED; *ppr.* RECEIPTING; *pp.* RECEIPTED. [knowledgegment.
 RECEIVE, (rê-sêve') *v. t.* To take; to accept; to admit.
p. RECEIVED; *ppr.* RECEIVING; *pp.* RECEIVED.

QUESTIONS.—State the difference between receipt and recipe. Repeat the words classed with receive. Repeat the words classed with perceive. Repeat the words classed with deceive. Why does not forfeit double the final t in the participles? State the difference between perceptive and perceptible. Repeat the words classed with weight. What is the difference between receptive and receivable? Spell stage. Spell seize. What orthographical difference?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâte, tâb, bâll.

SOVEREIGN, (sôv'-êr-lîn) *a.* Supreme in power. *n.* A supreme lord or ruler.
 SOVEREIGNTY, (sôv'-êr-lîn-tê) *n.* Supreme power; high authority; supremacy.

UNDECEIVED, (ân-dê-sêêvd') *a.* Not deceived or cheated.

UNFEIGNED, (ân-fând') *a.* Real; sincere.

UNPERCEIVED, (ân-pêr-sêêvd') *a.* Not observed; not noticed.

WEIGHT, (wâte) *n.* Quantity ascertained by the balance; heaviness.

WEIGHTY, (wâ'-tê) *a.* Having weight; heavy; important; momentous.

WEIGHTINESS, (wâ'-tê-nêss) *n.* Heaviness; gravity; solidity; importance.

WEIGHED, (wâde) *a.* Considered; pondered; examined.

WEIGH, (wâ) *v. t.* To examine by the balance; to consider.

p. WEIGHED; *ppr.* WEIGHING; *pp.* WEIGHED.

WEIRD, (wêêrd) *a.* Skilled in witchcraft.

MULCT, (mûlkt) *n.* A fine; a pecuniary penalty for some fault.

MUSLIN, (mûz'-lîn) *n.* A fine, thin stuff, made of cotton.

MUSLIN-DE-LAINE, (mûz'-lîn-dê-lâne') *n.* A cotton and woollen fabric.

MONOMANIA, (môn-ô-mâ'-nê-â) *n.* Insanity upon one particular subject.

MONOMANIAC, (môn-ô-mâ'-nê-âk) *n.* One affected with monomania.

MULTITUDE, (mûl'-tê-tûde) *n.* Many; a great number; a crowd.

MULTITUDINOUS, (mûl'-tê-tû-dê-nûs) *a.* Numerous; manifold.

MUSEUM, (mû-zê'-ûm) *n.* A collection of curious objects in nature or art.

MIRAGE, (mê-râzh') *n.* An optical illusion in sandy deserts.

STIGMA, (stîg'-mâ) *n.* A brand; a mark of infamy; a blot.

STIGMATIZE, (stîg'-mâ-tîze) *v. t.* To mark with infamy; to disgrace; to re-

p. STIGMATIZED; *ppr.* STIGMATIZING; *pp.* STIGMATIZED. [proach.

STRYCHNINE, (strîk'-nîne) *n.* A very poisonous alkaline substance.

SYLPH, (sîlf) *n.* An imaginary being inhabiting the air.

SYLVAN, (sîl'-vân) *a.* Relating to the woods; shady. *n.* A wood god.

REPLEVIN, (rê-plêv'-lîn) *v. t.* To set at liberty on security.

THE following sentences, designed as examples for those who wish to follow the author's method for the acquirement of correct spelling, were composed by the members of his class during the usual spelling recitations.

They are inserted that the pupils may readily and properly comprehend what is required of them, and that they may be stimulated to surpass the models by knowing what others, their equals only in years, have done.

The following words resemble each other in pronunciation but have different meanings.

- ABEL, (ă'-bêl) *n.* A man's name.
 ABLE, (ă'-bl) *a.* Strong; skilful; powers sufficient.
 AOCULATION, (ăk-kîă-mă'-shân) *n.* A shout of applause.
 AOCIMATION, (ăk-kîă-mă'-shân) *n.* Act of becoming inured to a climate.
 ACTS, (ăkts) *n.* Performances; exploits; deeds.
 AXE, (ăks) *n.* An iron instrument for hewing and chopping.
 ADDS, (ădz) *v. t.* Joins; increases by addition.
 ADZE, (ădz) *n.* A cutting iron tool; a kind of axe.
 ADHERENCE, (ăd-hê'-rânse) *n.* Constancy; adhesion; fidelity.
 ADHERENTS, (ăd-hê'-rânse) *n.* Followers; partisans.
 ADVICE, (ăd-vîse') *n.* Counsel; instruction; intelligence.
 ADVISE, (ăd-vîze') *v. t.* To counsel; to inform; to consult.
 AIL, (ăle) *v. t.* To pain; to trouble; to affect in any manner.
 ALE, (ăle) *n.* A fermented malt liquor.
 AISLE, (île) *n.* A passage in a church.
 ISLE, (île) *n.* An island; a small island.
 ILL, (île) *v. t.* Contraction of "I will."
 AIR, (ăre) *n.* The fluid which we breathe and which surrounds the earth.
 ERE, (ăre) *ad.* Before; sooner than.
 HEIR, (ăre) *n.* One who inherits. [verb BE.
 ARE, (ăr not air). The indicative mood, present tense, plural number of the
 ALLEGATION, (ăl-lê-gă'-shân) *n.* Affirmation; declaration; an excuse; a
 ALLIGATION, (ăl-lê-gă'-shân) *n.* Act of tying together. [plea
 ALL, (ăll) *a.* The whole; every part. *ad.* Quite; completely.
 AUL, (ăll) *n.* A pointed instrument to bore holes with.
 ALLEY, (ăl'-lê) *n.* A passage in a town narrower than a street.
 ALLY, (ăl'-lî) *n.* A friend or confederate in some undertaking.
 ALMS, (ămz) *n.* What is given to relieve the poor.
 ARMS, (ărmz) *n.* The limbs which reach from the hand to the shoulder;
 ALOUD, (ă-lôdd') *a.* With great noise. [weapons of offence and defence.
 ALLOWED, (ăl-lôdd') *pp.* Admitted; permitted; granted.
 ALTAR, (ăl'-târ) *n.* A place where offerings to heaven are laid.
 ALTER, (ăl'-târ) *v. t.* To change; to make otherwise; to vary.
 ANALYZE, (ăn'-ă-lîze) *v. t.* To resolve a compound into its first principles.
 ANALIZE, (ăn'-năl-ize) *v. t.* To record according to years.
 ANT, (ănt) *n.* A genus of insects; an emmet.
 AUNT, (ănt) *n.* A father's or mother's sister.
 ANTE, (ăn'-tê). Before.
 ANTI, (ăn'-tê) Opposed to; contrary to.
 ARC, (ărk) *n.* A part of a circle; an arch.
 ARK, (ărk) *n.* A chest or close vessel; a rudely-formed boat.
 ARCHES, (ărtsh'-ăs) *n.* Parts of a circle; concave structures supported by
 ARCHERS, (ărtsh'-ărz) *n.* Those who shoot with a bow. [their own curves.
 ARRAIGN, (ăr-rânse') *v. t.* To call to answer in a court of justice; to accuse.
 ARRANGE, (ăr-rânse') *v. t.* To put in proper order; to adjust; to dispose.

* SENTENCES.—*Ũ* go through the aisle of the church which is on the Isle of Wight. The shoe-maker said his *awl* was *all* that procured him a living.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll.

- ASCENT**, (ăs-sĕnt') *n.* Elevation; rise; an eminence.
- ASSENT**, (ăs-sĕnt') *n.* Act of agreeing to anything; consent.
- ASPERATE**, (ăs-pĕ-râte) *v. t.* To roughen; to make rough.
- ASPIRATE**, (ăs-pĕ-râte) *v. t.* To breathe upon; to pronounce with a full [breath.
- ASPERATION**, (ăs-pĕ-râ'-shĕn) *n.* Act of making rough.
- ASPIRATION**, (ăs-pĕ-râ'-shĕn) *n.* A breathing after; an ardent wish.
- ASSISTANCE**, (ăs-sist'-ânse) *n.* Help; aid; support; relief.
- ASSISTANTS**, (ăs-sist'-ânts) *n.* Those who assist; auxiliaries.
- ATTENDANCE**, (ăt-tĕnd'-ânse) *n.* Act of waiting on; service; attention.
- ATTENDANTS**, (ăt-tĕnd'-ânts) *n.* Those who attend; persons in waiting.
- ATE**, (âte) *p.* Devoured with the mouth; to consume; to corrode.
- EIGHT**, (âte) *a.* Twice four; seven and one.
- AUGUR**, (ăw'-găr) *v. i.* To predict or conjecture from signs.
- AUGER**, (ăw'-găr) *n.* An iron instrument for boring holes.
- AUSTERE**, (ăw-stĕre') *a.* Severe; harsh; rigid.
- OYSTER**, (ôĕ'-stăr) *n.* A bivalve, testaceous fish.
- AXES**, (ăks'-ĕz) *n.* Iron instruments for hewing and chopping.
- AXIS**, (ăks'-is) *n.* The line, real or imaginary, that passes through anything on which it may turn.
- BAIL**, (bâle) *n.* Security for appearance; the handle of a pail.
- BALE**, (bâle) *n.* A bundle of goods; ten freams of paper.
- BAIZE**, (bâze) *n.* A kind of coarse, open, woollen cloth.
- BAYS**, (bâze) *n.* Portions of the sea indenting the land. *v. t.* Barks as a dog.
- BAIT**, (bâte) *n.* Meat or food to allure fish or other animals; a lure; a
- BATE**, (bâte) *v. t.* To abate; to bar; to except. [temptation.
- BALD**, (bâwld) *a.* Without hair on the head; unadorned; naked; mean.
- BAWLED**, (bâwld) *pp.* Proclaimed by outcries; cried aloud.
- BALL**, (bâwl) *n.* Anything made in a round form; an entertainment of
- BAWL**, (bâwl) *n.* An outcry. *v. t.* To hoot; to cry aloud. [dancing.
- BALLAD**, (bâł'-lăd) *n.* A song; a small light poem.
- BALLET**, (bâł-lă' or bâł-lĕt) *n.* A mimic dance.
- BALLOT**, (bâł-lăt) *n.* A little ball or ticket used in giving votes.
- BANDED**, (bând'-ĕd) *pp.* United together; bound with a band.
- BANDIED**, (bân'-ĕd) *pp.* Beat or tossed to and fro.
- BARD**, (bârd) *n.* A poet; a Celtic minstrel.
- BARRED**, (bârd) *pp.* Fastened with a bar; hindered; restrained.
- BARE**, (bâre) *a.* Naked; uncovered; unadorned; mere.
- BEAR**, (bâre) *n.* A rough, savage animal. *v. t.* To carry; to convey; to
- BARK**, (bârk) *n.* The rind or covering of a tree. [support.
- BARQUE**, (bârk) *n.* A ship having a gaff topsail.
- BARON**, (bâr'-ân) *n.* A degree of nobility next to a viscount.
- BARREN**, (bâr'-rĕn) *a.* Not productive; sterile; unfruitful.
- BARONESS**, (bâr'-ân-ĕs) *n.* A baron's wife.
- BARRENNESS**, (bâr'-rĕn-nĕs) *n.* Sterility; unfruitfulness; want of invention.

SENTENCES.—He commenced to *bawl* because he had lost his *ball*. The *baroness* was surprised at the *barrenness* of the country. The captain, with the *assistance* of his *assistants*, sailed the *barque*, laden with *bark*. Why do you double the *n* in *barrenness*? They *barred* the door against the *bard*. He gave his *assent* to the proposition for their *ascent* of Mount Washington.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâł,—mê, mĕt,—pĭnc, pĭn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôł,—tâbe, tâb, bâłl.

BASE, (bâse) *n.* The bottom or foundation of anything. *a.* Mean; vile; worthless.
BASS, (bâse) *n.* The lowest part of harmony. *a.* Low; deep; grave. [less.
BASS, (bâs) *n.* A sea fish; a kind of fish.

BAY, (bâ) *n.* A portion of the sea enclosed between two capes; a tree; a

Bey, (bâ) *n.* A Turkish or Tartar title of dignity. [stand made by one

BE, (bê) *v. n.* To exist; to have existence. [pursued.

BEE, (bê) *n.* An insect that makes honey and wax.

BALM, (bâm) *n.* A plant; balsam; anything that mitigates pain.

BARM, (bârm) *n.* A fermenting substance; yeast.

BEACH, (bêêtsh) *n.* The sea shore; the strand.

BEECH, (bêêtsh) *n.* A well-known forest tree.

BEAT, (bête) *n.* A stroke; pulsation. *v. t.* To strike; to bruise; to pound.

BEET, (bêêt) *n.* A plant and its sweet esculent root.

BEAU, (bô) *n. plu.* **BEAUX.** A man of dress; a fop; a lover.

BOW, (bô) *n.* An instrument which shoots arrows; a rainbow. [to incline.

BOW, (bô) *n.* An act of respect, reverence, or submission. *v. t.* To bend;

BELL, (bêl) *n.* A hollow, metallic vessel for giving sound by being struck.

BELLE, (bêl) *n.* A young woman admired for beauty or accomplishments.

BEEN, (bîn) *v. n.* The perfect participle of the verb **BE**; existed.

BIN, (bîn) *n.* A cell or chest for grain, bread, or wine.

BEER, (bêér) *n.* A fermented liquor made of malt and hops.

BIER, (bêér) *n.* A carriage for conveying the dead.

BERRY, (bêr'-rê) *n.* Any small fruit containing seeds.

BURY, (bêr'-rê) *v. t.* To put into a grave; to cover with earth.

BERTH, (bêrth) *n.* A ship's station; a room in a ship; employment.

BIRTH, (bêrth) *n.* The act of coming into life; extraction.

BETTER, (bêt'-têr) *a.* Superior. *ad.* Well in a greater degree. *v. t.* To im-

BETTOR, (bêt'-têr) *n.* One who bets or lays wagers. [prove; to amend.

BILE, (blê) *n.* A thick, yellow, bitter fluid, secreted in the liver. [by heat.

BOIL, (bôil) *n.* A sore, angry tumor. *v. t.* To have a bubbling motion caused

BIGHT, (bite) *n.* The bend or double part of a rope when folded; a bay or

BITE, (bite) *n.* Seizure by the teeth. *v. t.* To crush with the teeth. [inlet of

BLEW, (blê) *v. t.* Drove by the wind; panted; sounded. [the sea.

BLUE, (blê) *n.* One of the seven original colors. *a.* Sky colored.

BLOAT, (blôte) *v. t.* To puff up; to swell or make turgid.

BLOTE, (blôte) *v. t.* To dry by smoke.

BOAR, (bôre) *n.* The male swine. [wearies.

BORE, (bôre) *n.* A hole made by boring; a person or thing that annoys or

BOARD, (bôrd) *n.* A piece of sawed timber, broad and thin; food; council.

BORED, (bôrd) *pp.* Perforated by an auger. [v. t. To supply with food.

BORDER, (bêr'-dêr) *n.* The outer part or edge of anything. *v. t.* To be near.

BOARDER, (bêr'-dêr) *n.* One who has food and lodging with another for a

BOLL, (bôle) *n.* The pod or capsule of a plant; the seed vessel. [reward.

BOWL, (bôle) *n.* A vessel to hold liquids; a basin. *v. t.* To pelt with anything

BOLE, (bôle) *n.* The trunk of a tree; a measure. [rolled.

SENTENCES.—I have been to the bin to get some grain. Beer brought him to his bier. He bored a hole in the board. The bow of the boat was made of the bough of the beech which grew near the beach. The bass drum was taken by a base fellow. The bee must be busy in order to lay up his winter store.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

BORN, (bôrn) *pp.* Brought forth; come into life.

BORNE, (bôrn) *pp.* Carried; supported.

BOURN, (bôrn) *n.* A bound; a limit.

BOROUGH, (bôr'-rô) *n.* A corporate town which is not a city.

BURROW, (bôr'-rô) *n.* A hole in the ground for rabbits and some other

BOUGH, (bôd) *n.* An arm, branch, or shoot of a tree.

[animals.]

BOW, (bôd) *n.* An act of respect, reverence, or submission.

BOY, (bôl) *n.* A male child.

BUOY, (bôl) *n.* A floating object anchored to indicate shoals, &c. [handle.]

BRAKE, (brâke) *n.* A drag applied to the wheels of a railroad car; a pump-

BREAK, (brâke) *n.* An opening; a pause. *v. t.* To part in two; to burst.

BREACH, (brêetsh) *n.* State of being broken; a gap; a break; quarrel.

BREECH, (brêetsh) *n.* The hinder part of a piece of ordnance, or of anything.

BREAD, (brêd) *n.* Food made of flour or ground corn; food in general.

BRED, (brêd) *pp.* Fostered; educated; brought up from infancy.

BREWS, (brêze) *v. t.* Makes malt liquor; contrives; plots.

BRUISE, (brêze) *v. t.* To crush or mangle by a heavy blow or fall. *n.* A hurt.

BREWED, (brêde) *pp.* Mixed, steeped and fermented; contrived; plotted.

BROOD, (brêde) *n.* Offspring; progeny; the number hatched at once.

BRIDAL, (bri'-dâi) *a.* Belonging to a wedding; nuptial.

BRIDLE, (bri'-di) *n.* An instrument of leather, iron, &c., by which a horse is governed; a restraint.

BRUIT, (brôit) *n.* Rumor; report. *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.

BRUTE, (brôit) *n.* A creature without reason; a beast. *a.* Senseless; savage.

BUT, (bât) *con.* Except; yet. *prep.* Without. *ad.* Only.

BUTT, (bât) *n.* A large barrel or cask; a person who is the object of jests.

BUY, (bi) *v. t.* To purchase; to acquire by paying a price.

BY, (bi) *prep.* At; in; near. *ad.* Beside; passing.

BYE, (bi) *n.* A dwelling; a station in play.

CACHE, (kâsh) *n.* A hole in the ground for concealing and preserving goods,

CASH, (kâsh) *n.* Money; coin; bank-notes.

[&c.]

CAIN, (kâne) *n.* A man's name.

CANE, (kâne) *n.* A strong East Indian reed; a walking-stick.

CALENDAR, (kâl'-ân-dâr) *n.* A register of the year; an almanac.

CALENDER, (kâl'-ân-dâr) *n.* A hot press. *v. t.* To hot press.

CALL, (kâwl) *n.* A vocal address; requisition; a demand.

CAUL, (kâwl) *n.* A net for the hair; a membrane covering the intestines.

CALLOUS, (kâl'-lâs) *a.* Hardened; insensible; unfeeling.

CALLUS, (kâl'-lâs) *n.* The matter which unites the ends of broken bones.

CALK, (kâwk) *v. t.* To stop or stuff the seams of a ship to prevent leaking.

COBK, (kôrk) *n.* The bark of a tree which is used for stopples.

CAUK, (kôrk) *n.* A coarse kind of spar; a term in mineralogy.

CAMERA, (kâm'-ê-râ) *n.* An optical machine used by daguerreotypists.

CHIMERA, (kê-mê'-râ) *n.* A vain, idle fancy; something absurd.

CANDID, (kân'-did) *a.* Fair; open; ingenuous; frank.

CANDIED, (kân'-did) *a.* Preserved or incruled with sugar.

SENTENCES.—Two weeks after the child was *born* it was *borne* to that *bourne* whence no traveller returns. The wind caused the *bough* to *bow*. The man was *bred* to his calling, but his calling was not *bred* to him. What sound of *o* in *born*? What sound of *a* in *brake*? What sound of *a* in *call*? What sound of *a* in *callous*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

- CANNON, (kăn'-năn) *n.* A great gun for batteries, &c.
- CANON, (kăn'-ăn) *n.* A law; a formula; a rule in churches. [worn by water.
- CANON, (kăn'-yăn) *n.* A gorge; a gully; a ravine with perpendicular sides
- CANVAS, (kăn'-văs) *n.* A coarse cloth of hemp or flax for sails.
- CANVASS, (kăn'-văs) *n.* An examination; a sifting. *v. t.* To sift; to solicit.
- CAPITAL, (kăp'-ă-tăi) *a.* The upper part, or whatever is chief. *a.* Chief; prin-
- CAPITOL, (kăp'-ă-tăi) *n.* A public edifice for the use of a legislative body. [cipal.
- CARAT, (kăr'-ăt) *n.* A weight of four grains; the twenty-fourth part, as of gold. [be put in.
- CARET, (kă'-răt) *n.* A mark which denotes where something omitted must
- CARROT, (kăr'-răt) *n.* An esculent root.
- CASK, (kăsk) *n.* A hollow wooden vessel, as a barrel.
- CASQUE, (kăsk) *n.* A head piece; a helmet.
- CAST, (kăst) *n.* A throw; anything formed from a mould. *v. t.* To throw;
- CASTE, (kăst) *n.* A distinct, hereditary order or class of people. [to fling.
- CASTER, (kăst'-ăr) *n.* A calculator; a frame for holding small bottles.
- CASTOR, (kăst'-tăr) *n.* A beaver; a beaver hat.
- CASTLE, (kăst'-tăi) *n.* A town in Spain.
- CAST-STEEL, (kăst'-stăi) *n.* Refined steel.
- CAUSE, (kăwz) *n.* That which produces an effect.
- CAWS, (kăws) *n.* The cries of rooks or crows.
- CAUF, (kăwf) *n.* A chest with holes to keep fish alive in the water.
- COUGH, (kôf) *n.* A convulsive effort of the lungs, with noise.
- CAUDAL, (kăw'-dăi) *a.* Relating to an animal's tail.
- CAUDLE, (kăw'-di) *n.* A warm drink consisting of wine and other ingredients.
- CEDE, (sêde) *v. t.* To yield; to give up; to resign.
- SEED, (sêde) *n.* The reproductive substance of a plant. *v. t.* To sow.
- CEILING, (săi'-lîng) *n.* The upper surface of a room opposite to the floor.
- SEALING, (săi'-lîng) *n.* Act of fastening or stamping with a seal; act of cap-
- CELERY, (săi'-ă-rê) *n.* A plant much used for salad. [turing seals.
- SALARY, (săi'-ă-rê) *n.* Annual or periodical payment for services.
- CELL, (săi) *n.* A small cavity; a small room; a cave.
- SELL, (săi) *v. t.* To part with for a price; to vend.
- CELLAR, (săi'-lăr) *n.* A room under a house for provisions, &c.
- SELLER, (săi'-lăr) *n.* One who sells; a vender. [property.
- CENSUS, (săn'-sūs) *n.* The numbering of the people and the valuation of their
- SENSES, (săn'-sêz) *n.* The faculties or powers by which external objects are
- CENT, (sânt) *n.* A hundred; a copper coin of the United States. [perceived.
- SENT, (sânt) *pp.* Despatched; transmitted; caused to go.
- SCENT, (sânt) *n.* Odor good or bad; perfume; fragrance.
- CENTAURY, (săn'-tăw-rê) *n.* A plant, of different species.
- CENTURY, (săn'-tăh-rê) *n.* A hundred; a period of a hundred years.
- CENTS, (sânts) *n.* Copper coins of the value of ten mills each; 100 to a dollar.
- SENSE, (sêns) *n.* The faculty by which external objects are perceived.
- SINCE, (sîns) *a.* Because that; from the time that; (incorrectly *pro. sense*).

SENTENCES.—After passing through the canon the canon was read amid the roar of cannon. While one brother was ceiling the room the other was sealing a letter. The seller lives in a cellar. After taking the census he lost his senses. The servant was sent with a cent to get some scent.

fâte, fâr, făt, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, báll.

CERE, (sère) *v. t.* To wax or cover with wax.

SEER, (sèèr) *n.* One who sees; one who foresees; a prophet.

SEAR, (sère) *a.* Dry; withered; faded; no longer green. *v. t.* To burn; to

CESSION, (sèsh'-ân) *n.* Act of giving away; release. [cauterize.

SESSION, (sèsh'-ân) *n.* Act of sitting; a stated assembly; the sitting of a

CHAGRIN, (shâ-grèèn') *n.* Ill humor; vexation; mortification. [court, &c.

SHAGREEN, (shâ-grèèn') *n.* The skin of a fish; the prepared skin of the ass.

CHAMPAGNE, (shâm-pâne') *n.* A light sparkling wine.

CHAMPAIGN, (shâm-pâne') *n.* A flat open country. *a.* Open; flat.

CAMPAIGN, (kâm-pâne') *n.* The time during which an army is in the field.

CHANCE, (tshânse) *n.* Fortune; accident; casual occurrence.

CHANTS, (tshântz) *v. t.* Sings; celebrates by song.

CHASTE, (tshâste) *a.* Without stain; modest; virtuous.

CHASED, (tshâste) *pp.* Pursued; hunted; embossed.

CHEWS, (tshôðze) *v. t.* Crushes with the teeth; masticates.

CHOOSE, (tshôðze) *v. t.* To pick out; to select; to prefer. .

CHOIR, (kwire) *n.* An assembly or band of singers.

QUIRE, (kwire) *n.* A bundle of paper containing twenty-four sheets.

CHOLER, (kôl'-lâr) *n.* The bile; anger; rage.

COLLAR, (kôl'-lâr) *n.* A ring around the neck. [of sounds.

CHORD, (kôrd) *n.* Tendon; the string of a musical instrument; an accord

CORD, (kôrd) *n.* A small rope or large twisted string; a quantity of wood.

CHRONICAL, (krôn'-ê-kâl) *a.* Relating to time; periodical; of long duration.

CHRONICLE, (krôn'-ê-kl) *n.* A register of events in order of time; a history.

CITE, (site) *v. t.* To summon to answer in a court; to quote.

SITE, (site) *n.* Situation; local position; locality.

SIGHT, (site) *n.* Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing; spectacle.

CLAUSE, (klâwz) *n.* A part of a sentence.

CLAWS, (klâwz) *n.* The sharp hooked nails of a beast or bird.

CLEAVE, (klêve) *v. t.* To adhere; to hold to; to attach; to stick.

CLEAVE, (klêve) *v. t.* To divide with violence; to divide; to split.

CLIMB, (klime) *v. t.* To ascend by means of the hands and feet.

CLIME, (klime) *n.* A tract or region of the earth; a climate.

CLOSE, (klôze) *v. t.* To shut; to conclude; to end. *n.* A conclusion.

CLOTHES, (klôze) *n.* Garments; vesture; dress; apparel.

CLOSE, (klôze) *a.* Shut fast; confined; compact; concise.

COALED, (kôld) *v. t.* Supplied with coal as a steamship.

COLD, (kôld) *n.* Deprivation of heat. *a.* Not hot; not warm; frigid; shiver-

COARSE, (kôrse) *a.* Not fine; not refined; rough; uncivil. [ing.

COURSE, (kôrse) *n.* A race; career; way; route; conduct; progress.

CORSE, (kôrse) *n.* A dead body.

COAT, (kôte) *n.* An upper garment; an outside garment; a cover.

COTE, (kôte) *n.* A cottage; a sheep-cot; a small house.

COFFER, (kôf'-fâr) *n.* A chest generally for keeping money; treasure.

COUGHER, (kôf'-âr) *n.* One who coughs.

SENTENCES.—The leader of the *choir* sent for a *quire* of music paper. His *choler* having risen he seized his opponent by the *collar*. From the former *site* of the house a magnificent *sight* opened to our view. What is the difference in the pronunciation of *close* the verb and *close* the adjective?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- COFFIN, (kóf'-fín) *n.* A box or chest in which a dead body or corpse is interred.
- COUGHING, (kóf'-lín) *ppr.* Expelling from the lungs by a violent effort with
- COLONEL, (kól'-nêl) *n.* The commander of a regiment. [noise.]
- KERNEL, (kár'-nêl) *n.* The edible substance contained in a nut.
- COLOR, (kól'-lár) *n.* Hue; tint; dye; a standard or flag *v. t.* To mark with
- CULLER, (kúl'-lár) *n.* One who culls or chooses. [some hue; to excuse.]
- COMITY, (kóm'-ê-tê) *n.* Courtesy; civility; politeness.
- COMMITTEE, (kóm-mít'-tê) *n.* A body of persons to examine any matter.
- COMPLACENT, (kóm-plá'-sênt) *a.* Civil; affable; mild.
- COMPLAISANT, (kóm-plê-zânt) *a.* Seeking to please by exterior manners.
- COMPLACENCE, (kóm-plá'-sêns) *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.
- COMPLAISANCE, (kóm-plê-zâns) *n.* Civility; courtesy; condescension.
- COMPLIANCE, (kóm-plí'-âns) *n.* Submission; acquiescence; assent.
- COMPLEMENT, (kóm'-plê-mênt) *n.* A complete set; the full quantity or number.
- COMPLIMENT, (kóm'-plê-mênt) *n.* Delicate flattery; praise; commendation.
- CONCERT, (kón'-sêrt) *n.* A communication of designs; a musical entertain-
- CONSORT, (kón'-sôrt) *n.* A companion; partner. [ment.]
- CONFIDANT, (kón-fê-dânt) *n.* A person trusted with secrets or private affairs.
- CONFIDENT, (kón'-fê-dênt) *a.* Having full belief; positive; trusting.
- CONSEQUENCE, (kón'-sê-kwêns) *n.* That which follows from any cause.
- CONSEQUENTS, (kón'-sê-kwênts) *n.* Effects; deductions.
- CONSONANCE, (kón'-sô-nâns) *n.* Concord; harmony; agreement.
- CONSONANTS, (kón'-sô-nânts) *n.* Letters which are sounded with a vowel.
- CONVENT, (kón'-vênt) *n.* A body of monks or nuns; a nunnery.
- CONVENT, (kón'-vênt) *v. t.* To call before a judge.
- COQUETTE, (kô-kê't) *n.* A vain girl who endeavors to attract advances in love
- COQUET, (kô-kê't) *v. t.* To deceive in love; to jilt. [to reject them.]
- CORAL, (kôr'-âi) *n.* A hard substance, red, white, or black, found in the
- COROL, (kôr'-ôl) *n.* An abbreviation of corolla. [ocean.]
- CORE, (kôre) *n.* The heart or inner part of anything.
- CORPS, (kôre) *n.* A body of forces or troops.
- CORPSE, (kôrps) *n.* A dead body; a corse.
- CORRESPONDENCE, (kôr-rê-spôn'-dêns) *n.* Relation; interchange of letters.
- CORRESPONDENTS, (kôr-rê-spôn'-dênts) *n.* Those who correspond; things
- COUNCIL, (kôûn'-sil) *n.* An assembly met for deliberation. [suitable.]
- COUNSEL, (kôûn'-sêl) *n.* Advice; direction; instruction.
- COURIER, (kôô'-rêêr) *n.* A messenger sent in haste; an express.
- CURRIER, (kâr'-rê-âr) *n.* One who dresses and prepares leather.
- COUSIN, (kûz'-zn) *n.* The child of an uncle or an aunt.
- COZEN, (kûz'-zn) *v. t.* To cheat; to trick.
- COWARD, (kôô'-ârd) *n.* One destitute of courage. *a.* Timid; base.
- COWERED, (kôô'-ârd) *pp.* Stooped; bent down.
- CRANE, (krâne) *n.* A bird with a long beak; a machine for raising weights.
- CRAYON, (krá'-ân) *n.* A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

SENTENCES.—The fit of coughing which caused the colonel to be laid in his coffin was produced by his eating a kernel. The artist made a sketch of the crane with a crayon. Notwithstanding he was his cousin, he wished to cozen him. The color of the culler was raised by the insult. His counsel was asked and obtained by the council.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- CREAK, (krêk) *v. i.* To make a harsh, grating noise.
 CREEK, (krêk) *n.* A small inlet; a bay; a cove.
 CREWS, (krôdz) *n.* The men who manage ships.
 CRUISE, (krôdz) *n.* A voyage without any certain course.
 CRUSE, (krôds) *n.* A cup; a phial; a cruet.
 CURRANT, (kûr'-rân) *n.* The fruit of a garden shrub; a small dried grape.
 CURRENT, (kûr'-rênt) *n.* A running stream. *a.* Passing from hand to hand.
 CYMBAL, (sim'-bâl) *n.* A musical instrument.
 SYMBOL, (sim'-bâl) *n.* A type; a representative of something; a sign.
 CYGNET, (sig'-nêt) *n.* A young swan.
 SIGNET, (sig'-nêt) *n.* A seal; a royal seal.
 CYPRESS, (si'-prês) *n.* A tall, straight forest tree; the emblem of mourning.
 CYPRUS, (si'-prûs) *n.* A thin transparent black stuff.
 DAM, (dâm) *n.* A female parent (used of beasts); a bank to confine water.
 DAMN, (dâm) *v. t.* To condemn; to doom to eternal torments.
 DAMMED, (dâmd) *pp.* Confined or shut up by dams or banks.
 DAMNED, (dâmd) *pp.* Condemned; doomed; hateful; detestable.
 DANCE, (dânse) *v. i.* To move in measure with music; a regulated movement
 DAUNTS, (dântz) *v. t.* Intimidates; discourages; frightens. [of the feet.
 DANE, (dâne) *n.* A native of Denmark.
 DEIGN, (dâne) *v. i.* To condescend; to vouchsafe; to grant.
 DAY, (dâ) *n.* The time between the rising and setting of the sun.
 DEY, (dâ) *n.* The title of the governors of Algiers and Tunis.
 DEAR, (dêre) *a.* Beloved; darling; valuable; costly.
 DEER, (dêr) *n.* Animals of the stag kind, whose flesh is called venison.
 DECEASE, (dê-sêse') *n.* Death; departure from life.
 DISEASE, (diz-êze') *n.* Distemper; malady; illness; sickness.
 DEMEAN, (dê-mêen') *v. t.* To behave; to carry.
 DEMESNE, (dê-mêen') *n.* Estate in land attached to a mansion.
 DEPOSITARY, (dê-pôz'-ê-târ-ê) *n.* One with whom anything is intrusted.
 DEPOSITORY, (dê-pôz'-ê-târ-ê) *n.* The place where anything is lodged.
 DEPRAVATION, (dêp-râ-vâ'-shûn) *n.* Corruption; degeneracy; depravity.
 DEPRIVATION, (dêp-rê-vâ'-shûn) *n.* Act of depriving; loss.
 DESCENDANT, (dê-sênd'-ânt) *n.* The offspring of an ancestor.
 DESCENDENT, (dê-sênd'-ânt) *a.* Falling; sinking; descending.
 DESCENT, (dê-sênt') *n.* Progress downwards; extraction.
 DISSSENT, (dis-sênt') *n.* Disagreement; difference.
 DESCENSION, (dê-sên'-shûn) *n.* The act of descending; descent; degradation.
 DISSENSION, (dis-sên'-shûn) *n.* Contrariety of sentiment; discord; strife.
 DEVICE, (dê-vise') *n.* A contrivance; stratagem; design.
 DEVISE, (dê-vize') *v. t.* To contrive; to invent; to plan; to bequeath.
 DEVISER, (dê-vi'-zâr) *n.* One who devises generally; a contriver.
 DIVISOR, (dê-vi'-zâr) *n.* The number by which another is divided. [night.
 DEW, (dâ) *n.* The moisture precipitated from the atmosphere during a clear
 DO, (dô) *v. t.* To perform anything good or bad; to act in any manner.
 DUE, (dâ) *n.* That which belongs to one; a debt. *a.* Owed; proper; fit.

SENTENCES.—The *dane* did not *deign* to notice him. He said the *dey* was a *day* too late. Each one of the *crews* was provided with a *cruse* for the *cruise*. Upon his *signet* was engraved a *cygnet*. The *disease* caused his *decease*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

- DIE**, (dī) *v. i.* To lose life; to expire. *n.* A stamp; a cube used in gambling.
- DYE**, (dī) *n.* A coloring liquor; stain; tinge. *v. t.* To color; to stain.
- DIFFUSE**, (dīf-fāze') *v. t.* To spread; to scatter; to circulate.
- DIFFUSE**, (dīf-fāze') *a.* Scattered; copious; not concise; extended.
- DIRE**, (dīre) *a.* Dreadful; dismal; mournful.
- DYER**, (dī'-ār) *n.* One who dyes or tinges.
- DISCREET**, (dīs-kre'te') *a.* Prudent; cautious; wary; careful.
- DISCRETE**, (dīs-kre'te') *a.* Separate; distinct; not continued; disjunctive.
- DISUSE**, (dīs-yāze') *n.* Cessation of use or custom.
- DISUSE**, (dīs-yāze') *v. t.* To cease to make use of.
- DIVERS**, (dī'-vārs) *a.* Sundry; more than one; several.
- DIVERSE**, (dī'-vērse) *a.* Different; various; multiform.
- DOE**, (dō) *n.* A she deer; the female of a buck.
- DOUGH**, (dō) *n.* Paste of bread unbaked.
- DOME**, (dōme) *n.* A hemispherical cupola.
- DOOM**, (dōdm) *n.* Judicial sentence; condemnation. *v. t.* To condemn.
- DONE**, (dān) *pp.* Performed; finished; concluded.
- DUN**, (dān) *a.* Of a dark color. *v. t.* To solicit or ask.
- DOSE**, (dōse) *n.* The quantity given at one time. *v. t.* To give physic.
- DOZE**, (dōze) *n.* A light sleep. *v. i.* To be half asleep.
- DOST**, (dāst) *v.* Second person singular of the verb *do*.
- DUST**, (dāst) *n.* Earth or other matter reduced to powder.
- DURST**, (dārst) *pret.* of the verb *dare*.
- DRACHM**, (drām) *n.* The eight part of an ounce.
- DRAM**, (drām) *n.* The quantity of spirituous liquors drunk at once.
- DRAFT**, (drāft) *n.* A bill; a portion of men drawn.
- DRAUGHT**, (drāft) *n.* A quantity of liquor drunk at once; sketch; the depth.
- DUAL**, (dā'-āi) *a.* Expressing the number two. [which a vessel sinks.
- DUEL**, (dā'-āi) *n.* A combat between two individuals with deadly weapons.
- DYING**, (dī'-ing) *n.* Expiring; act of expiring.
- DYEING**, (dī'-ing) *n.* The act or art of staining.
- EARN**, (ār) *v. t.* To gain by labor; to acquire; to obtain.
- URN**, (ār) *n.* A vase; a water vessel; a vessel for preserving the remains.
- EITHER**, (ē'-thēr) *a.* One or the other; each. [of dead bodies.
- ETHER**, (ē'-thēr) *n.* An element supposed to be rarer than air; a fluid produced.
- ELISION**, (ē-ilzh'-ān) *n.* Division; separation. [from sulphuric acid and
- ELYSIAN**, (ē-ilzh'-ē-ān) *a.* Exceedingly delightful; happy. [alcohol.
- EMERSION**, (ē-mēr'-shān) *n.* Act of rising out of anything.
- IMMERSION**, (īm-mēr'-shān) *n.* The state of being in a fluid, below the surface.
- ERRAND**, (ēr'-rānd) *n.* A message; a mission.
- ERRANT**, (ēr'-rānt) *a.* Wandering; roving; rambling.
- ARRANT**, (ār'-rānt) *a.* Bad in a high degree; vile; notorious.
- ERUPTION**, (ē-rūp'-shān) *n.* Act of bursting forth; explosion; a breaking out.
- IRRUPTION**, (īr-rūp'-shān) *n.* A sudden invasion or incursion; forcible entrance.

SENTENCES.—The *dye* dyes daffy, yet he *dies* not. Three scruples make a *drachm*, but many persons take a *drum* without a scruple. The *errant* knight while on his *errand* proved to be an *arvant* coward. He can *earn* the *urn* by *dyeing*, and yet keep from *dying*. Why do you retain the *e* in *dyeing*?

âte, îar, îât, îâil,—mê, mât,—pine, pîn,—tône, nôve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâil.

EWE, (yá) *n.* A female sheep.

YOU, (yá) *pro.* The person or persons spoken to.

YEW, (yá) *n.* An evergreen of tough wood.

HUE, (há) *n.* Color; dye; tint.

[practise.

EXERCISE, (éks'-ér-size) *n.* Labor; work; use. *v. t.* To train by use; to

EXORCISE, (éks'-ór-size) *v. t.* To abjure by some holy name; to purify from

FEINT, (fánt) *n.* A false appearance; a mock assault. [evil influence.

FAINT, (fánt) *a.* Languid; weak; feeble. *v. i.* To sink motionless and sense-

FAIN, (fáne) *a.* Glad; pleased. *ad.* Gladly; very desirously. [less.

FANE, (fáne) *n.* A temple; a place consecrated to religion.

FEIGN, (fáne) *v. t.* To invent; to pretend; to dissemble.

FAIR, (fáre) *a.* Beautiful; favorable; equal; just; pretty good.

FARE, (fáre) *n.* Price of conveyance; food. *v. i.* To subsist; to feed.

FARTHER, (fár'-thér) *ad.* Further; more remotely; beyond.

FATHER, (fá'-thér) *n.* A male parent; an old man.

FOTHER, (fóth'-ér) *n.* A load, generally of lead; 19½ cwt.

FAT, (fát) *n.* The unctuous part of animal flesh.

VAT, (vát) *n.* A cistern used by tanners or brewers.

FAWN, (fáwn) *n.* A young deer. *v. i.* To court favor; to court servilely.

FAUN, (fáwn) *n.* A fabled woodland deity, half man half goat.

FEAT, (féte) *n.* A deed; a performance; an exploit; a trick.

FETE, (féte) *n.* A feast; a festival day; a holiday.

FEET, (féét) *n.* The plural of foot; the parts of a man upon which he stands.

FELLOE, (fél'-lò) *n.* The outward rim of a wheel.

FELLOW, (fél'-lò) *n.* A companion; one suited to another.

FATED, (fá'-téd) *a.* Decreed by faith; endued by fate; doomed.

FETED, (fá'-téd) *pp.* Honored with entertainments, &c.

FETID, (fét'-id) *a.* Stinking; rancid; having a strong smell.

FILLIP, (fil'-lip) *n.* A jerk of the finger, held tight and let go.

PHILIP, (fil'-ip) *n.* A man's name.

FIND, (fínd) *v. t.* To obtain by searching; to discover; to supply.

FINED, (fínd) *pp.* Punished with a pecuniary penalty.

FIR, (fêr) *n.* An evergreen valuable for timber, pitch and tar.

FUR, (fúr) *n.* The finer hair on certain animals.

FAIR, (fár) *a.* Distant; remote. *ad.* To a great extent; very much; re-

FIZZ, (fíz) *v. i.* To emit a sort of hissing noise; to hiss. [motely.

PHIZ, (fíz) *n.* The face or visage in contempt.

FLEA, (fléè) *n.* A small, agile, blood-sucking insect.

FLÉE, (fléè) *v. i.* To run from danger; to hasten away.

FEW, (fiá) The preterit of fly; did fly.

FLUE, (fiá) *n.* A long tube or pipe of a chimney for the passage of smoke.

FLOUR, (flóúr) *n.* The edible part of grain reduced to powder.

FLOWER, (flóú'-ér) *n.* The bud when the petals are expanded.

FORMALLY, (fór'-mál-lé) *ad.* Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

FORMERLY, (fór'-már-lé) *ad.* In times past; of old.

SENTENCES.—You must not frighten the ewe which is lying by that yew of beautiful hue. She made a feint to faint. The landlord gave us fair fare. My father said I should go no farther. He performed a great feat with his feet at the fete. Upon the smoke ascending, the swallow flew from the flue. He fain would feign to go to the fane.

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—má, mêt,—pine, pln,—tóre, móve, nór, nót,—tábe, táb, báll.

- FOR, (fôr) *prep.* Because of; on account of. *conj.* Because.
- FORE, (fôre) *a.* Anterior; not behind; coming first.
- FOUR, (fôre) *a. & n.* Twice two.
- FORT, (fôrt) *n.* A fortified place; a castle.
- FORTE, (fôrt) *n.* That in which one excels; a peculiar talent.
- FORTH, (fôrth) *ad.* Forward; onward in time; abroad.
- FOURTH, (fôrth) *a.* The ordinal of four; the next above the third.
- FOUL, (fôl) *a.* Not clean; filthy; impure.
- FOWL, (fôl) *n.* A winged animal; a bird.
- FRANC, (frânk) *n.* A French silver coin.
- FRANK, (frânk) *a.* Liberal; generous; open. *v. t.* To free from postage.
- FRAYS, (frâze) *n.* Quarrels; broils; riots. *v. t.* Rubs; wears.
- PHRASE, (frâze) *n.* Part of a sentence; manner of expression; style.
- FREEZE, (frêze) *v. i.* To be congealed with cold; to die by cold.
- FRIEZE, (frêze) *n.* A coarse woollen cloth.
- FREES, (frêze) *v. t.* Sets at liberty; rescues; delivers; liberates.
- GABEL, (gâ'-bâi) *n.* A tax; excise.
- GABLE, (gâ'-bl) *n.* The triangular end of a house above the eaves.
- GAGE, (gâdje) *n.* A pledge; a pawn; a kind of plum.
- GAUGE, (gâdje) *n.* A measure; a standard. *v. t.* To measure.
- GAIT, (gâte) *n.* Manner of walking; carriage; bearing.
- GATE, (gâte) *n.* That part of an enclosure which is made to open and shut.
- GALA, (gâ'-lâ) *n.* A show; festivity; mirth.
- GAYLY, (gâ'-lâ) *ad.* In a gay manner; merrily; cheerfully.
- GAMBLE, (gâm'-bl) *v. i.* To play for money; to game.
- GAMBOL, (gâm'-bâl) *n.* A skip; a hop; a frolic. *v. t.* To skip in sport.
- GANTLET, (gânt'-lêt) *n.* A military punishment.
- GAUNTLET, (gânt'-lêt) *n.* An iron glove thrown down in challenges.
- GOAL, (gôle) *n.* The mark set to bound a race; the final purpose; the end.
- GAOL, (jâle) *n.* A prison.
- GENIUS, (jê'-nê-ûs) *n.* Inborn bent of mind; intellect; talent.
- GENUS, (jê'-nûs) *n.* A class of beings or things; a race or family.
- GENTILE, (jên'-tîle) *n.* One of a nation not Jewish or Christian.
- GENTLE, (jên'-tî) *a.* Well born; soft; mild; peaceable; not rough.
- GILD, (gîld) *v. t.* To overlay with thin gold.
- GUILD, (gîld) *n.* A society; a corporation; a fraternity.
- GILL, (gîl) *n.* The organ of respiration in fishes.
- GILL, (jîl) *n.* The fourth part of a pint.
- GILT, (gîlt) *n.* Gold laid on the surface of anything.
- GUILT, (gîlt) *n.* A crime; an offence; sin.
- GLARE, (glâre) *v. i.* To shine with a dazzling light.
- GLAIR, (glâre) *n.* The white of an egg; any transparent matter.
- GNAW, (nâw) *v. t.* To bite off by little and little.
- NOR, (nôr) *conj.* A negative particle; correlative to *not* and to *neither*.

SENTENCES.—The *fore* parts of the *four* animals were put aside for eating. The *domestic fowl* was killed by a *foul* domestic. He strode to the *gate* with a lofty *gait*. It is wicked to *gamble*, but not to *gambol*. At the *fort* his *forte* is gunnery. A majority of the *guild* wished to *gild* the sign.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

GNESIS, (nise) n. A species of granite of slaty texture.

NICE, (nise) a. Accurate; exact; fine; delicate.

GOAD, (gôde) n. A pointed stick for driving beasts.

GOD, (gôd) n. The Supreme Being; the *Giver* of all good. (incorrectly pro-

GOER, (gô'-âr) n. One who goes; a runner; a walker. [nounced gôde.)

GORE, (gôre) n. Blood; blood clotted or congealed. *v. t.* To pierce with a horn.

GORED, (gôrd) pp. Pierced with a horn; cut in a long, triangular form.

GOURD, (gôrd) n. A plant of which the fruit is shaped like a bottle.

GRATE, (grâte) n. An iron frame for fuel.

GREAT, (grâte) a. Important; weighty; principal.

GRATER, (grâ'-târ) n. A kind of coarse file.

GREATER, (grâ'-târ) a. Larger; more important; more illustrious.

GREASE, (grêse) n. Animal fat in a soft state.

GREECE, (grêse) n. A country of Europe south of Turkey.

GROAN, (grône) n. A deep sigh, caused by pain or sorrow.

GROWN, (grône) pp. or a. Advanced in growth; being of full stature.

GROCER, (grô'-sâr) n. A dealer in tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, &c.

GROSSER, (grô'-sâr) a. More impure; denser; more stupid; less delicate.

GROPE, (grôpe) v. t. To search by feeling in the dark.

GROUP, (grôp) n. An assembly of figures; objects, animals, &c.

GUANA, (gwâ'-nâ) n. A lizard valued for its flesh.

GUANO, (gwâ'-nô) n. A substance found on islands in the Southern Ocean, an

GUESSED, (gêst) pp. Conjectured; surmised. [excellent manure.

GUEST, (gêst) n. A visitor; a stranger.

GUITAR, (gû-târ) n. A stringed instrument struck by the fingers.

CATARH, (kâ-târ) n. A disease of the head discharging through the nose.

HAIL, (hâle) n. Frozen drops of rain. *v. t.* To call to.

HALE, (hâle) a. Healthy; sound; hearty; whole.

HAIR, (hâre) n. The natural covering of the head.

HARE, (hâre) n. A small quadruped of the rabbit kind.

HALL, (hâll) n. A large or public room; a court of justice; an entrance.

HAUL, (hâll) v. t. To pull; to draw. *n.* Pull; a quantity taken.

HALO, (hâ'-lô) n. A red circle round the sun or moon; a glory.

HALLOW, (hâll'-lô) v. t. To consecrate; to make holy; to dedicate.

HARSH, (hârsh) a. Austere; rough; severe; rigorous.

HASH, (hâsh) n. Minced meat. *v. t.* To mince and mix.

HART, (hârt) n. A he deer or stag; the male of the roe.

HEART, (hârt) n. The muscle which is the seal of life.

HAY, (hâ) n. Grass cut and dried for fodder.

HEY, (hâ) inj. An expression of joy.

HEAL, (hêêl) v. t. To restore from hurt or sickness.

HEEL, (hêêl) n. The hind part of the foot.

HEAR, (hêre) v. t. To perceive by the ear; to attend; to listen to.

HERE, (hêre) ad. In this place; in the present state.

SENTENCES.—The *guest* *guessed* that they would make a fire in the *great grate*. The *hair* of the *hare* is of a brown color. What sound of *o* in *goad*? What sound of *o* in *God*? What sound of *a* in *harsh*? What sound of *a* in *hash*? State the difference between *guana* and *guano*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pîne, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

HEARD, (hârd) *pp.* Did hear.

HERD, (hârd) *n.* A number of beasts feeding together.

HEW, (hâ) *v. t.* To cut with an axe or other edged instruments.

HUE, (hâ) *n.* Color; tint; dye.

HIDE, (hîde) *n.* The skin of an animal. *v. t.* To secrete; to conceal; to cover.

HIED, (hîde) *pp.* Hastened; gone in haste.

HIE, (hî) *v. i.* To hasten; to go in haste.

HIGH, (hî) *a.* Long upwards; exalted; lofty; tall.

HIGHER, (hî'-âr) *a.* More lofty; more exalted.

HIRE, (hîre) *n.* Wages paid for service. *v. t.* To engage for pay.

HIM, (hîm) *pro.* The objective of HE.

HYMN, (hîm) *n.* A song of adoration; a divine song.

HOARD, (hârd) *n.* A store laid up in secret; a hidden treasure.

HORDE, (hârd) *n.* A clan; a tribe; a migratory crew.

HOARSE, (hârs) *a.* Having the voice rough, as with a cold.

HORSE, (hârs) *n.* A well-known animal used for draught.

HOA, (hâ) *intj.* An exclamation to give notice.

HOE, (hâ) *n.* A farming instrument.

Ho, (hâ) *intj.* Stop; cease; attend.

HOES, (hâze) *n.* Instruments for farming and gardening.

HOSE, (hâze) *n.* Stockings; covering for the feet; leather pipes to conduct

HOLE, (hâle) *n.* A cavity; a hollow place; a mean habitation. [water.

WHOLE, (hâle) *n.* All of a thing. *a.* All; total; containing all.

HOLY, (hâ'-lâ) *a.* Good; pious; religious; pure; sacred.

WHOLLY, (hâ'-lâ) *ad.* Completely; perfectly; totally; entirely.

HOOP, (hâôp) *n.* Anything circular by which something else is bound.

WHOOOP, (hâôp) *n.* A shout of pursuit; a loud shout.

HOOR, (hâ) *n.* The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; sixty minutes.

OUR, (hâ) *pro.* Belonging to us.

HUZZA, (hâz-zâ) *n.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.

HUSSAR, (hâz-zâr) *n.* A hungarian horse soldier; a sort of cavalry. [a cone.

HYPERBOLA, (hî-pâr'-bô-lâ) *n.* One of the conic sections formed by cutting

HYPERBOLE, (hî-pâr'-bô-lâ) *n.* A figure of speech to exaggerate beyond

I (î) *pro.* Myself; the person speaking. [fact.

EYE, (î) *n.* The organ of vision; sight; a small catch.

IDLE, (î'-dl) *a.* Doing nothing; unemployed; useless; vain.

IDOL, (î'-dl) *n.* An image worshipped as God.

IMPOSTOR, (îm-pôs'-târ) *n.* One who pretends to be what he is not.

IMPOSTURE, (îm-pôs'-t-yâr) *n.* Cheat; deception; fraud; imposition.

IN, (în) *prep.* Noting time; power; concerning. *ad.* Within some place;

INN, (în) *n.* A house of entertainment for travellers [not out.

INCIDENCE, (în'-sê-dênse) *n.* Direction in which one body strikes another.

INCIDENTS, (în'-sê-dênse) *n.* Occurrences; events; accidents.

INDICT, (în-dîte') *v. t.* To declare guilty of a penal offence.

INDITE, (în-dîte') *v. t.* To direct or dictate what is to be written; to write.

SENTENCES.—I heard the lowing of the herd. When our hour shall come we will sing a hymn to Him above. The hussar who was in the inn cried out huzza. Spell the participles of the verb indite. Do you double the final t in the participles? Why? Does indite omit the final e in the participles?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâte, tâb, bâll.

INDICTED, (in-dī'-tēd) *pp.* Accused by the grand jury.

INDITED, (in-dī'-tēd) *pp.* Composed; written; dictated.

INDICTER, (in-dīte'-ēr) *n.* One who indicts or accuses.

INDITER, (in-dīte'-ēr) *n.* One who indites or dictates.

INDISCREET, (in-dīs-kreēt') *a.* Imprudent; incautious; injudicious.

INDISCRETE, (in-dīs-kreēte') *a.* Not separated; not discrete.

INGENIOUS, (in-jē'-nē-ās) *a.* Witty; inventive.

INGENUOUS, (in-jēn'-yā-ās) *a.* Open; fair; candid; artless.

INTENSE, (in-tēnse') *a.* Having the powers exerted to excess.

INTENTS, (in-tēnts') *n.* Designs; purposes; intentions.

INVADE, (in-vāde') *v. t.* To infringe; to encroach upon; to attack.

INVEIGHED, (in-vāde') *pp.* Uttered censure or reproach; declaimed; railed.

JAM, (jām) *n.* A conserve of fruits. *v. t.* To squeeze tight.

JAMB, (jām) *n.* The side of a door, window, or fireplace.

JESTER, (jēst'-ēr) *n.* One given to merriment; a buffoon.

GESTURE, (jēst'-yūre) *n.* Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

KEY, (kē) *n.* An instrument to open a lock; that which solves a mystery.

QUAY, (kē) *n.* A wharf; an artificial bank to a river, &c.

KILL, (kīl) *v. t.* To deprive of life; to put to death.

KILN, (kīl) *n.* A stove or furnace for drying or burning.

KNAG, (nāg) *n.* A knot in wood; a peg.

NAG, (nāg) *n.* A small horse for the saddle.

KNEAD, (nēd) *v. t.* To work or press ingredients into a mass.

KNEED, (nēd) *a.* Having knees or joints.

NEED, (nēd) *n.* Necessity; want; poverty. *v. t.* To want; to lack.

KNOW, (nō) *The preterit of know; had knowledge of*

GNU, (nō) *n.* A wild animal of Africa resembling the horse.

NEW, (nō) *a.* Not old; fresh; modern; recent.

KNIGHT, (nite) *n.* A military attendant; a champion.

NIGHT, (nite) *n.* The time of darkness; time from sunset to sunrise.

KNIT, (nit) *v. t.* To unite or weave by texture without a loom.

NIT, (nit) *n.* The egg of an insect.

KNOW (nō) *v. t.* To perceive intellectually; to have knowledge of

NO, (nō) *n.* A denial. *a.* Not any; none. *ad.* The word of refusal.

KNOWS, (nōze) *v. t.* Understands; perceives; distinguishes.

NOSE, (nōze) *n.* The organ of smell; scent; sagacity.

KNOT, (nōt) *n.* A part which is tied; a hard part in a piece of wood.

NOT, (nōt) *ad.* The particle of refusal; not only.

NOTT, (nōt) *n.* A proper name.

LACKS, (lāks) *v. t.* Wants; needs; destitute of.

LAX, (lāks) *a.* Loose; not confined; slack; not exact.

LAD, (lāde) *v. t.* To load; to freight; to heave out with a ladle.

LAY, (lāde) *pp.* of LAY. Placed; produced eggs.

LANCH, (lānah) *v. t.* To dart; to let fly; to cast as a lance.

LAUNCH, (lānah) *v. n.* To move or cause to slide into the water.

SENTENCES.—The reason why bakers knead their bread is because they need it. I know no knight who will go there in the night. If the gnu knew that the hay was new why did he not eat it? The jester by his gesture showed his intense intents. What verb from the noun intent? What noun from the adjective intense?

fāte, fār, fāt, fāll,—mō, mēt,—pine, pīn,—tōne, mōve, nōr, nōt,—tābe, tūb, bāll.

- LANE, (lâne) *n.* A narrow way between hedges or fences; a narrow street.
- LAIN, (lâne) *pp.* from LIE. Rested horizontally.
- LATIN, (lât'-în) *n.* The language of the ancient Romans. *a.* Roman.
- LATTEN, (lât'-tân) *n.* A fine kind of brass or bronze.
- LAUD, (lâwd) *v. t.* To extol; to praise; to celebrate.
- LORD, (lôrd) *n.* The Supreme Being; a monarch; a ruler.
- LEA, (lêê) *n.* An extensive plain; a meadow; a pasture.
- LEE, (lêê) *n.* A calm or sheltered place; that side which is under the shelter
- LEACH, (lêêch) *v. t.* To pass water through to form lye; to filtrate. [of the ship.
- LEECH, (lêêch) *n.* A sort of aquatic worm that sucks blood.
- LEAD, (lêd) *n.* A soft, heavy, ductile metal; a plummet.
- LED, (lêd) *pp.* from LEAD. Guided; conducted; enticed.
- LEAD, (lêdd) *v. t.* To guide by the hand; to conduct; to allure.
- LEAF, (lêâf) *n.* The green deciduous part of plants; a petal.
- LIEF, (lêâf) *ad.* Willingly; with inclination.
- LEAVE, (lêève) *n.* Permission; farewell. *v. t.* To quit; to abandon.
- LEAK, (lêâk) *n.* A hole which lets water in or out. *v. n.* To let water in
- LEEK, (lêâk) *n.* A biennial plant with a bulbous root. [or out.
- LEAN, (lâne) *a.* Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh.
- LIEN, (lê'-ên) *n.* A legal claim on property.
- LEASED, (lêêst) *v. t.* Let or hired for a certain time by a written contract.
- LEAST, (lêêst) *a.* Smallest; little beyond others.
- LEGISLATOR, (lêd'-jls-lâ-tôr) *n.* One who makes laws. [laws.
- LEGISLATURE, (lêd'-jls-lâte-yûre) *n.* The body in a State which makes the
- LENDS, (lêndz) *v. t.* Supplies on condition of return; grants for a time.
- LENS, (lênz) *n.* A piece of glass convex on both sides.
- LESSEN, (lêz'-sn) *v. t.* To diminish in bulk, degree, or quality; to abate.
- LESSON, (lêz'-sn) *n.* A task, exercise, or subject given to a pupil.
- LEVEE, (lêv'-ê) *n.* A ceremonious visit or assembly; an embankment.
- LEVY, (lêv'-ê) *v. t.* To raise; to collect; to impose.
- LIAR, (lî'-âr) *n.* One who lies, or tells lies.
- LIER, (lî'-âr) *n.* One who rests or lies down.
- LYRE, (lîre) *n.* A stringed musical instrument—the harp of the ancients.
- LIE, (lî) *n.* A criminal falsehood. *v. n.* To violate truth; to be in a state of
- LYE, (lî) *n.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt from ashes of wood. [rest.
- LYMB, (lîm) *n.* A jointed part of an animal body; a branch of a tree.
- LYMN, (lîm) *v. t.* To draw; to paint anything.
- LINE, (lîne) *n.* That which has length without breadth.
- LOIN, (lîin) *n.* The back of an animal cut for food (*improperly pronounced*
- LINEAMENT, (lîn'-ê-â-mânt) *n.* Feature; form; discriminating mark. [lîne.
- LINIMENT, (lîn'-ê-mânt) *n.* Ointment; balsam; a wash.
- LINKS, (lîngks) *n.* Rings, or divisions of a chain. *v. t.* Unites; conjoins.
- LYNX, (lîngks) *n.* An animal of the cat species-remarkable for sharp sight.
- LIVER, (lîv'-vâr) *n.* One who lives; an organ of the body which secretes the
- LIVRE, (lî'-vâr) *n.* A French coin. [bile.

SENTENCES.—The pupil endeavored to *lessen* the *lesson*. The body has *lain* in the *lane* for three days. Every *liar* is not a *liar* though he can perform on the *lyre*. He bought some *liniment* for his bruised *lineament*. Spell the participles of the verb *linn*. Do you double the *n*? Why? Spell the participles of the verb *levy*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

- LO, (lô) *inj.* Look; see; behold.
- LOW, (lô) *a.* Not high; humble; mean. *v. n.* To bellow as a cow.
- LOAM, (lôme) *n.* A rich vegetable mould or earth.
- LOOM, (lôdm) *n.* A frame for weaving cloth.
- LOAN, (lône) *n.* Anything lent; sum lent. *v. t.* To lend.
- LONE, (lône) *a.* Solitary; lonely; retired; single.
- LOATH, (lôth) *a.* Unwilling; disliking; not inclined.
- LOATHE, (lôthe) *v. t.* To feel nausea; to abhor; to detest.
- LOOK, (lôk) *n.* An instrument used to fasten doors, &c.
- LOCH, (lôk) *n.* A term used for lake in Scotland.
- LOUGH, (lôk) *n.* A term used for lake in Ireland.
- LORE, (lôre) *n.* Learning; erudition; instruction.
- LOWER, (lô'-âr) *v. t.* To bring low; to humble; to reduce.
- LOWER, (lôd'-âr) *v. t.* To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy.
- LOSE, (lôdze) *v. t.* To miss anything so that it cannot be found.
- LOOSE, (lôdse) *a.* Unbound; not fast; not fixed; at liberty.
- LUSTER, (lôst'-âr) *n.* One inflamed with ardent desires.
- LUSTRE, (lôst'-têr) *n.* Brightness; splendor; glitter.
- MADE, (mâde) *pp.* from MAKE. Created; formed; produced.
- MAID, (mâde) *n.* An unmarried woman.
- MAIL, (mâle) *n.* A coat of steel network; a bag for conveying letters.
- MALE, (mâle) *n.* The he of any species. *a.* Not female.
- MAIN, (mâne) *a.* Principal; chief. *n.* The gross; the bulk; the ocean.
- MANE, (mâne) *n.* The hair which hangs down the neck of horses.
- MAINE, (mâne) *n.* One of the United States.
- MAIZE, (mâze) *n.* Indian corn.
- MAZE, (mâze) *n.* A place or state of perplexity.
- MANTEL, (mân'-tî) *n.* A beam resting on the jambs of a fire-place.
- MANTLE, (mân'-tî) *n.* A kind of cloak.
- MANNA, (mân'-nâ) *n.* A substance given by the Lord to the Israelites.
- MANNER, (mân'-nâr) *n.* Form; method; custom; fashion.
- MANOR, (mân'-nâr) *n.* A large landed estate.
- MARK, (mârk) *n.* A token by which anything is known; an impression.
- MARQUE, (mârk) *n.* A license; a reprisal.
- MARTEN, (mâr'-tîn) *n.* A large kind of weasel, valuable for fur.
- MARTIN, (mâr'-tîn) *n.* A bird; a sort of swallow.
- MARSHAL, (mâr'-shâl) *n.* A chief officer of arms. *v. t.* To arrange.
- MARTIAL, (mâr'-shâl) *a.* Warlike; given to war; brave.
- MARE, (mâre) *n.* The female of the horse.
- MAYOR, (mâ'-âr) *n.* The chief magistrate of a city.
- MEAD, (mêdd) *n.* A kind of drink of water and honey; a meadow.
- MEED, (mêdd) *n.* Reward; recompense; gift.
- MEAN, (mêên) *a.* Wanting dignity; ungenerous; contemptible; intervening.
- MIEN, (mêên) *n.* Look; aspect; manner. [*n.* Middle state. *v. t.* To intend.
- MESNE, (mêên) *a.* Middle; intervening; intermediate.

SENTENCES.—The *martial marshal* received a valuable *mare* from the *mayor*. The *male* wore a coat of *mail*. Spell the participles of the verb *marshal*. Do you double the final *i*? Why? He was in a *mass* amidst the *maize*. The *mead* was the *meed* which he required.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâte, tâb, bâll.

MEAT, (mête) *n.* Flesh to be eaten.

MEET, (mête) *a.* Fit; proper; suitable. *v. t.* To come together.

METE, (mête) *v. t.* To measure; to reduce to measure.

MEDAL, (mêd'-âl) *n.* A piece stamped in honor of some performance.

MEDDLE, (mêd'-dl) *v. i.* To interpose officiously; to interfere.

MEDLAR, (mêd'-lâr) *n.* An ornamental fruit tree and its fruit.

MEDDLER, (mêd'-dlâr) *n.* One who meddles; a busy body.

MESSAGE, (mês'-sâje) *n.* Anything committed to another to be told to a

MESSUAGE, (mês'-swâje) *n.* A dwelling-house and adjoining land. [third.

METAL, (mêt'-u) *n.* A mineral substance insoluble in water and fusible by

METTLE, (mêt'-u) *n.* Spirit; courage; ardor. [heat.

METER, (mê'-têr) *n.* A measurer, as a gas meter.

METRE, (mê'-têr) *n.* Measure as applied to verse; verse.

MEWL, (mêle) *v. i.* To cry as an infant; to squall.

MULE, (môle) *n.* An animal of mongrel breed.

MEWS, (mûze) *n.* Stables. *v. i.* Cries as a cat; shuts up; confines. [der.

MUSE, (mûze) *n.* The power of poetry or song; deep thought. *v. i.* To pon-

MILLENARY, (mil'-lê-nâr-ê) *a.* Consisting of a thousand. *n.* A thousand years.

MILLINERY, (mil'-lê-nêr-ê) *n.* The goods made or sold by milliners.

MINCE, (mînce) *v. t.* To cut into very small parts; to speak with affected

MINTS, (mînts) *n.* Places where money is lawfully coined. [softness.

MINDS, (mîndz) *n.* The intelligent faculties of men. *v. t.* Attends; heeds.

MINES, (mînz) *n.* Subterraneous works for obtaining metals or ores.

MINER, (mîne'-âr) *n.* One who is employed in mining.

MINOR, (mî'-nâr) *a.* Less; smaller; inferior. *n.* One under lawful age.

MISSAL, (mîs'-sâl) *n.* The Roman Catholic mass book.

MISSEL, (mîs'-sêl) *n.* A singing bird, the largest of the thrushes.

MISSILE, (mîs'-sil) *a.* That may be thrown. *n.* A weapon thrown by the hand.

MISSED, (mîst) *pp.* Failed in aim or in reaching the object.

MIST, (mîst) *n.* Anything that dims or darkens; a fine, thin rain.

MITE, (mîte) *n.* A small insect found in cheese; something very small.

MIGHT, (mîte) *n.* Power; strength; force. *v. i.* Had power to do.

MITT, (mî'-tê) *a.* Having insect mites.

MIGHTY, (mî'-tê) *a.* Powerful; strong; potent; important.

MOAN, (mône) *n.* Audible sorrow. *v. t.* To lament; to mourn.

MOWN, (mône) *pp.* Cut down with a scythe.

MOAT, (môte) *n.* A ditch round a house or castle.

MOTE, (môte) *n.* A small particle; anything very little.

MORE, (môre) *a.* Greater. *ad.* To a greater degree. *n.* A greater quantity.

MOWER, (mô'-âr) *n.* One who mows or cuts grass.

MORN, (môrn) *n.* The first part of the day, (poetry.)

MOURN, (môrn) *v. i.* To grieve; to lament; to be sorrowful.

MORNING, (môrn'-îng) *n.* The first part of the day.

MOURNING, (môrn'-îng) *n.* Grief; sorrow; the dress of sorrow.

SENTENCES.—That *minor* *minds* the *minor* *mines*. The mower could mow no more, for he had missed the place in the *mist*. It is not meet to *mete* out such meat. You should not *meddle* with the medal. Does it require the *might* of a man to kill a *mite*? What sound of *i* in *mite*? What sound of *i* in *mist*?

îte, îr, ît, îll,—mê, mêt,—pîne, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tûb, bûll.

MORTAR, (môr'-târ) *n.* Cement for the junction of bricks; a cannon; a vessel.
 MORTER, (môr'-târ) *n.* A lamp or light. [in which substances are pulverized.]

MOW, (môû) *n.* A compartment in a barn for hay or grain.

MOW, (mô) *v. t.* To cut down with a scythe; to cut grass.

MUSTARD, (mûs'-têrd) *n.* A genus of plants.

MUSTERED, (mûs'-têrd) *pp.* Assembled for military duty; assembled.

NAP, (nâp) *n.* A short sleep; the downy substance on plants.

KNAP, (nâp) *v. i.* To make a short sharp noise.

NAVAL, (nâ'-vâ) *a.* Consisting of ships; maritime; nautical.

NAVEL, (nâ'-vî) *n.* The centre of the abdomen.

NAIVE, (nâ'-êv) *a.* Ingenuous; artless; native simplicity.

NAVE, (nâve) *n.* The centre of the wheel; the middle part of a church.

KNAVE, (nâve) *n.* A petty rascal; a scoundrel.

NAY, (nâ) *ad.* No; not only so but more.

NEIGH, (nâ) *n.* The voice of a horse. *v. i.* To whinny.

NEAL, (nêl) *v. t.* To temper by heat.

KNEEL, (nêl) *v. i.* To unbend the knee; to bend or rest on the knee.

NEAR, (nêr) *a.* Not far distant in time, place or degree.

NE'ER, (nâre) *ad.* Contraction for never; at no time; in no degree.

NEITHER, (nê'-thêr) *conj.* Not either; nor. *pro.* Nor one nor other.

NETHER, (nêth'-êr) *a.* Lower; not upper; being underneath.

NEWS, (nûze) *n.* Fresh account; tidings; intelligence.

NOOSE, (nôdze) *n.* A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is

NONE, (nân) *a.* No one; not one; not any; not any one. [drawn.]

NUN, (nân) *n.* A female devotee among the Roman Catholics.

OAR, (ôre) *n.* A long pole with a broad blade, by which boats are rowed.

O'ER, (ôre) *prep.* Contracted from over; above; across.

ORE, (ôre) *n.* A mineral body from which metal is extracted.

ODE, (ôde) *n.* A poem to be sung to music; a lyric poem.

OWED, (ôde) *pp.* Indebted; under obligation.

OF, (ôv) *prep.* Noting the cause, source, or origin; belonging to.

OFF, (ôf) *ad.* Noting separation or distance. *intj.* Away; begone.

OH, (ô) *intj.* Denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OWE, (ô) *v. t.* To be indebted to; to be under obligation for.

OTTAR, (ôt'-târ) *n.* The essential or odorous oil of roses.

OTTER, (ôt'-târ) *n.* An amphibious animal that preys upon fish.

ONE, (wân) *a.* Any; single; individual. *n.* A single person; a unit.

WON, (wân) *pp.* from WIN. Gained by conquest; procured; earned.

ORDINANCE, (ôr'-dê-nânse) *n.* A decree; law; rule; rite.

ORDNANCE, (ôrd'-nânse) *n.* Cannon; great guns.

ORDER, (ôr'-dâr) *n.* Method; regular disposition. *v. t.* To direct; to com-

ORDURE, (ôr'-jûre) *n.* Dung; filth; excrement. [mand.]

OUGHT, (âwt) *v. t.* To be bound by duty; to be obliged.

AUGHT, (âwt) *n.* Anything.

SENTENCES.—The noise of the oar comes o'er the water. By an ordinance of parliament the ordinance was increased. None but a nun can enter a nunnery. What grammatical distinction between ought and aught? What orthoepical distinction? What orthoepical distinction between one and ion? Does the neigh of a horse mean nay?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pin,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, báll.

- PACED, (pâste) *pp.* Moved slowly; of horses to move by raising the legs on the
 PASTE, (pâste) *n.* Flour and water mixed for cement. [same side together.
 PACKED, (pâkt) *pp.* Put together and pressed; bound in a bundle.
 PACT, (pâkt) *n.* A contract; a bargain; a covenant.
 PAIL, (pâle) *n.* A wooden vessel for milk, water, &c. [fencing.
 PALE, (pâle) *a.* Not ruddy; white of look. *n.* A narrow piece of wood for
 PAIN, (pâne) *n.* An uncomfortable bodily sensation; anguish; agony.
 PANE, (pâne) *n.* A square of glass for a window-sash.
 PAIR, (pâre) *n.* Two things suiting one another; a couple.
 PARE, (pâre) *v. t.* To peel; to diminish.
 PEAR, (pâre) *n.* A fruit of many varieties.
 PALATE, (pâl'-ât) *n.* The organ of taste; the roof of the mouth.
 PALLET, (pâl'-lêt) *n.* A small bed; a mean bed.
 PALETTE, (pâl'-êt) *n.* A light board on which a painter holds his colors.
 PALL, (pâll) *n.* A cloak; the covering thrown over the dead.
 PAUL, (pâll) *n.* A man's name.
 PARTITION, (pâr-tîsh'-ân) *n.* That which divides; separation.
 PETITION, (pê-tîsh'-ân) *n.* A request; entreaty; supplication.
 PASSABLE, (pâs'-sâ-bl) *a.* That may be passed; tolerable.
 PASSIBLE, (pâs'-sâ-bl) *a.* That may feel or suffer.
 PASTOR, (pâs'-târ) *n.* A clergyman who has the care of a flock.
 PASTURE, (pâst'-yâr) *n.* Food for cattle; land grazed by cattle.
 PATIENCE, (pâ'-shênse) *n.* Act of suffering without complaint.
 PATIENTS, (pâ'-shênsts) *n.* Persons suffering from disease under the care of a
 PAUSE, (pâwz) *n.* A stop; suspense; cessation. [doctor.
 PAWS, (pâwz) *n.* The fore feet of a beast of prey, dog, or cat.
 PORES, (pôr) *n.* Passages for perspiration. *v. t.* Examines steadily.
 PEACE, (pêse) *n.* Freedom from war; rest; quiet.
 PIECE, (pêse) *n.* A part of the whole; a fragment; a portion.
 PEAK, (pêke) *n.* The top of an eminence or mountain; a point.
 PIQUE, (pêke) *n.* A slight resentment; a grudge. *v. t.* To touch with envy.
 PEAL, (pêl) *n.* A succession of loud sounds; a loud noise. [bark.
 PEEL, (pêl) *n.* The skin or rind of anything. *v. t.* To strip off the skin or
 PANEL, (pân'-êl) *n.* A square inserted between other bodies; a roll of jurors.
 PANNEL, (pân'-nîl) *n.* A kind of rustic saddle.
 PEARL, (pâr) *n.* A white, hard, smooth substance found in a kind of oyster.
 PURL, (pâr) *n.* A soft flow. *v. t.* To murmur; to flow with a gentle noise.
 PEDAL, (pê'-dâ) *a.* Belonging to the feet.
 PEDAL, (pêd'-â) *n.* A key acted upon by the foot.
 PEDDLE, (pêd'-dî) *v. t.* To carry about and sell.
 PEER, (pêr) *n.* An equal; a companion. *v. t.* To look narrowly.
 PIER, (pêr) *n.* A column on which an arch is raised; a wharf.
 PENCIL, (pân'-sil) *n.* An instrument of slate or black lead; a small brush.
 PENSILE, (pân'-sil) *a.* Suspended; supported above the ground.

SENTENCES.—Can you pare a pear with a pair of scissors? He placed his palette upon the pallet, and went to gratify his palate. Of the patients none had patience. The piece of pane in the window caused great pain, therefore he had no peace. What orthoepical difference between pedal the adjective and pedal the noun? What orthoepical difference between peddle the noun and peddle?

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PENDANT, (pên'-dânt) *n.* Something which hangs; an ear-ring.

PENDENT, (pên'-dênt) *a.* Hanging; jutting over; sloping.

PERSONAL, (pêr'-sôn-âl) *a.* Belonging to men or women, not to things.

PERSONNEL, (pâr'-sô-nêl') *n.* The persons employed in some public office.

PILATE, (pl'-lât) *n.* The name of the governor who condemned the Saviour.

PILOT, (pi'-lôt) *n.* A guide; one who conducts vessels in or out of harbors.

PILLAR, (pli'-lâr) *n.* A column; a supporter.

PILLOW, ((pi'-lô) *n.* Something soft laid under the head to sleep on.

PINT, (pînt) *n.* Liquid measure.

POINT, (pôint) *n.* The sharp end of any thing; that which has position but no

PISTIL, (pis'-til) *n.* The female part of a flower. [dimensions.

PISTOL, (pis'-tîl) *n.* A small hand gun; the smallest firearm.

PLACE, (plâse) *n.* A particular portion of space; locality; situation.

PLAICE, (plâse) *n.* A sort of flat fish, valued for food.

PLAIN, (plâne) *n.* Smooth; level; open; clear. *n.* Level ground.

PLANE, (plâne) *n.* A flat, even surface; an instrument to smooth boards.

PLAINTIFF, (plâne'-tif) *n.* One who seeks a remedy for injury to his rights.

PLAINTIVE, (plâne'-tiv) *a.* Expressive of sorrow; lamenting; sad.

PLAIT, (plâte) *n.* A fold; a double, as of cloth.

PLATE, (plâte) *n.* A flat extended piece of metal.

PLEAS, (plêéz) *n.* Arguments; apologies; excuses.

PLEASE, (plêéz) *v. i.* To give pleasure; to satisfy; to content.

PLUM, (plûm) *n.* A fruit; a grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

PLUMB, (plûm) *n.* A heavy body suspended at the end of a line; a perpen-

PLUME, (plûme) *n.* A feather; a crest. [dicular.

POLE, (pôle) *n.* One of the extremities of the earth's axis; a measure; a long

POLL, (pôle) *n.* The head; an election; the place of casting votes. [stake.

POOL, (pôôl) *n.* A small collection of water; a pond.

POULE, (pôôl) *n.* The stakes played for at some games of cards.

POPLAR, (pôp'-lâr) *n.* A tree of the aspen species.

POPULAR, (pôp'-â-lâr) *a.* Pleasing to the people.

POPULACE, (pôp'-â-lâs) *n.* The multitude; the people.

POPULOUS, (pôp'-â-lâs) *a.* Full of people; numerous inhabited.

PORE, (pôre) *n.* A passage for perspiration. *v. i.* To examine with steady at-

POUR, (pôre) *v. i.* To let out of a vessel; to effuse; to let out. [tention.

PORING, (pô'-ring) *ppr.* Looking with continued application.

POURING, (pôre'-ing) *ppr.* Sending as a fluid; driving as a continued stream.

PORT, (pôrt) *n.* A harbor; a station for ships; a gate; air; mien.

PORTE, (pôrt) *n.* The Turkish court or government.

PORTION, (pôr'-shûn) *n.* A part; a part assigned; a share.

POTION, (pô'-shûn) *n.* A draught, commonly of medicine.

PRACTICE, (prâk'-tis) *n.* The habit of doing anything; customary use.

PRACTISE, (prâk'-tis) *v. i.* To do habitually; to exercise.

SENTENCES.—He laid down to rest having a broken pillar for a pillow. As soon as he ceased running the perspiration began to pour from every pore. What is the first sound of *u*? Spell and pronounce the first sound of *u*? What sound of *u* in *popular*? What sound of *u* in *populace* and *populous*?

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

PRAISE, (prāze) *n.* Commendation; eulogy. *v. t.* To applaud; to extol.

PRAYS, (prāze) *v. i.* Entreats; petitions; supplicates.

PREYS, (prāze) *v. i.* Feeds by violence; plunders; corrodes.

PRAY, (prā) *v. t.* To supplicate; to implore; to ask for.

PREY, (prā) *n.* Something to be devoured; rapine; booty; plunder.

PRECEDENT, (prēs'-sē-dēnt) *n.* A rule or example.

PRECEDENT, (prēs'-sē-dēnt) *a.* Former; going before.

PRESIDENT, (prēs'-dēnt) *n.* One who presides.

PRESENCE, (prēs'-ēns) *n.* State of being present; face to face.

PRESENTS, (prēs'-ēnts) *n.* Gifts; donations.

PRIDE, (pride) *n.* Unreasonable self-esteem; conceit; vanity.

PRIED, (pride) *pp.* Moved or raised by means of a lever. [lever.

PRIES, (prise) *v. i.* To inspect narrowly or impertinently. *v. t.* Moves with a

PRIZE, (prise) *n.* A reward gained; anything captured. *v. t.* To rate; to

PRINCE, (prinse) *n.* The son of a king; a chief; a ruler. [esteem.

PRINTS, (printz) *n.* Impressions made; pictures. *v. t.* Marks by pressure.

PRINCIPAL, (prin'-sē-pāl) *a.* Chief; first; important. *n.* A head; a presi-
dent, [in the mind.

PRINCIPLE, (prin'-sē-pl) *n.* An element; original cause. *v. t.* To fix firmly

PRIOR, (pri'-ār) *a.* Previous; preceding; former. *n.* The head of a convent.

PRIER, (pri'-ār) *n.* One who inquires narrowly; or raises by means of a lever.

PROFIT, (prōf'-it) *n.* Gain; benefit; advantage. *v. t.* To benefit.

PROPHET, (prōf'-it) *n.* One who foretells future events.

PROPHECY, (prōf'-ē-sē) *n.* That which is foretold; prediction.

PROPHESY, (prōf'-ē-si) *v. t.* To predict; to foretell; to foreshow.

QUARTS, (kwōrts) *n.* Fourths of a gallon.

QUARTZ, (kwōrtz) *n.* Rock crystal; one of the ingredients of granite.

QUEAN, (kwēān) *n.* A worthless woman.

QUEEN, (kwēān) *n.* The wife of a king; a female sovereign.

RABBIT, (rāb'-bit) *n.* A joint in the edge of a board. *v. t.* To pare down so as

RABBIT, (rāb'-bit) *n.* A small quadruped of the hare species. [to fit one another.

RADICAL, (rād'-ē-kāl) *n.* Of first principles; native; primitive.

RADICLE, (rād'-ē-kāl) *n.* That part of a seed which becomes a root.

RADISH, (rād'-ish) *n.* An esculent root, commonly eaten raw.

REDDISH, (rēd'-dīsh) *a.* Somewhat red; inclining to red. [in drops.

RAIN, (rāne) *n.* The water that falls in drops from the clouds. *v. i.* To fall

REIGN, (rāne) *n.* Time of a king's government. *v. i.* To exercise royal au-
thority.

REIN, (rāne) *n.* An instrument for restraining. *v. t.* To govern by a bridle.

RAISE, (rāze) *v. t.* To lift; to set upright; to erect; to exalt.

RAYS, (rāze) *n.* Beams of light from any luminous body.

RAZE, (rāze) *v. t.* To demolish; to destroy; to overthrow.

RAISED, (rāzd) *pp.* Lifted; erected; elevated.

RAZED, (rāzd) *pp.* Demolished; overthrown; destroyed.

SENTENCES.—The *principal principle* of a student should be uprightness. The *praises* which his rival received *prize* upon his spirits. The *president* did not change his views upon their citing the *precedent precedent*. Repeat the words of the same family as *precedent*. What orthographical distinction between *prophecy* the noun and *prophecy* the verb?

fāte, fāt, fāt, fāl,—mā, māt,—pine, pīn,—tōne, mōve, nōr, nōt,—tābe, tūb, bāl.

- RAISER**, (ráze'-ár) *n.* One who raises.
- RAZOR**, (rá'-zár) *n.* A sharp instrument for shaving the beard.
- RAISIN**, (rá'-zen) *n.* A dried grape.
- REASON**, (ré'-zen) *n.* The rational faculty; efficient cause; motive.
- RANCOR**, (ráng'-kár) *n.* Malice; standing hate; virulence; enmity.
- RANKER**, (ránk'-ár) *n.* One who ranks or arranges.
- RAP**, (ráp) *n.* A quick, smart blow; a knock. *v. t.* To strike a blow.
- WRAP**, (ráp) *v. t.* To roll together; to cover with something rolled round.
- RAPINE**, (ráp'-ín) *n.* Act of plundering; plunder; pillage.
- RAPPING**, (ráp'-píng) *ppr.* Striking with quick, smart blows.
- WRAPPING**, (ráp'-píng) *n.* A cover; an envelope. *ppr.* Covering.
- READ**, (rédd) *v. t.* To peruse; to discover by characters.
- REED**, (rédd) *n.* A hollow knotted stalk; a cane.
- READ**, (réd) *pp.* Perused. *a.* Skilful by reading.
- RED**, (réd) *a.* Having the color like blood.
- REAL**, (ré'-ái) *a.* Not imaginary; not fictitious; true.
- REEL**, (réél) *n.* A machine for winding yarn. *v. t.* To stagger.
- RECEIPT**, (ré-séte') *n.* Act of receiving; a written acknowledgment.
- RESEAT**, (ré-séte') *v. t.* To seat again.
- REFERABLE**, (réf'-ár-á-bí) *a.* That may be referred.
- REFERABLE**, (ré-fér'-ré-bí) *a.* That may be referred.
- RELIC**, (rél'-ík) *n.* That which remains after the loss of the rest.
- RELICT**, (rél'-íkt) *n.* A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.
- RESIDENCE**, (rés'-é-dénse) *n.* Place of abode; dwelling; domicile.
- RESIDENTS**, (rés'-é-dénst) *n.* Those who reside in a place.
- RESIGN**, (ré-zíne') *v. t.* To give up; to yield up; to renounce.
- RESIGN**, (ré-zíne') *v. t.* To sign again.
- REST**, (rést) *n.* Cessation of motion or labor; quiet; ease.
- WREST**, (rést) *v. t.* To twist by violence; to take away by force.
- RESTAURATION**, (rés-táw-rá'-shún) *n.* Restoration (*Wrongly used by many in*
- RESTORATION**, (rés-tó-rá'-shún) *n.* Recovery. [*the sense of restaurant.*]
- RHEUM**, (ródm) *n.* A thin watery matter oozing from the glands of the
- ROOM**, (ródm) *n.* Space; space or place unoccupied. [mouth.]
- RUUM**, (rámb) *n.* A vertical circle making any given angle with the meridian
- RUM**, (rán) *n.* Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses. [of a place.]
- RUOMB**, (rámb) *n.* A quadrilateral figure.
- RHyme**, (ríme) *n.* Harmonical succession of sounds.
- RIME**, (ríme) *n.* Hoar frost; a hole; a chink.
- RICE**, (ríse) *n.* An esculent grain raised in tropical climates.
- RISE**, (ríse) *n.* Increase; ascent; source. *v. t.* To grow; to increase; to as-
- RIFLE**, (rí'-fí) *v. t.* To rob; to pillage. *n.* A kind of gun. [cead.]
- RIVAL**, (rí'-vái) *n.* One who is in pursuit of the same thing as another.
- RIGGER**, (ríg'-gár) *n.* One who rigs.
- RIGOR**, (ríg'-gár) *n.* Stiffness; severity; sternness; strictness.

SENTENCES.—His *relief* kept the razor as a *relic*. The *residents* had changed their *residence*. The *rigor* of the climate caused the death of the *rigger*. Spell the participles of the verb *rap*. Do you double the final consonant? Why? Spell the participles of the verb *wrap*. Do you double the final consonant in them? Why?

fáte, fár, fát, fáil,—má, mót,—pína, pín,—tóna, móve, nór, nót,—túbe, túb, báil.

- RIGHT, (rite)** *a.* Direct; proper; true. *ad.* Justly. *n.* Justice; goodness.
- RITE, (rite)** *n.* A formal act of religion; ceremony.
- WRIGHT, (rite)** *n.* A workman; a maker; a proper name.
- WRITE, (rite)** *v. t.* To express by means of letters formed with a pen.
- ROAD, (rôde)** *n.* An open way to be travelled over; path.
- RODE, (rôde)** *pp.* Travelled on horseback or in a vehicle.
- ROWED, (rôde)** *pp.* Impelled by oars. *a.* Placed in rows.
- ROAM, (rôme)** *v. i.* To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble.
- ROME, (rôme)** *n.* A city in Italy.
- ROAR, (rôre)** *v. i.* To cry as a lion or other wild beast; to make a loud noise.
- ROWER, (rô'-âr)** *n.* One who rows or manages an oar. [noise]
- ROE, (rô)** *n.* A species of deer; the female of the hart; spawn of fishes.
- ROW, (rô)** *v. t.* To impel a boat in the water by oars. *n.* A rank or file.
- ROW, (rôâ)** *n.* A riotous noise; a drunken debauch.
- ROES, (rôze)** *n.* Female deer; eggs of fishes.
- ROWS, (rôze)** *v. t.* Impels by oars.
- ROSE, (rôze)** *n.* A well-known flower. *pret.* Moved upward; increased.
- ROOD, (rôdd)** *n.* The fourth part of an acre.
- RUDE, (rôdd)** *a.* Rough; coarse of manners; violent.
- ROUSE, (rôdz)** *v. t.* To wake from rest or inaction; to stir up; to provoke.
- ROWS, (rôdz)** *n.* Riotous noises or disturbances.
- ROTE, (rôte)** *n.* Memory of words without comprehension of the sense.
- WROTE, (rôte)** *p.* Expressed by means of letters made with a pen.
- ROUGH, (râf)** *a.* Not smooth; rugged; inelegant of manners.
- RUFF, (râf)** *n.* A puckered linen ornament worn about the neck.
- ROUT, (rôdt)** *n.* A rabble; a large evening party. *v. t.* To disperse; to de-
- ROUTE, (rôdt)** *n.* Road; way; passage; course. [feat]
- RUNG, (râng)** *n.* A spar; a step of a ladder. *pp.* Sounded.
- WRUNG, (râng)** *pp.* Turned round with violence; twisted.
- RYE, (ri)** *n.* A species of grain or bread corn.
- WRY, (ri)** *a.* Crooked; distorted.
- SAIL, (sâle)** *n.* Canvas which, when expanded, catches the wind and moves the ship; a ship. *v. i.* To pass smoothly along.
- SALE, (sâle)** *n.* Act of selling; auction.
- SAILER, (sâ'-lâr)** *n.* He or that which sails; a sailing vessel.
- SAILOR, (sâ'-lâr)** *n.* One of the crew of a ship; a seaman; a mariner.
- SATIRE, (sât'-lre)** *n.* Ridiculo; sarcasm; wit; irony.
- SATYR, (sâ'-târ)** *n.* A sylvan god.
- SAVER, (sâ'-vâr)** *n.* One who saves.
- SAVOR, (sâ'-vâr)** *n.* A scent; taste; flavor; relish.
- SOENE, (sêên)** *n.* The general appearance of any action; any series of ac-
- SEEN, (sêên)** *pp.* Having perceived; having viewed. [tion]
- SEINE, (sêne)** *n.* A net used in fishing—commonly pronounced sâne.
- SCULL, (skûl)** *n.* A short oar; an oar at the stern of a boat.
- SKULL, (skûl)** *n.* The bony case that encloses the brain.
- SEA, (sêê)** *n.* A large body of salt water.
- SEE, (sêê)** *v. t.* To perceive by the eye; to observe.
- C, (see)** *n.* The third letter in the alphabet.

SENTENCES.—He said it was *right* to write to the *wright* about the *rite*. He *rode* home by the road after he had *rowed* to the place of meeting. The *rows* in the street caused him to *rouse* from his stupor.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mâ, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll.

SEAL, (sêl) *n.* A stamp engraved on a stone, &c.; a marine quadruped. *v. t.* To fasten with a seal.

CEIL, (sêl) *v. t.* To cover the upper surface of an apartment.

SEEL, (sêl) *v. t.* To close the eyes as a hawk in training; to hoodwink.

SEAM, (sêem) *n.* A juncture; the place where two edges of cloth are sewed

SEEM, (sêem) *v. n.* To appear; to make a show. [together.

SEAMED, (sêemd) *pp.* Joined together by suture; to mark.

SEEMED, (sêemd) *pp.* Appeared.

SEAR, (sêâr) *a.* Dry; withered; faded; no longer green. *v. t.* To burn; to

SEER, (sê'-âr) *n.* One who sees; one who foresees; a prophet. [dry.

SEAS, (sêéz) *n.* Large bodies of salt water; waves.

SEES, (sêéz) *v. t.* Perceives by the eye; observes.

SEIZE, (sêéz) *v. t.* To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp.

SECTS, (sêkts) *n.* Religious denominations.

SEX, (sêks) *n.* The distinction between male and female.

SENIOR, (sên'-yâr) *n.* One older than another; an elder.

SEIGNIOR, (sên'-yâr) *n.* A title in some countries equivalent to *lord* in Eng-

SERF, (sêrf) *n.* A slave attached to an estate. [land.

SURF, (sêrf) *n.* The swell of the sea that beats upon the rocks or shore.

SERGE, (sêrj) *n.* A coarse kind of woollen cloth.

SURGE, (sêrj) *n.* A rising billow; a breaker. *v. t.* To pull and let go suddenly.

SET, (sê) *v. t.* To place; to put in any situation.

SIT, (sit) *v. i.* To repose on a seat; to be in a state of rest.

SEW, (sê) *v. t.* To join anything by the use of the needle.

SOW, (sê) *v. i.* To scatter seed; to spread.

So, (sê) *ad.* In like manner; in this manner; therefore.

SEWER, (sê'-âr) *n.* One who sews or uses a needle.

SOWER, (sê'-âr) *n.* One who sows; a scatterer.

SEWER, (sêd'-âr) *n.* A passage to convey water underground.

SOAR, (sôre) *v. t.* To fly aloft; to tower; to mount. *n.* Towering flight.

SORE, (sôre) *n.* An ulcer; a painful part. *a.* Tender to the touch.

SHEAR, (shêâr) *v. t.* To clip or cut with shears.

SHEER, (shêâr) *a.* Pure; clear; unmingled. *v. n.* To deviate or turn aside.

SHIRE, (shêâr or shîre) *n.* A county; a territorial division.

SHEATH, (shêéth) *n.* The case of anything; the scabbard of a sword.

SHEATHE, (shêéthe) *v. t.* To inclose in any case.

SHAW, (shê) *v. t.* To exhibit to view; to prove. *n.* A spectacle; display.

SHOW, (shê) *v. t.* To exhibit to view; to prove. *n.* A spectacle; pomp.

SHOE, (shêd) *n.* A protection for the foot. *v. t.* To fit the foot with a shoe.

SHOO, (shêd) *inj.* Begone; go away;—used to drive away fowls, &c.

SHONE, (shône) *pret.* and *pp.* of SHINE. Emitted rays of light; glittered.

SHOWN, (shône) *pp.* Exhibited; displayed; directed.

SIDE, (sîde) *n.* A part of anything which is long and broad. *a.* Lateral;

SIGHED, (sîde) *pp.* To emit breath audibly; to respire. [indirect.

SIGHS, (sîze) *n.* Deep respirations, as in grief.

SIZE, (sîze) *n.* Bulk; quantity; magnitude.

SENTENCES.—So you *see* when you ought to *sow*. The pirate has determined to *seize* every vessel he *sees* upon the *seas*. The *serf* *sighs* at the *size* of the *surf* through which he is compelled to go. To *bathe* in the *surge* he had a dress made of *serge*. He *sighed* because of a pain in his *side*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fáll,—mê, mêt,—pine, pln,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tûbe, tâb, bâll.

- SIGHER**, (sî'-âr) *n.* One who sighs.
- SIRE**, (sîre) *n.* The word of respect in addressing a king; father.
- SIGN**, (sîne) *n.* A token; a signal; a token of a man's occupation hung up near the door. *v. t.* To mark with one's name.
- SINE**, (sîne) *n.* The line which joins the extremities of an arc.
- SINK**, (sîngk) *v. i.* To go to the bottom.
- CINQUE**, (sîngk) *n.* The number five in dice.
- SLAY**, (slâ) *v. t.* To kill; to butcher; to put to death; to murder.
- SLEY**, (slâ) *n.* A weaver's reed.
- SLEIGH**, (slâ) *n.* A vehicle for travelling upon the snow.
- SLEW**, (slâ) *pref.* of **SLAY**. Butchered; destroyed; murdered.
- SLUE**, (slâ) *v. t.* To turn about; to turn around.
- SLIGHT**, (slîte) *n.* Artful trick; dexterity; dexterous practice.
- SLIGHT**, (slîte) *n.* Neglect; contempt. *a.* Small; worthless; not strong.
- SLOB**, (slâ) *n.* The fruit of the black thorn; a small, wild plum.
- SLOW**, (slâ) *a.* Not swift; not quick of motion. *v. t.* To retard as an engine.
- SLOUGH**, (slâd) *n.* A deep, miry place; a hole full of mud.
- SLOUGH**, (slâf) *n.* The part that separates from a foul sore.
- SMELT**, (smêlt) *n.* A small sea fish.
- SMELT**, (smêlt) *v. t.* To melt as ore for extracting. *pp.* Perceived by the nose.
- SOARED**, (sôrd) *pp.* Towered; mounted; ascended.
- SWORD**, (sôrd) *n.* A weapon for cutting or thrusting.
- SWARD**, (swârd) *n.* The grassy surface of land; turf.
- SOLE**, (sôle) *n.* The bottom of the foot; a fish. *a.* Single; only; alone.
- SOUL**, (sôle) *n.* The immaterial and immortal spirit of man; human being.
- SOLD**, (sôld) *pp.* Disposed of for a price.
- SOLED**, (sôld) *pp.* Furnished with soles as shoes.
- SOULED**, (sôld) *a.* Furnished with a soul or mind.
- SOLDER**, (sôl'-dêr) *n.* Metallic cement. *v. t.* To unite with metallic cement.
- SOLDIER**, (sôl'-jêr) *n.* A member of an army; a warrior.
- SOME**, (sâm) *a.* More or less as to quantity or number.
- SUM**, (sâm) *n.* The whole of anything; amount. *v. t.* To compute.
- SON**, (sôn) *n.* A male child.
- SUN**, (sôn) *n.* The luminary that makes the day.
- SOOT**, (sôdt) *n.* Condensed or embodied smoke. [ship.]
- SUIT**, (sôte) *n.* A set of things correspondent to each other; petition; court-
- SUET**, (sô'-it) *n.* A hard fat situated about the loins of an ox or sheep.
- SUITE**, (swête) *n.* A train of followers; regular set; retinue.
- SOOTH**, (sôôth) *n.* Truth; reality.
- SOOTHE**, (sôôthe) *v. t.* To allay; to compose; to assuage.
- STAND**, (stâde) *a.* Sober; grave; regular.
- STAYED**, (stâde) *pp.* Propped; supported; delayed; stopped.
- STAIR**, (stâre) *n.* A step; one step in a flight of steps.
- STARE**, (stâre) *v. n.* To look with fixed eyes; to gaze.
- STAKE**, (stâke) *n.* A post or strong stick fixed in the ground; anything bet.
- STEAK**, (stâke) *n.* A slice of beef, &c., for broiling.

SENTENCES.—Without his *son* the *sun* had no light for him. *Your* *ever* was broken at the fountain. *Why* do men *vie* with each other? We endeavored to *wreath* a *wreath*.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâll,—mê, môt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môve, nôr, nôt,—tâbe, tâb, bâll

STALK, (stáwk) *n.* The stem of a plant. *v. n.* To walk with high and proud
STORK, (stórk) *n.* A bird of passage allied to the crane and heron. [steps.]

STATIONARY, (stá'-shún-á-rè) *a.* Fixed; standing; motionless.

STATIONERY, (stá'-shún-ér-è) *n.* The goods sold by a stationer.

STEEL, (stèél) *n.* A refined kind of iron.

STEAL, (stèél) *v. t.* To take by theft; to take without right.

STRAIGHT, (stráte) *a.* Not crooked; right; narrow; close.

STRAIT, (stráte) *n.* A narrow pass; distress; difficulty.

SUCCOR, (súk'-kdr) *n.* Aid; relief; person or thing that aids.

SUCKER, (súk'-ár) *n.* A shoot of a plant; a fish; he or that which sucks.

SWAP, (swóp) *n.* A blow; a stroke (obsolete).

SWOP, (swóp) *v. t.* To exchange one thing for another (a low word).

SWEAT, (swét) *n.* Perspiration; evaporation of moisture; labor.

SWEET, (swèét) *n.* Pleasing to the taste or any sense; saccharine.

TACKS, (táks) *n.* Small nails. *v. t.* Fastens to anything; turns about.

TAX, (táks) *n.* A rate laid by government on property; a tribute. *v. t.* To

TACT, (tákt) *n.* Skill; discernment; feeling; touch.

TACK, (tákt) *n.* A small nail; the course of a ship. [charge.]

TAIL, (tále) *n.* The hinder part of an animal.

TALE, (tále) *n.* A narrative; a story; oral relation.

TALENTS, (tál'-ánts) *n.* Endowments of nature; abilities.

TALONS, (tál'-ánts) *n.* The claws of a bird of prey.

TAPER, (tá'-pér) *n.* A wax candle. *a.* Growing small towards the point.

TAPIR, (tá'-pér) *n.* An American animal resembling the hog.

TARE, (táre) *n.* A weed; an allowance made for weight of cask, box, &c.

TEAR, (táre) *v. t.* To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend.

TEAR, (tèér) *n.* Moisture trickling in drops from the eyes.

TAUGHT, (táwt) *pp.* Instructed; informed.

TAUT, (táwt) *a.* Stretched out; extended; tight.

TEAM, (tèém) *n.* The horses or oxen harnessed together for drawing.

TEEM, (tèém) *v. i.* To be full; to produce.

TEAR, (tèér) *n.* The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

TIER, (tèér) *n.* A row; a rank; a series of things.

TEAS, (tèze) *n.* The different kinds or qualities of tea.

TEASE, (tèze) *v. t.* To harass; to annoy; to irritate.

TENOR, (tén'-ár) *n.* Constant mode; general course; a part in music.

TENURE, (tén'-yár) *n.* Act or manner of holding anything; a hold.

TENSE, (ténse) *a.* Drawn tight; stretched. *n.* A modification of a verb to

TENTS, (tènts) *n.* Movable lodgings for soldiers, &c. [denote time.]

THE, (thè or thè) The article noting a particular thing.

THER, (thè) *pro.* The objective case singular of *thou*.

THEIR, (thàre) *pro.* Belonging to them.

THERE, (thàre) *ad.* In that place.

THREW, (thréd) *p.* of **THROW**. Sent to a distance by projectile force.

THROUGH, (thréd) *prep.* From end to end. *ad.* To the end.

SENTENCES.—The bread earned by the sweat of thy brow is sweet to thee, O man. It requires *teat* to *teak* through the straight strait. *There* their horses stand. This is the spear which he *threw* through the fence. Spell the participles of the verb *tear*. Spell the participles of the verb *sweep*. State the difference between *teem* and *team*.

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mètt,—pine, pln,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nòt,—tábe, táb, báll.

- THROE**, (thró) *n.* Extreme pain; agony; anguish.
- THROW**, (thró) *v. t.* To hurl; to fling or cast in any manner.
- THRONE**, (thróne) *n.* A royal seat; the seat of a king.
- TROWN**, (thróne) *pp.* Cast; hurled; wound or twisted.
- THYME**, (tíme) *n.* An aromatic plant.
- TIME**, (tíme) *n.* Duration; space of duration.
- TIDE**, (tíde) *n.* The alternate rise and fall of the ocean.
- TIED**, (tíde) *pp.* Bound; fastened with a knot.
- TINY**, (tí'-nè) *a.* Little; small; puny.
- TINNY**, (tín'-nè) *a.* Abounding with tin; sounding like tin.
- TO**, (tò) *prep.* Noting motion towards; in the direction of.
- TOO**, (tò) *ad.* Noting excess; over and above; likewise.
- TWO**, (tò) *a.* One and one.
- TOAD**, (tòde) *n.* An animal resembling the frog.
- TOED**, (tòde) *a.* Having toes or the extremity of the foot divided.
- TOWED**, (tòde) *pp.* Drawn along by means of a rope.
- TOE**, (tó) *n.* One of the divided extremities of the foot; a finger of the foot.
- TOW**, (tó) *v. t.* To draw along through or upon the water. *n.* Coarse part [of flax.]
- TOLD**, (tòld) *pp.* Mentioned; related.
- TOLLED**, (tòld) *pp.* Sounded slowly as a bell.
- TOLIED**, (tòld) *pp.* Allured by something; drawn towards.
- TOLE**, (tòle) *v. t.* To draw towards; to allure by something.
- TOLL**, (tòle) *n.* A duty or tax imposed on travellers or goods.
- TON**, (tón) *n.* A weight; 20 cwt.; 2,000 lbs.
- TUN**, (tón) *n.* A large cask; 252 gallons.
- TOUR**, (tòör) *n.* A circuit; an excursion; a trip; a round.
- TOWER**, (tòä'-är) *n.* A building raised above the main edifice.
- TRACKED**, (trákt) *pp.* Followed by footsteps or marks; traced.
- TRACT**, (trákt) *n.* A region; a quantity of land; a small pamphlet.
- TRAVAIL**, (tráv'-il) *v. t.* To labor; to toil; to labor with pain. *n.* Labor.
- TRAVEL**, (tráv'-il) *v. t.* To make journeys; to pass; to go.
- TRAY**, (trá) *n.* A shallow wooden vessel.
- TREY**, (trá) *n.* A three at cards.
- TREATIES**, (trá'-tíéz) *n.* Compacts; agreements between governments.
- TREATISE**, (trá'-tíz) *n.* A discourse; a formal essay.
- TOMB**, (tòme) *n.* A monument erected over a grave.
- TOME**, (tòdm) *n.* A volume; a book.
- USE**, (yáze) *n.* Act of employing anything to any purpose; service.
- EWES**, (yáze) *n.* Female sheep.
- YEWS**, (yáze) *n.* Evergreen trees of tough wood.
- VALE**, (vále) *n.* A wide open space between hills.
- VAIL**, (vále) *n.* Money given to servants.
- VEIL**, (vále) *n.* A thin cover over the face. *v. t.* To cover; to hide.
- VALLEY**, (vái'-lè) *n.* Low ground; a hollow between hills.
- VALUE**, (vái'-yè) *v. t.* To rate at a certain price; to estimate.

SENTENCES.—He told his friend that he was toled to the church by hearing the bell tolled. He wrote a treatise on the principal treaties recorded in history. The only use he had for his yeus was to shelter his ewes. Does t-r-a-v-e-l double the final consonant in the participles? Why does travel double the t in the participles?

fáte, fár, fát, fáll,—mè, mòt,—pine, pln,—tòne, mòve, nòr, nòt,—tábe, táb, búll.

VANE, (vâne) *n.* A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.
 VEIN, (vâne) *n.* An elastic tube which receives the blood from the arteries.
 VAIN, (vâne) *a.* Fruitless; empty; unreal; worthless; meanly proud.

VENAL, (vê'-nâi) *a.* Mercenary; hireling; base.

VENIAL, (vê'-nê-âi) *a.* That may be forgiven; pardonable; excusable.

VENT, (vânt) *n.* A small aperture at which air escapes. *v. t.* To let out.

WENT, (wênt) *pret.* of Go. Walked; moved; proceeded.

VENUS, (vê'-nûs) *n.* One of the planets.

VENOUS, (vê'-nûs) *a.* Relating to the veins; contained in the veins.

VERACITY, (vê'-râs'-ê-tê) *n.* Habitual observance of truth.

VORACITY, (vô'-râs'-ê-tê) *n.* Rapacity; greediness.

VIAL, (vi'-âi) *n.* A small bottle; a phial.

VIOL, (vi'-âi) *n.* A stringed musical instrument.

VILE, (vîle) *a.* Base; mean; worthless; wicked.

PHIAL, (fi'-âi) *n.* A small bottle.

VICAR, (vik'-âr) *n.* One who performs the functions of another.

WICKER, (wik'-âr) *a.* Made of twigs or osiers. *n.* A twig.

VICE, (vise) *n.* The course of action opposite to virtue; a fault; a gripping

VICE, (vi'-sê) Instead of; in the place of. [machine.]

VIOLATE, (vi'-ô-lâte) *v. t.* To transgress; to hurt; to injure.

VIOLET, (vi'-ô-lêt) *n.* A plant with a delicate flower.

VIRTU, (vir'-tû) *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.

VIRTUE, (vir'-ty) *n.* Moral goodness; efficacy; power.

WADE, (wâde) *v. n.* To pass through water without swimming.

WEIGHED, (wâde) *pp.* Examined by a balance. *a.* Considered; pondered.

WAIL, (wâle) *v. t.* To moan; to lament. *n.* Audible sorrow.

WALE, (wâle) *n.* A ridge; a mark left on the body by a stripe.

WHALE, (hwâle) *n.* An animal shaped like a fish, and living in the sea, but having warm blood, and breathing the air.

WAIST, (wâste) *n.* The narrowest part of the body.

WASTE, (wâste) *n.* Wanton destruction; desolate ground. *v. t.* To destroy

WAIT, (wâte) *v. t.* To stay for; to remain; to expect. [wantonly.]

WEIGHT, (wâte) *n.* The heaviness of anything.

WAIVE, (wâve) *v. t.* To relinquish; to defer for the present.

WAVE, (wâve) *n.* A moving swell of water. *v. t.* To undulate; to beckon.

WANT, (wâwnt) *v. t.* To be destitute of; to desire. *n.* Need; destitution.

WONT, (wânt) *n.* Custom; habit; use. *v. t.* To use; to be used.

WEAR, (wâre) *v. t.* To impair by time or use; to carry on the body.

WARE, (wâre) *n.* Commodity; merchandise.

WHERE, (hwâre) *ad.* In which place; at what place.

WERE, (wêr) *pret. plu.* From the verb BE.

WART, (wârt) *n.* A hard excrescence on the skin.

WORT, (wûrt) *n.* Unfermented beer or liquor.

WAX, (wâks) *n.* The substance which forms the cells of bees.

WHACKS, (hwâks) *n.* Heavy blows; thumps.

SENTENCES.—The *vile* man injured the *vial* by means of a *vial*. The *vicar* was walking down the lane with his *wicker* basket. A wave of his brother's hand caused him to *wade* his claim. Does the verb *want* double the final consonant in the participles? Why? In his attempt to *wade* the river his burden *weighed* him down.

fâte, fâr, fât, fâil,—mê, mêt,—pine, pîn,—tône, môte, nôr, nôt,—tâte, tâb, bâil.

- WAY, (wà) *n.* A road; passage; a route.
- WEIGH, (wà) *v. t.* To examine by balance; to consider; to depress.
- WHEY, (hwà) *n.* The limpid, thin, or serous part of milk.
- WEAK, (wèèk) *a.* Feeble; not strong; infirm; not healthy.
- WEEK, (wèèk) *n.* The space of seven days.
- WEAL, (wèèl) *n.* Happiness; prosperity; welfare.
- WHEAL, (hwèèl) *n.* A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.
- WHEEL, (hwèèl) *n.* A circular frame that turns round upon an axis.
- VEAL, (vèèl) *n.* The flesh of a calf killed for the table.
- WEASEL, (wè'-zì) *n.* A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.
- WEEZEL, (wè'-zì) *a.* Thin; weazen.
- WEATHER, (wèth'-èr) *n.* The state of the atmosphere.
- WETHER, (wèth'-èr) *n.* A ram.
- WHETHER, (hwèth'-èr) *ad.* Which of two.
- WEN, (wèn) *n.* A hard, fleshy, or callous excrescence; a tumor.
- WHEN, (hwèn) *ad.* At that time; at what time; which time.
- WERT, (wàrt) The second person singular of the subjunctive mood of the verb
- WORT, (wàrt) *n.* Unfermented beer or liquor. [BE.]
- WET, (wèt) *n.* Water; humidity; moisture. *a.* Rainy; watery.
- WHET, (hwèt) *n.* Act of sharpening. *v. t.* To sharpen.
- WHAT, (hwót) *pro.* That which; something indefinitely.
- WOT, (wót) *v. t.* To know; to be aware.
- WHICH, (hwitsh) *pro.* The relative pronoun relating to things.
- WITCH, (witsh) *n.* A woman given to unlawful arts; a sorceress.
- WHIG, (hwíg) *n.* The name of one of the political parties.
- WIG, (wíg) *n.* False hair worn on the head.
- WHILE, (hwíle) *ad.* During the time that. *n.* Time. *v. n.* To loiter; to con-
- WILE, (wíle) *n.* A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem. [sume tediously.]
- WHINE, (hwíne) *v. t.* To make a plaintive noise. *n.* A drawing, plaintive
- WINE, (wíne) *n.* The fermented juice of the grape. [tone of voice.]
- VINE, (vín) *n.* Any plant that trails or runs on the ground.
- WHIR, (hwêr) *v. n.* To turn round rapidly with noise; to fly with noise.
- WERE, (wêr) *pret. plu.* of verb BE.
- WHIST, (hwíst) *n.* A game at cards. *a.* Silent; still. *intj.* Be silent.
- WIST, (wíst) *pp.* Thought; imagined; knew.
- WHITE, (hwíte) *n.* The color of snow; anything white.
- WIGHT, (wíte) *n.* A person; a being; *(used in irony.)*
- WITE, (wíte) *n.* Blame; reproach. *v. t.* To blame (obsolete.)
- WHIT, (hwít) *n.* A point; a jot; a very small part.
- WIT, (wít) *n.* Talent; ability; quickness of fancy; brilliancy of mind.
- WHITHER, (hwíth'-èr) *ad.* To which place; to what place.
- WITHER, (wíth'-èr) *v. t.* To fade; to dry up; to wilt.

SENTENCES.—He asked him *whether* the *weather* was favorable to the young *weather*. He *wist* not *whether* it was *whit* or not. He did not know *whither* to carry the flower *which* the *witch* said was commencing to *wither*. He did not know *when* the *sea* would heal. She went over the *way* & *weigh* the *weay*. The pupil must be careful to distinguish between the sounds of *e* and *w*.

fàte, fàr, fát, fáll,—mà, mêt,—pine, pln,—fòne, mòve, nòr, nôt,—tùbe, tùb, òll

WHY, (hwl) *ad.* To what reason.

VIE, (vi) *v. t.* To strive for superiority; to contend; to contest. [trees.

WOOD, (wôdd) *n.* A large and thick collection of trees; the substance of

WOULD, (wôdd) *v.* Implying inclination, wish, or desire; was willing.

WORSTED, (wôrs'-têd) *n.* Yarn spun from combed wool.

WORSTED, (wôrs'-têd) *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.

WRAPPED, (râpt) *pp.* Rolled together; covered with something rolled.

RAPPED, (râpt) *pp.* Struck with a quick, smart blow.

WREAK, (rêek) *v. t.* To execute for a purpose of vengeance.

REEK, (rêek) *v. i.* To smoke; to steam; to emit vapor.

WREATH, (rêéth) *n.* Anything curled or twisted; a garland.

WREATH, (rêéth) *v. t.* To interweave; to encircle; to curl.

WRECK, (rêk) *n.* Dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction.

RECK, (rêk) *v. t.* To heed; to care for.

WRETCH, (rêtsh) *n.* A miserable person; a villain; a knave.

RETCH, (rêtsh) *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit.

WRING, (rîng) *v. t.* To turn around with violence; to twist.

RING, (rîng) *n.* A circle; sound. *v. t.* To cause to sound.

YOKE, (yôke) *n.* A wooden bandage placed on the neck of oxen.

YOLK, (yôke) *n.* The yellow part of an egg.

YOUR, (yôôr) *pro.* Belonging to you.

EWER, (yâ'-êr) *n.* A vessel or pitcher for holding water,—it accompanies a wash-hand basin.

QUOTATIONS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES,

FREQUENTLY USED IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

- AB INITIO, (áb-in-ísh'-ò-ò) From the beginning.
- AD FINEM, (ád-fí'-nēm) To the end.
- AD INFINITUM, (ád-in-fá-ní'-tām) To infinity; without end
- AD INTERIM, (ád-in-tēr-lm) For the present; meanwhile.
- AD LIBITUM, (ád-lib'-ò-tām) At pleasure; without restriction.
- AD VALOREM, (ád-vá-lò'-rēm) According to the value.
- A FORTIORI, (á-fór-shò'-ò'-rí) With stronger reasons.
- ALIAS, (á'-lò'-ás) Otherwise.
- ALIBI, (ái'-ò-bí) Elsewhere; in another place.
- ALMA MATER, (ái'-má-má'-tēr) Benign or fostering mother.
- AMENDE HONORABLE, (ámánd'-òn-nò-rá-bí) Reparation to an injured party.
- AMOR PATRIA, (ámòr-pá'-trò-á) Love of country.
- ANNO DOMINI, (án'-nò-dóm'-ò-ní) In the year of our Lord.
- ANNO MUNDI, (án'-nò-mán'-di) In the year of the world.
- A POSTERIORI, (á-pòs-tè-rè-ò'-rí) From the latter reasons.
- A PRIORI, (á-pri-ò'-rí) From the former.
- ASSUMPSIT, (ás-sám'-sít) A voluntary promise made by word.
- AU FAIT, (ò'-fá) Well instructed; skillful; expert. [a heretic.
- AUTO DE FE, (áw'-tò-dá-fá) A sentence given by the inquisition for burning
- AVANT COURIER, (á-váng'-kòò'-rèèr) A person sent before a company to give [notice.
- BAGATELLE, (bág-á-tái') A trifle; a toy. [tion.
- BEAUX ESPRITS, (bòz'-ès-prè') Men of wit or genius.
- BEAU IDEAL, (bò-l-dá'-ái) A species of beauty existing only in the imagina-
- BEAU MONDE, (bò-mònd') The gay or fashionable world; people of fashion.
- BIJOU, (bò'-zhò) A jewel; an elegant ornament.
- BILLET DOUX, (bií'-lá-dòò') A soft or affectionate billet; a love letter.
- BONA FIDE, (bò'-ná-fí'-dè) In good faith; really; truly; sincere.
- BONHOMIE, (bón'-òm-mè) Good nature.
- BON JOUR, (bòhn-zhúr') Good morning.
- BON MOT, (bón'-mò') A jest; a witty reply or repartee.
- BON TON, (bón'-tòn') Fashion; the high mode.
- BON VIVANT, (bón'-vè-váng') A jovial companion; a luxurious liver.
- CACOETHES SCRIBENDI, (kák-ò-è'-thèz-skrib-è-ní-di) A diseased propensity for
- CANAILLE, (ká-náìle') The lowest people; the rabble. [writing.
- CAP-A-PIE, (káp-á-pé') From head to foot.
- CAPIAS, (ká'-pè-ás) A writ to take the body; a writ of execution.
- CAPUT MORTUUM, (ká'-pát-mòr'-tù-ám) The worthless remains.
- CARTE BLANCHE, (kárt-blánsh') White paper; a blank paper with a person's name at the bottom, given to another to put in what he pleases.
- CEDE DEO, (sè'-dè-dé-ò) Yield or submit to Providence.
- CERTIORARI, (sèr-shò-ò-rá'-rí) A writ from a superior to an inferior court, obtained by the complaint of a party that he has not received justice.
- CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, (shár-zhá'-dáf-fàre) The third or lowest class of foreign
- CHEF D'ŒUVRE, (shá-dòvr') A masterpiece or performance in arts. [ministers.
- CHEVAUX DE FRISE, (shév'-ò-dè-frèèz) A fence armed with long spikes.
- CI DEVANT, (sè-dè-váng') Formerly; heretofore.
- COMME IL FAUT, (kóm-ài-fò') As it should be.

COMPOS MENTIS, (kôm'-pôs-mân'-tis) In a sound state of mind; possessed of mind.

CON AMORE, (kôn-â-mô'-rê) With love, predilection, or inclination.

CORNUCOPIA, (kôr-nôô-kô'-pê-â) An ornament resembling a horn from which issues leaves, flowers, fruits, &c.

CORPUS DIPLOMATIQUE, (kôr'-dîp-lô-mâ-tiêk') A diplomatic body.

CORPUS DELICTI, (kôr'-pâs-dê-lik'-tî) The body of crime.

CORTEGE, (kôr'-tâzh) A train of attendants.

COUP DE GRACE, (kôô'-dê-grâs') The mercy stroke; a decisive finishing stroke.

COUP DE MAIN, (kôô'-dê-mâng') An instantaneous and unexpected attack.

COUP D'ŒIL, (kôô-dâle') The first view of anything; a slight view.

COUP D'ETAT, (kôô-dâ-tâ') A sudden, decisive blow; a stroke of policy.

COUP DE SOLEIL, (kôô-dê-sô-lâle') A stroke of the sun.

COUP D'ESSAI, (kôô-dês'-sâ) A first attempt.

CUI BONO, (ki-bô-nô) For what purpose; to what end or what good.

CUI MALO, (ki-mâ'-lô) What harm will result; to what evil.

DATA, (dâ'-tâ) Truths admitted or determined.

DE FACTO, (dê-fâk'-tô) Actually; in fact; in reality; existing.

DEI GRATIA, (dê-i-grâ'-shê-â) By the grace of God.

DEJEUNER or DEJEUNE, (dê-zhê-nâ') A breakfast; the morning meal.

DE JURE, (dê-jû'-rê) By, or of right; by law.

DE NOVO, (dê-nô'-vô) Anew; from the beginning; again.

DEO JUVANTE, (dê-ô-jû-vân'-tê) With God's assistance.

DEO VOLENTE, (dê-ô-vô-lên'-tê) God willing.

DERNIEE RESORT, (dêrn-yâr'-rê-zôrt') The last expedient; final; the only re-
DEVOIR, (dêv-wôir') Service; duty; act of civility. [maining.

DOUBLE ENTENDRE, (dôô'-bl-ân-tân-dr) A phrase with a double meaning.

DOUCEUR, (dôô'-sûr) Sweetness; a lure; a present; a bribe.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ, (drâm'-â-tis-pêr-sô-nâ) The persons represented in a

DUM SPIRO SPERO, (dûm-spi'-rô-spê'-rô) While I breathe I hope. [drama.

DUM VIVIMUS VIVAMUS, (dûm-vîv'-ê-mâs-vî-vâ'-mâs) While we live, let us live.

ECHOLON, (êsh'-ê-lông) The movement of an army in the form of steps.

ECEE HOMO, (êk-sê-hô'-mô) The name given to any picture which represents
the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate.

ELITE, (â-lêê') The chosen part; the flower of an army; the best part.

EMBOINPOINT, (âng-bông-pwâng') Good plight of body; plumpness.

EN CAVALIER, (ân-kâv'-â-lêêr') Like a horseman; like a gentleman.

EN MASSE, (âng-mâs') In a body; in the mass; altogether.

ENNUI, (ân-wê') Wearisomeness; lassitude; languor.

EN PASSANT, (âng-pâs'-sâng') By the way.

EN ROUTE, (âng-rôô'tê') On the way; on the passage.

ENTREE, (âng-trâ') Entrance; an entry.

ENTRE NOUS, (âng-tr-nôô) Between ourselves.

E PLURIBUS UNUM, (ê-plâ'-rê-bûs-û-nûm) One composed of many; the motto

ERGO, (êr'-gô) Therefore; consequently. [of the United States.

ERRATA, (êr-râ'-tâ) The errors or mistakes in printing inserted at the end of

ESPRIT DE CORPS, (ês-prê'-dê-kôr') The spirit of the body or society. [a book.

ESTO PERPETUA, (ês-tô-pêr-pêt'-û-â) May it be perpetuated.

ET CÆTERA, (êt-sê'-tê-râ) And so forth; and so on.

EX CATHEDRA, (êks-kâ-thê-drâ) From high authority; from the bench.

EXCELSIOR, (êks-sêl'-sê-ôr) Still higher; more lofty; the motto of New York.

EXCERPTA, (êks-sêrp'-tâ) Things picked or culled out; extracts.

EXONCESO, (êks-kôn-sês'-ô) From what has been granted.

- EXEMPLI GRATIA**, (êks-âm'-pli-grâ'-shê-â) As an example; as an instance.
- EXEUNT OMNES**, (êgz'-ê-ânt-ôm'-nêz) All go out.
- EX OFFICIO**, (êks-ôf'-fiâh'-ê-ô) By reason or virtue of office.
- EX PARTE**, (êks-pâr'-tê) Proceeding from only one part or side of a matter in
- EXPOSE**, (êks-pô-zâ') A laying open; a formal statement. [question.]
- EX POST FACTO**, (êks-pôst-fâk'-tô) By something done afterwards.
- EXTEMPORE**, (êks-têm'-pô-rê) Without premeditation; suddenly.
- FAC SIMILE**, (fâk-sîm'-ê-lê) An exact copy of anything.
- FELO DE SE** (fê'-lô-dê-sê') A felon of himself; a self-murderer; a suicide.
- FEU DE JOIE**, (fê'-dê-zhâw') A bonfire; a firing of guns on any joyful occasion.
- FIAT**, (fi'-ât) Let it be done; a peremptory decree or order.
- FIERI FACIAS**, (fi'-ê-ri-fâ'-shê-âs) A writ of execution to levy a debt or damages.
- FILLE DE CHAMBRE**, (fi-dê-shâm'-br) A chamber maid.
- FINALE**, (fê-nâ'-lê) End; termination; the last passage in a piece of music.
- FINIS**, (fi'-nîs) The end; conclusion.
- GENDARMES**, (zhân-dârm) Soldiers.
- GRATIS**, (grâ'-tis) For nothing; gratuitously.
- HABEAS CORPUS**, (hâ'-bê-âs-kôr'-pûs) A writ for removing a person from
- HAUTEUR**, (hôte-tûr') Pride; insolence; haughtiness. [illegal confinement.]
- HAUT GOUT**, (hô-gôô') A strong relish; a strong scent
- HAUT TON**, (hô-tôn') First fashion or style.
- HIC JACET**, (hîk-jâ'-sê't) Here lies. [who evil thinks.]
- HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE**, (hô-nê-swâw-kê-mâl-ê-pâns) Shame be to him
- HORS DE COMBAT**, (hôr'-dê-kôm-bâ') Out of condition to fight.
- HOTEL DIEU**, (ô-têl'-dêô) House of God; a hospital.
- ID. EST.** (îd-êst) That is.
- IGNUS FATUUS**, (îg'-nîs-fâ't'-ê-ûs) A luminous meteor seen in marshy places.
- IMPRIMIS**, (îm-prî'-mîs) First of all; in the first place.
- IMPROMPTU**, (îm-prômpt'-tû) Without premeditation; off-hand.
- INCOGNITO**, (în-kôg'-nê-tô) Unknown; in private; in concealment.
- IN EQUILIBRIO**, (în-ê-kwê-lîb'-rê-ô) In an even poise or balance.
- IN FUTURO**, (în-fô-tôô'-rô) In future.
- IN LOCO**, (în-lô'-kô) In the place; upon the spot.
- IN PROPRIA PERSONA**, (în-prô'-prê-â-pêr-sô-nâ) In one's own person.
- IN STATU QUO**, (în-stâ'-tô-kô) In the state in which it was.
- INTERIM**, (în'-têr-îm) The mean time; intervening time.
- INTER NOS**, (în'-têr-nôs) Between ourselves.
- INTERREGNUM**, (în-têr-rêg'-nâm) The time in which a throne is vacant.
- IN TERROREM**, (în-têr-rô'-rêm) By way of threat or terror.
- IN TOTO**, (în-tô'-tô) In the whole; entirely; wholly.
- IPSE DIXIT**, (îp'-sê-dîks'-î't) He himself said; a mere assertion without proof.
- IPSO FACTO**, (îp'-sô-fâk'-tô) In the fact; in reality; by the deed or fact.
- JET D'EAU**, (zhâ-dô') An ornamental water spout; a fountain.
- JEU DE MOTS**, (zhâ'-dê-mô') A play upon words.
- JEU D'ESPRIT**, (zhâ'-dê-sprê') A play of wit; a witticism.
- JURE DIVINO**, (jû'-rê-dê-vî-nô) By divine right.
- JUS GENTIUM**, (jûs-jên'-shê-âm) The law of nations.
- LAPUS LINGUÆ**, (lâp'-sûs-lîn'-gwê) A slip of the tongue; a mistake in utter-
- LAUS DEO**, (lâûs-dê-ô) Praise be to God. [ing a word.]
- LEX NON SCRIPTA**, (lêks-nôn-skrip'-tâ) Law not written.
- LEX TALIONIS**, (lêks-tâ-lê-ô-nîs) The law of retaliation.
- LEX TERRA**, (lêks-têr'-rê) The law of the land.

- LOCUM TENENS, (lô'-kôm-tê'-nêns) A deputy; a substitute.
- LUSUS NATURÆ, (lôô'-sûs-nâ-tâ-rê) Play or sport of nature.
- MAGNA CHARTA, (mâg'-nâ-kâr'-tâ) The great charter of the realm.
- MALA FIDE, (mâ'-lâ-fî'-dê) In bad faith; with a design to deceive.
- MAL APROPOS, (mâl'-âp-rô-pô') Unseasonably; unsuitably.
- MALUM IN SE, (mâl'-lâm-in-sê) A thing that is wrong or evil in itself.
- MANDAMUS, (mân-dâ'-mûs) WE COMMAND. A writ issued from a superior to
- MANES, (mâ'-nêz) A ghost; the remains of the dead. [an inferior court.
- MANEGE, (mâ-nâzh') A place, where horses are trained; horsemanship.
- MANIA A POTU, (mâ'-nê-â-â-pô'-tô) Madness from drinking.
- MAUVAISE HONTE, (mô'-vâze'-ônt) False modesty.
- MELANGE, (mâ-lânzh') A mixture; a medley.
- MELEE, (mâ-lâ') A battle; a contest; an affray.
- MEMENTO MORI, (mê-mên'-tô-mô'-rî) Remember death.
- MENS CONSCIA RECTI, (mêns-kôn-shê-â-rêk'-d) A mind conscious of rectitude.
- MEUM ET TUUM, (mê'-âm-ê-t-tôô'-âm) Mine and thine.
- MIRABILE DICTU, (mê-râb'-ê-lê-dîk'-tâ) Wonderful to be told.
- MITTIMUS, (mît'-tê-mûs) A warrant of commitment to prison. [effectd.
- MODUS OPERANDI, (mô'-dûs-ôp-ê-rân'-dî) The manner in which a thing is
- MORE MAJORUM, (mô-rê-mâ-jô'-rûm) After the manner of our ancestors.
- MULTUM IN PARVO, (mûl'-tûm-in-pâr'-vô) Much in little.
- MUTATIS MUTANDIS, (mû-tâ-tis-mû-tân'-dis) The necessary changes being
- NAIVETE, (nâ'-êv-tâ') Simplicity; innocence; frankness. [made.
- NEM. CON., (nêm-kôn) No one contradicting; unanimously.
- NEM. DIS., (nêm-dis) No one dissenting.
- NE PLUS ULTRA, (nê-plûs-tl'-trâ) The utmost extreme of anything.
- NIL DESPERANDUM, (nîl-dês-pê-rân'-dâm) Let there be no despair.
- N'IMPORTE, (nêem'-pôrt) It is of no consequence.
- NISI PRIUS, (nî'-sî-pri'-ûs) The name of a court. [not.
- NOLENS VOLENS, (nô'-lêns-vô-lêns) Willing or unwilling; whether he will or
- NOLLE PROSEQUI, (nôl'-lê-prôs'-ê-kwî) Denotes that the suit will not be prose-
- NOM DE GUERRE, (nôm'-dê-gâre) A fictitious or assumed name. [cuted.
- NON ASSUMPSIT, (nôm-âs-sûm'-sît) Denial that any promise has been made.
- NON COMPOS MENTIS, (nôn-kôm'-pâs-mân'-tis) Noting a person of unsound mind.
- NON EST INVENTUS, (nôn-êst-in-vên'-tûs) He is not to be found.
- NON SEQUITUR, (nôn-sêk'-wê-tûr) A conclusion not warranted by the premises.
- NOUS VERRONS, (nôô'-vêr'-rông) We shall see.
- NULLA BONA, (nûl'-lâ-bô-nâ) No goods.
- ON DIT, (ôn'-dê) A flying report; a rumor.
- ONUS, (ô'-nûs) A burden; a load.
- ONUS PROBANDI, (ô-nûs-prô-bân'-dî) The burden of proving.
- O TEMPORA, O MORES, (ô-têm'-pô-râ-ô-mô'-rêz) Oh the degeneracy of the times.
- OTIUM, (ô'-shê-âm) Rest; leisure.
- OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE, (ô'-shê-âm-cûm-dîg-nê-tâ'-tê) Dignified leisure.
- OTIUM SINE DIGNITATE, (ô'-shê-âm-sî-nê-dîg-nê-tâ'-tê) Leisure without dignity.
- PAR NOBILE FRATRUM, (pâr-nô'-bîl-ê-frâ'-trûm) A noble pair of brothers. (used
- PARTICEPS CRIMINIS, (pâr'-tê-sêps-krim'-ê-nîs) A partner in a crime. [ironically.)
- PASSIM, (pâs'-sîm) Everywhere; here and there.
- PATER NOSTER, (pâ-têr-nôz'-têr) The Lord's Prayer.
- PATER PATRIÆ, (pâ-têr-pâ'-trê-ê) The father of his country.
- PATOIS, (pât-wâ') A rustic or provincial dialect.
- PER ANNUM, (pêr-ân'-nûm) By the year.

- PER DIEM, (pêr-dî-'êm) By the day.
- PERDU, (pêr-dâ') Desperate; given up as lost.
- PER SE, (pêr-sê) By himself; by herself; by itself; alone.
- PETIT MAÎTRE, (pê't-'â-mâ-'tr) A coxcomb; a fop.
- POSSE COMITATUS, (pôs-'sê-kôm-'ê-tâ-'tûs) The power of the county.
- POST MORTEM, (pôst-môr-'têm) Done or happening after death.
- PRIMA FACIE, (pri-'mâ-fâ-'shê-'ê) On the first face or view; at first sight.
- PRIMUM MOBILE, (pri-'mâm-môbb-'ê-lê) That which puts everything in motion.
- PRIMUS INTER PARES, (pri-'mâs-in-'têr-pâ-'rêz) The first among equals.
- PRO ET CON, (prô-'ê-t-kôn) For and against.
- PRO BONO PUBLICO, (prô-bô-'nô-pâb-'lê-kô) For the public good.
- PROBATUM EST, (prô-bâ-'tâm-êst) It has been tried; it has been proved.
- PRO PATRIA, (prô-pâ-'trê-'â) For my country.
- PRO RATA, (prô-râ-'tâ) According to the rate; in proportion.
- PRO TEMPORE, (prô-têm-'pô-rê) For the time or occasion.
- PRUDENS FUTURI, (prû-'dênz-fâ-tôô-rî) Thoughtful of the time to come.
- QUANTUM, (kwôn-'tâm) Quantity; amount.
- QUANTUM LIBET, (kwôn-'tâm-li-'bêt) As much as you please.
- QUANTUM MERUIT, (kwôn-'tâm-mêr-'ê-i) As much as he has deserved.
- QUANTUM SUFFICIT, (kwôn-'tâm-sûf-'fê-rî) A sufficient quantity.
- QUASI, (kwâ-'sî) In a manner; almost; pretended; not real.
- QUID NUNC, (kwîd-'nûngk) What now; what news; a news gossipper.
- QUID PRO QUO, (kwîd-prô-kwô) What for what; an equivalent.
- QUID RIDES, (kwîd-rî-'dêz) Why do you laugh.
- QUI VIVE, (kwî-'vêv') Who goes there; on the alert.
- QUOD HOC, (kwô-'ôd-hôk) As to this; as far as this.
- QUO ANIMO, (kwô-'ân-'ê-mô) With what mind; the spirit and intention.
- QUO JURE, (kwô-jâ-'rê) By what right.
- QUONDAM, (kwôn-'dâm) Having been formerly.
- QUO WARRANTO, (kwô-wâr-'ân-tô) By what warrant or authority.
- RARA AVIS, (râ-'râ-'â-'vis) A rare bird; something singular or wonderful.
- RECTE ET SCAVITER, (rêk-'tê-êst-swâv-'ê-têr) Justly and mildly.
- RECTUS IN CURIA, (rêk-'tûs-in-kû-'rê-'â) Upright in court. [production.
- REDOLET LUCERNA, (rêd-'ô-lêt-lû-'sêr-'nâ) It smells of the lamp; it is a labored
- REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM, (rê-dûk-'shê-'ô-âd-âb-'sûr-'dâm) An argument proving
- REQUIESCAT IN PACE, (rê-kwî-'ês-'kât-in-pâ-'sê) May he rest in peace. [the ab-
- RESPICE FINEM, (rêz-'pis-'ê-fi-'nêm) Look to the end; look before you leap. [sur-
- RESURGAM, (rê-'sûr-'gâm) I shall rise again. [dity.
- RUSE DE GUERRE, (rûzê-'dô-gârê') A trick of war; a stratagem.
- RUS IN URBE, (rûs-in-ûr-bê) The country in town.
- SANCTUM SANCTORUM, (sângk-'tâm-sângk-tô-'râm) The Holy of Holies.
- SANG FROID, (sâng-'frwâ') Cold blood; indifference; apathy.
- SANS CULOTTE, (sâng-'kû-lôt') Without clothes; a ragamuffin.
- SANS SOUCI, (sâng-sôô-'sê') Without care.
- SAVANT, (sâ-'vâng') A man of learning.
- SCIRE FACIAS, (sî-'rê-fâ-'shê-'âs) Cause it to be known.
- SECUNDEM ARTEM, (sê-kûn-'dêm-âr-'têm) According to the rules of art.
- SEMPER PARATUS, (sêm-'pêr-pâ-râ-'tâs) Always ready.
- SERIATIM, (sê-rê-'â-'tim) In order; according to place.
- SIC PASSIM, (sîk-pâs-'sîm) So everywhere. [glory of this world.
- SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI, (sîk-trân-'sît-glô-'rê-'â-mân-'dî) Thus fades the
- SIMILIS SIMILI GAUDET, (sîm-'ê-lîs-sîm-'ê-lî-'gâw-'dêst) Like is pleased with
like; birds of a feather will flock together.

SINE DIE, (sì'-nè-dì'-à) Without a day.

SINE QUA NON, (sì'-nè-kwà-nôn) Without which a thing cannot be.

SOI DISANT, (swá'-dè-zăng') Self styled; pretended; would-be.

SUAVITER IN MODO, (swáv'-à-tèr-ín-mò'-dò) Gentle in manner.

SUI GENERIS, (sù'-ì-gèn'-èr-is) Of his or its own kind.

SUMMUM BONUM, (sùm'-mùm-bò'-nùm) The greatest good.

TE DEUM, (tè-dè'-dum) A hymn of thanksgiving.

TERRA INCOGNITA, (tèr'-rà-ín-kòg'-nè-tà) An unknown land.

TETE A TETE, (tâte'-à-tâte) A friendly or close conversation.

TOTO COELO, (tò'-tò-sè'-lè) As far apart as the poles (*of the earth*).

TOUT ENSEMBLE, (tòt-ân-sâm'-bl) The whole taken together.

ULTIMA THULE, (ùl'-tè-mà-thù'-lè) The utmost stretch or boundary of any-

ULTIMATUM, (ùl'-tè-mà'-tùm) The last; the only condition. [thing.]

UNA VOCE, (yá'-ná-vò'-sè) With one voice; unanimously.

UTILE DULCI, (yá'-tè-lè-dùl'-si) The useful with the pleasant.

VADE MECUM, (vá'-dè-mè-kùm) Go along with me; a book for daily use.

VALET DE CHAMBRE, (vá'-lè-dè-shámbr) A footman; a waiting man.

VENI-VIDI-VICI, (vè'-ní-vì'-dì-vì'-sì) I came, I saw, I conquered.

VERBATIM ET LITERATIM, (vèr-bà'-tìm-èt-lìt-èr-à'-tìm) Word for word; a faithful and exact copy. [wise man.]

VERBUM SAT SAPIENTI, (vèr'-bùm-sát-sá-pè-àn'-tì) A word is sufficient to a

VERITAS CUM LIBERTATE, (vèr'-è-tàs-kùm-lìb-èr-tà'-tè) Truth with liberty.

VERITAS VINCIT, (vèr'-è-tàs-vín'-sìt) Truth conquers.

VERSUS, (vèr'-sùs) Against.

VETO, (vè'-tò) I forbid it.

VICE VERSA, (vì'-sè-vèr'-sà) The terms being exchanged.

VI ET ARMIS, (vì-èt-àr'-mìs) By the force of arms.

VIS A VIS, (vìz'-à-vè) Opposite; face to face.

VIVA VOCE, (vì'-vá-vò'-sè) By word of mouth; the living voice.

VIVE LA BAGATELLE, (vèèv-là-băg-à-tèl') Success to trifles.

VIVE LE ROI, (vèèv-lè-rwá) Long live the king.

VOX POPULI, (vòks-póp'-à-lì) The voice of the people.

VOX DEI, (vòks-dè'-ì) The voice of God.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRINTING AND WRITING

TO REPRESENT CERTAIN WORDS AND PHRASES.

A. A. S.	Fellow of the American Academy.	CON.	Conjunction; on the
A. B.	Bachelor of Arts.	CONST.	Constable. [other hand.
abt.	About.	C. P.	Court of Probate.
ABP.	Archbishop.	C. P. S.	Keeper of the Private
ACCT.	Account.	CR.	Credit; creditor. [Seal.
A. D.	In the year of our Lord	C. S.	Keeper of the Seal.
ADM'R.	Administrator.	CT. or CONN.	Connecticut.
ADM'X	Administratrix.	CTS.	Cents.
ÆT.	Of age.	C. W.	Canada West.
AGT.	Agent.	CWT.	Hundred Weight.
ALA.	Alabama. [noon.	d.	(Denarius.) A penny.
A. M.	Master of Arts; before	DAN.	Danish.
A. M.	In the year of the world.	D. C.	District of Columbia.
AM.	American.	D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
ANON.	Anonymous.	DEA.	Deacon.
ANS.	Answer.	DEC.	December.
APR.	April.	DEG. or °	Degree.
ARK.	Arkansas.	DEL.	Delaware.
ARR.	Arrived.	DEPT.	Deputy; department.
ART.	Article.	DFT.	Defendant.
ATTY.	Attorney.	disg or dchg.	Discharging.
AUG.	August.	DO.	Ditto; the same.
AUS.	Austrian.	D. P.	Doctor of Philosophy.
B. A.	British America.	DR.	Doctor; debtor.
BAET.	Baronet.	dr.	Drachm.
BBL.	Barrel.	dwt.	Pennyweight.
B. C.	Before Christ.	E.	East.
B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.	ED.	Edition; editor.
BR.	British.	E. E.	Errors Excepted.
BU.	Bushel.	e. g.	For the sake of ex-
B. V.	Blessed Virgin.	E. I.	East Indies. [ample.
CAL.	California.	E. N. E.	East North East.
CAP.	Caption; head.	ENG.	English; England.
CAPT.	Captain.	E. S. E.	East South East.
CASH.	Cashier.	ESQ.	Esquire.
C. C.	County Court.	ETC.	(Et cætera.) And the
C. C. P.	Court of Common Pleas.		rest; and so forth.
C. E.	Canada East.	EX.	Example.
CENT.	A hundred.	EXR.	Executor.
CHAP.	Chapter.	EXR'X.	Executrix.
CLD.	Cleared.	FEB.	February.
CLK.	Clerk.	FLA.	Florida.
CO.	Company; County.	FR.	France.
COL.	Colonel; Collector.	F. R. S.	Fellow of the Royal
COLL.	College.	GA.	Georgia. [Society
COM.	Committee; Commis-	G. B.	Great Britain.
	sioner; Commodore.	GEN.	General.
		GENT.	Gentleman.

GOV.	Governor.	MICH.	Michigan.
GUA.	Guatemala.	MISS.	Mississippi.
HAM.	Hampshire.	MO.	Missouri.
H. B. M.	His or her Britannic	MON.	Monday.
HEB.	Hebrews. [Majesty.	M. P.	Member of Parliament.
HHD.	Hogshead.	MR.	Master; Mister.
HON.	Honorable; Honduras.	MRS.	Mistress.
H. S. E.	Here lies buried.	MS.	Manuscript.
H. S. S.	Fellow of the Histori-	MSS.	Manuscripts.
HUND.	Hundred. [cal Society.	MY.	May.
I. A. or IND.	Indiana.	N.	North.
IBID.	In the same place.	N. A.	North America.
ID.	The same.	N. B.	Take notice; mark well.
i. e.	That is.	N. B.	New Brunswick.
I. H. S.	Jesus the Saviour of	N. C.	North Carolina.
INCOG.	Unknown. [men.	NEM. COM.	(<i>nemine contradicente.</i>) No one objecting.
ILL.	Illinois.	NEM. DISS.	(<i>nemine dissente.</i>) No one disagreeing.
INST.	Instant; present.	N. E.	New England; North East. [Holland.
INT.	Interest.	N. H.	New Hampshire; New
IO.	Iowa.	N. J.	New Jersey.
JAN.	January.	N. N. E.	North North East.
JE.	June.	N. N. W.	North North West.
JR. or JUN.	Junior.	NO.	Number.
JUDG.	Judges.	NOV.	November. [Scotia.
JY.	July.	N. S.	New Style; Nova
K. G.	Knight of the Garter.	N. T.	New Testament.
KM.	Kingdom.	N. W.	North West.
KT.	Knight.	N. Z.	New Zealand.
KY.	Kentucky.	O.	Ohio.
LA.	Louisiana.	ob. •	(<i>obit.</i>) Died.
LAT.	Latitude.	OBJ.	Objection.
lb.	A pound in weight.	OB.	Obedient.
LDP.	Lordship.	OCT.	October.
LIEUT.	Lieutenant.	OR.	Oregon.
L. I.	Long Island.	O. S.	Old Style.
L. L. D.	Doctor of Laws.	O. T.	Old Testament.
Lon.	Longitude; London.	Oz.	Ounce.
L. S.	Place of the Seal.	p.	Page.
£.	(<i>Libra.</i>) A pound in	PA. or PENN.	Pennsylvania.
M.	Thousand. [money.	PARL.	Parliament.
MAJ.	Major; Majority.	PART.	Participle.
MAR.	March.	PAYT.	Payment.
MASS.	Massachusetts.	PER.	By the.
MATH.	Mathematics.	PER ANN.	By the year.
M. B.	Bachelor of Medicine.	PER CENT.	By the hundred.
M. C.	Member of Congress.	PHILOM.	A lover of learning.
M. D.	Doctor of Medicine.	PLFF.	Plaintiff.
MD.	Maryland.	PL.	Plate; Plural.
MDSE.	Merchandise.	P. M.	Afternoon; Postmaster.
ME.	Maine.	P. M. G.	Post Master General.
MEM.	(<i>Memento.</i>) Remember.		
MESSRS.	Gentlemen; sirs.		
MEX.	Mexico.		

P. O.	Post Office.	SERV.	Servant.
POP.	Population.	S. J. C.	Supreme Judicial Court.
pp.	Pages.	SLD.	Sailed.
P. R.	Porto Rico; Prince Roy.	ss.	(<i>scilicet</i> .) To wit; name-
Ps.	Psalms. [al.]	S. S. E.	South, South East. [ly.]
p. t.	Post-town.	S. S. W.	South, South West.
PRES.	President; Presbyteri-	S. T. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
PROB.	Problem. [an.]	S. T. P.	Professor of Divinity.
PROF.	Professor.	ST.	Saint; Street.
PRO. TEM.	For the time. [after.]	SUN.	Sunday.
P. S.	Postscript; written	S. W.	South-West.
q. d.	As if he should say.	SWE.	Swedish.
Q. E. D.	Which is to be proved.	TENN.	Tennessee.
q. l.	As much as you please.	THURS.	Thursday.
qr.	Quarter; a farthing; a qr. of a cwt.	TREAS.	Treasurer.
q. s.	A sufficient quantity.	TEX.	Texas.
qt.	Quart.	TUES.	Tuesday.
QUES.	Question.	ULT.	(<i>Ultimo</i> .) The last month.
q. v.	Which see.	U. S.	United States.
QY.	Query; Question.	U. S. A.	United States Army.
R.	(<i>Rex</i> .) The king.	U. S. N.	United States Navy.
R. A.	Russian America.	V.	(<i>vide</i> .) See.
REC. SEC.	Recording Secretary.	VA.	Virginia.
RECD.	Received.	V. D. M.	Minister of the Gospel.
REG.	Register.	viz.	To wit; namely.
REP.	Representative.	VOL.	Volume.
REV.	Reverend.	VOLS.	Volumes.
R. I.	Rhode Island.	V. PRES.	Vice President.
R. N.	Royal Navy.	vs.	(<i>versus</i> .) Against.
ROM.	Roman.	VT.	Vermont.
RPG.	Repairing.	W.	West.
R. R.	Railroad.	WED.	Wednesday.
RT. HON.	Right Honorable.	W. I.	West Indies.
RT. REV.	Right Reverend.	WIS.	Wisconsin.
s.	(<i>solidus</i> .) Shilling.	W. N. W.	West North West.
S.	South.	WP.	Worship.
S. A.	South America.	W. S. W.	West South West.
SAT.	Saturday.	WT.	Weight.
S. C.	South Carolina.	wtg.	Waiting; Weighing.
SCHR.	Schooner.	yd.	Yard.
S. E.	South East.	&	And.
SEC.	Secretary.	&c.	And so forth.
SECT.	Section.	\$	Dollars. U and S united.
SEM.	Seminary.	4to	Quarto.
SEN.	Senator; Senior.	8vo	Octavo.
SEPT.	September.	12mo	Duodecimo.
SERG.	Sergeant.	18mo	Octodecimo.

VOCABULARY.

THE words in the columns of the following pages are to be used as a REVIEW—the teacher giving as many words as he thinks the class can recite during the time allotted to the lesson. The numbers attached, refer to the pages on which the words can be found arranged, pronounced, and defined.

It is recommended also that the pupils be questioned concerning words derived from the same root—and those formed from others by means of the prefixes and suffixes.

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FIRST LESSONS IN LANGUAGE;
OR,
ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY D. B. TOWER, A. M.

THIS little book was prepared for beginners, that they might feel their way understandingly, and become interested in this sometimes dry study. This subject is presented in a natural way, avoiding all unnecessary innovations. The plan is simple and plain, introducing only one thing at a time, that the pupil may see a reason for each step, and thus be led to think. It is concise, that the whole subject may be placed before the learner in the simplest manner and encumbered by as few words for the memory as possible, that the interest may be kept up till he is master of the study. By easy questions, principles are deduced from familiar examples already explained for the sake of such inferences, that a clear understanding of these principles and their application may be acquired, rather than the words used to explain and describe them.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Prof. JOHN OWEN, D.D., of New-York Free Academy.

I have examined with much pleasure "Tower's Elements of English Grammar," and believe that the habit of analysis which it promotes is, to the highest degree, useful to the pupil. The faithful study of this little book, under a competent teacher, will lay a foundation upon which may be erected a grammatical superstructure of the most massive and harmonious proportions. Instead of loading and perplexing the mind with a mass of dry and disjointed details, the author, who is one of the best practical teachers in our country, leads the pupil along, step by step, in the philosophical analysis of sentences, addressing himself continually to the reasoning powers of the young student, and with admirable tact and arrangement of the parts, introducing him gradually to the higher and more abstract principles of the language. I hope this book, and the "Gradual Lessons in Grammar," which is adapted to classes of a more advanced age and standing, will be introduced into all our schools and academies. I am confident that it would promote the interests of a sound education.

From President WM. H. ALLEN, of Girard College.

I tender you my thanks for your courtesy in sending me a copy of Tower's Elements of Grammar. I think it possesses great merit as a text-book for beginners, and shall place it in the hands of one of our principal teachers for further examination.

From JOHN PRICE, Esq., Teacher, Manchester, Mass.

Dear Sirs—I have received a copy of the "Elements of English Grammar," have examined it, like it much, and have determined to introduce it.

From REV. ADDISON BROWN, Brattleboro', Vt.

On examining Tower's First Lessons in English Grammar, I was so well pleased with it, that I determined to introduce it into my Seminary for Young Ladies as a text-book for beginners, and have already done so. It has also been adopted by our Village Schools.

I have used several grammars as text-books, but like this for beginners better than any other that I have ever seen.

From AMBROSE SPENCER ROGERS, Esq., Principal of the Adelphic Institute, North Cornwall, Ct.

I have had a very favorable opportunity to become acquainted with the merits of your Grammar, designed for beginners. The scholars who have used it, bear indubitable testimony to its intrinsic value by the proficiency they have made beyond any class in my school, that have employed other authors, in the same length of time, and with the same assistance. It is easy and clear in its definitions and illustrations, and most happy in its

selections and arrangements, making the entire work agreeable and most interesting to the student.

From J. H. WALKER, Esq., Town Superintendent of Public Schools in Root, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

I have examined "Tower's Elements of Grammar." It is the book for beginners. I shall recommend it to those interested in the cause of education.

From A. E. SCHEPMOES, Esq., Teacher, Kingston, N. Y.

I have carefully examined "Tower's First Lessons in Language," and I unhesitatingly say, that it is the best book on that science, in my judgment, that I have seen. I have examined many, and some very good works, but this, for the purposes intended, I think exceeds them all.

From A. McIVES, Esq., Wadesboro', N. C.

I have examined "Tower's Elements of Grammar" with great pleasure, and think it better fitted to initiate the young into the sanctuary of thought than any work of the kind I have seen. The clearness and brevity of the rules and definitions, the happy illustrations and explanations by which the understanding is prepared to receive them as soon as they are presented, and the early and continued attention given to the analysis of sentences, are the features of the work which recommend it to all who are interested in having the minds of children well prepared for entering upon the more difficult parts of the study of the English language.

From THOMAS U. EATON, Esq., Chairman of the Superintending School Committee, Harpewell, Me.

I have carefully examined "Tower's Elements of Grammar," and now feel prepared to give it my hearty approval as an efficient aid in developing the thinking powers of the pupils, besides rendering that study interesting and attractive, which has often proved so dry and wearisome to scholars. It is my earnest wish that it may soon be introduced into our schools, and thus accomplish the work which it is so eminently calculated to perform in the hands of a careful teacher.

From Rev. A. CRAIG, Genesee, N. Y.

I think "Tower's Elements" admirably fitted for its end. If children should study grammar—and who controverts it!—this is *the* book to put into their hands.

Prof. D. B. TOWER:

Sir,—I have received a copy of your "Elements of Grammar," and from the cursory examination which I have given it, would not hesitate to recommend it to teachers and parents, as a valuable aid in teaching this very important science.

I have been teaching orally for some time upon the plan laid down in this

little book, and I flatter myself with good success. I like the plan much, and find in this book much that suggests things new to me.

I shall take great pleasure in introducing it into our schools, and in recommending it to the consideration of my fellow teachers.

I am, sir, your obt. servt.,

A. P. SMITH,

Principal of Marathon Union School.

Marathon, N. Y., Aug. 3d, 1854.

From GEORGE WOODS, Esq., Principal of Yarmouth Institute, and Supervisor of Schools of Yarmouth.

Please accept my thanks for a copy of "Tower's Elements of Grammar."

Some years of experience in teaching have convinced me that we too often put into the hands of young pupils text-books too difficult, by which not only their time is lost, but often a dislike acquired to the study. The most simple book in the hands of a skilful teacher will secure a clear knowledge of the subject; such it seems to me is your "Elements," simple, clear, and methodical. I shall use it for those commencing the study of Grammar.

From Prof. PASCHAL CARTER, University, Granville, Ohio.

I believe it to be a work of great merit. It is simple, concise, and philosophical in its arrangement, developing the principles of Grammar one by one, in an easy and natural manner, bringing into constant exercise the mental faculties, without burdening the memory with abstract and unintelligible definitions. This result of the experience of one of our most eminent teachers, is happily conceived, and admirably executed, and is deserving the attention of those engaged in this department of education.

Aug. 20th, 1854.

From A. L. WHITMAN, Esq., Westerly, R. I.

I have put it to the test of *experiment*, and I am certain that no work for beginners has come under my notice so meritorious as yours.

Aug. 15th, 1854.

From Prof. E. C. WINES, Washington College, Pa.

Your series of Readers leaves nothing to be desired in that department of literature; and your Grammar for beginners is above all praise. It is incomparably superior to any thing of the kind which has ever fallen under my eye. No teacher can afford to be without it.

It is delightful to meet with such school-books; books made by one who understands the wants of learners, and knows how to meet them.

Aug. 15th, 1854.

From SAMUEL HASKELL, Esq., Principal of Clinton Academy, East Hampton.

For beginners it is the best Grammar I have seen. The beauty of the book is, *it goes straight forward, and does not perplex with rules before they are needed, or create impatience and disgust by foolish repetition.*

Aug. 2d, 1854.

From WILLIAM MARVIN, JUN., Esq., Principal of Dundee Academy.

Allow me to congratulate you upon your success in the preparation of a work so much needed in this department of science. The numerous recommendations the book has received, can scarcely equal its merit.

Sept. 14th, 1854.

From JAMES P. WEBB, Esq., Teacher and Committee, Gorham, Maine.

I have often asked the question, Why can't we, with our multiplicity of school-books, have what we most need,—a philosophical, plain and practical grammar for beginners in our common schools? Such a work I think we now have in the "Elements."

From S. H. TAYLOR, LL.D., Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

It seems to me happily adapted by its simplicity and clearness to make the study of grammar intelligible and profitable even for the child. It is for Grammar what "Colburn's First Lessons" is for Arithmetic; it makes the principles clear without burdening the mind with the technics. I know of no work so well adapted for those beginning the study of grammar. You have done a valuable service to the young in the preparation of it; and I am confident that you will find a rich reward in the conviction that you have made the study of grammar, which has so often been found perplexing and disheartening, adapted to the comprehension of the child, as well as attractive and pleasant.

I rejoice at every such successful effort as this in the cause of education.

Aug. 17th, 1854.

From REV. LEWIS DWIGHT, Principal of Ashland Female Seminary, Iowa.

To EDITOR OF IOWA STATE JOURNAL, }
IOWA CITY, IOWA: }

Dear Sir,—I hereby freely give my opinion of "Tower's First Lessons in Language, or Elements of English Grammar," from personal examination. Having been engaged in the business of teaching for the last fifteen years, I have had some little experience in this line, and some opportunity to judge of the character of the different school-books now in use. Although my examination of the above work has not been very minute, yet from perusal of it, I am satisfied of its superior merits. In my own mind, I have given it the preference to all *elementary* grammars. I pretend not to say, however, that it is perfect; yet *on account of its simplicity, perspicuity, and comprehensive arrangement, it is admirably adapted to the intellectual wants of children.* I presume no one man or two could prepare a school-book, which would in every particular meet the views of all the educators in our country; yet I am confident that a book cannot well be prepared, on which more minds would be likely to harmonize, than this. If Tower's other school-books please me as well as this, I shall introduce them into my

seminary. I am sure they will take the precedence, and have a wide circulation. The authors have my hearty thanks and best wishes for this little work.

From J. S. PHILLIPS, Esq., Teacher, Clinton, Mass.

I am favorably impressed both with the simplicity of the plan of the work, and also with its manifest adaptedness to the wants of our schools. (Now using it.)

From Rev. A. B. MUZZEY, Concord, N. H.

I derived peculiar satisfaction from the simple, clear, and truly *analytic* character of its every page.

From TRUMAN H. BOWEN, Esq., Albany, N. Y.

Knowing practically the difficulties of preparing a work of this character upon the subject of language, I can but congratulate you on the success with which you have accomplished the work.

From HENRY HUBBARD, Esq., Principal of Craftsbury Academy, Vt.

I have felt that an elementary work for *beginners* was wanted; and your little book seems the best adapted to meet that need, of any I have seen.

From JOHN S. COLE, Esq., Teacher, Marshallville, N. J.

I can truly say that I consider it the very best work for beginners, in that heretofore dry and dull study, that I have ever seen. I shall introduce it into my school.

From O. T. REEVES, Esq., Principal of Chillicothe High School.

The book pleases me exceedingly. The arrangement is so simple, the ascent from first principles so gradual and easy, and the manner of the work so well calculated to engage the attention of children, that I do not hesitate to pronounce its success beyond a doubt.

From ROSWELL PARK, D.D., President of Racine College, Wis.

I propose to introduce it as a text-book in the Preparatory Department of Racine College.

From A. BENSON, Esq., South Newburgh, Me.

Having examined the book, I think it just what our schools are thirsting for.

From Rev. J. L. ARMES, Mason, N. H.

I am persuaded that it is far superior to any thing I have seen of this kind, for beginners. (Books ordered.)

From C. B. HULBERT, Esq., Swanton, Vt.

I am pleased with your Elements of Grammar, and shall send for it immediately for a class of young scholars about to commence the study. I think it has *no superior*.

From WILLIAM FOSTER, Jr., Esq., Teacher, West Killingly, Ct.

I am highly pleased with the work. In the hands of judicious teachers, it will be invaluable.

From Hon. HORATIO SETMOUR, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.

I have received your Elementary Grammar, and upon examination of its contents, regard it as the most perfect work to effect its object that ever fell under my observation. Our School Superintendent, Mr. Cook, admits that it is an admirable work, and yesterday assured me he had perfected arrangements to introduce it into several of his schools, and soon should make it general.

Jan. 3d, 1855.

From JOHN M. POTTER, Esq., Principal of the Collegiate Institute, Fort Gaines, Ga.

I have given "Tower's Elements of Grammar" a hurried examination; but from the simplicity of its arrangement, I feel no hesitation in pronouncing it a desideratum long needed in our schools. The author of this little book seems carefully to have avoided the verbosity with which so many of our elementary school-books are encumbered. Being free from the objection of overloading the memory with a multitude of words, which tend to retard, rather than to facilitate the pupil's progress, it will doubtless be generally introduced into our schools at an early day.

Sept. 1st, 1854.

From the Hillsdale Gazette, Mich.

We have examined it with some attention, and think it better adapted to beginners than any similar work we have ever seen.

From EDWIN CLAPP, Esq., Principal of the Academy, Milton, Mass.

Upon a hasty examination of Tower's "Elements of English Grammar," I pronounced it good; but it was not until I had introduced it into my school that I found out all its worth. It is what we have long needed, and is beyond comparison the best book for beginners that I have seen. I should be glad to thank Mr. Tower in person for the drudgery his little work has saved me.

Jan. 5th, 1855.

From E. L. CHAMBERLAYNE, Esq., Wales Centre, Erie County, N. Y.

With those six grammars, a class of juvenile beginners are advancing with the greatest enthusiasm. They are learning the first principles of grammar (usually the last to be comprehended) with a clearness that is not equalled by many in my most advanced class.

From JOSEPH P. NASSAU, Esq., Principal of Wilkesbarre Female Institute.

The little volume of "Elements of Grammar" is an admirable specimen of excellence in its line. It is very popular among the young.

Nov. 9th, 1854.

From Miss M. MINER, Washington, D. C.

The children are so happy in their grammar lessons, that it would well pay you for coming all the way to Washington to see. Indeed there is nothing like it in all the hundred grammars extant, for conciseness, fitness, and appropriateness. I would even send a note of thanks to Mr. Tower for producing so joyous a school-book, and above all, a *grammar*, so unlike the sad old Murray's that I learned through six times when a child, and yet understood not. He saves teachers hours of toil, and children years of stupid study.

Jan. 6th, 1855.

From J. ESTABROOK, Esq., Principal of Ypsilanti Union Seminary.

I examined your larger work on English Grammar soon after its publication, and received more valuable aid from it, in awakening an interest in my classes, than from all other grammars I have ever seen.

Your work for beginners I unhesitatingly pronounce *the best* thing that has ever come to my notice. It is just what is needed; and I sincerely hope it may have an extensive circulation in the West.

May 14th, 1854.

From J. SCHNEIDER, Esq., Teacher, Berea, Ohio.

It is just what is wanted, and what a great many teachers have been wishing for for years.

I shall use my best endeavors to introduce it into this school, and it shall have my influence at others with which I am acquainted.

June 18th, 1854.

From WILLIAM H. BOTT, Esq., Teacher, Reading, Pa.

I have read it from beginning to end, and find nothing to condemn, but much to commend. You have accomplished the difficult task of treating the subject in a philosophical and rational manner, and yet so as to be within the comprehension of the smallest quantum of intellect. I believe that the pupil who studies the subject as developed in your little book, will have laid a better foundation for future attainments than many who spend years in the study of works of much greater size and pretensions.

May 12th, 1854.

From DANIEL LANE, Principal of the Preparatory Department of Iowa College.

Had I classes of small boys, I should make use of it at once. It is what we have long needed for beginners. I should like to see your "Grammar and Sequel."

Sept. 19th, 1854.

* From W. P. GIBSON, *Superintendent of Public Schools, London, Ohio.*

It gratifies me to bear testimony to the excellence of this little work, which has evidently been prepared by one familiar with the thoughts and associations of childhood. After a trial of three months in a class of sixteen girls, ranging from ten to fourteen years of age, I do not hesitate to express my entire and hearty approval of the "Elements of Grammar." On a recent examination that class acquitted itself most beautifully, and won golden opinions from their parents and friends.

Jan. 1st, 1855.

From CHARLES W. COOPER, Esq., *School Superintendent of Lehigh Co., Pa.*

After a thorough examination of Tower's "Elements of Grammar," I have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the best elementary treatise on the English language yet given to the public, and the very thing to make the study of grammar an easy and pleasant task. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to the directors of this district.

Oct. 4th, 1854.

From G. H. ELDRIDGE, Esq., *Salisbury Point, Mass.*

An examination of the "Elements of Grammar" has shown to me *the book* of which I have *often*, and very *sensibly*, felt the want, in my former experience as a teacher. I congratulate most heartily the youth of the day upon their good fortune in having opened before them in this work what appears to me to be worthy of the name of a "royal road" to the hitherto difficult science of language.

Dec. 20th, 1854.

From A. SEYMOUR, Esq., *Principal of Grammar School No. 1, New Canaan, Conn.*

I have examined every word of "Tower's Elements of Grammar," and consider it far superior to any other work on the subject which has fallen under my observation. While too many of the books in common use present a form of words from which it is almost impossible for a child to extract an *idea*, this presents the *meaning* so prominently that he readily comprehends it; and almost before he is aware of the fact, he has mastered the whole subject. I only regret there was no Tower to write grammars in my boyhood.

From J. S. HAYS, Esq., *Marionville, Pa.*

I have carefully perused your Grammar, and find it just what I often thought would have made the study much more easy and pleasing. I have always considered Kirkham's rather tedious and difficult for beginners. Others to whom I have shown your work, also approve of it. I shall use my influence to have it introduced into our schools.

Oct. 11th, 1854.

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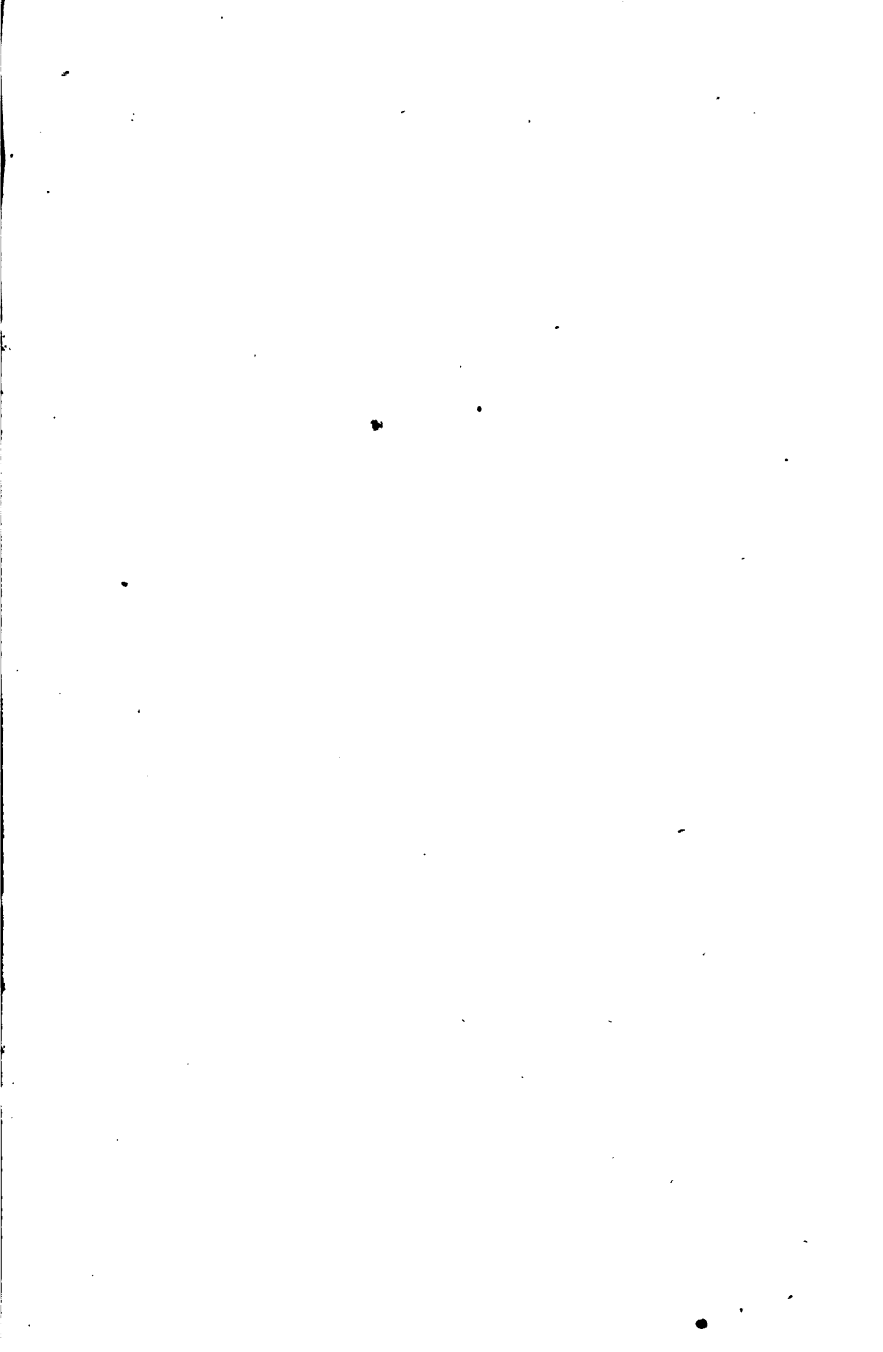
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